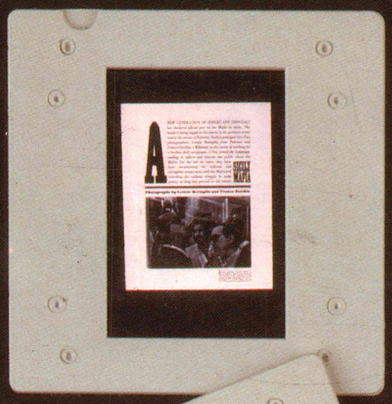




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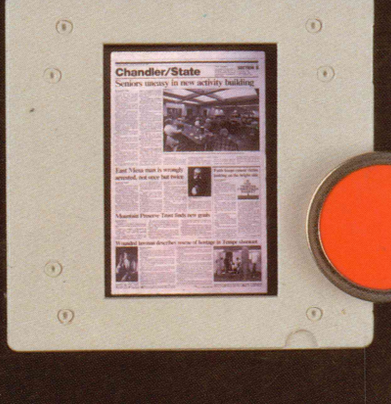


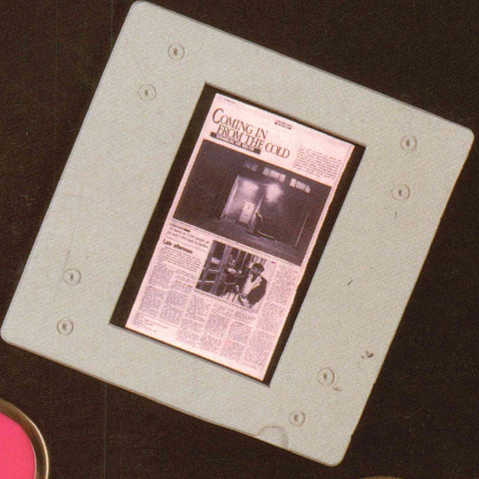






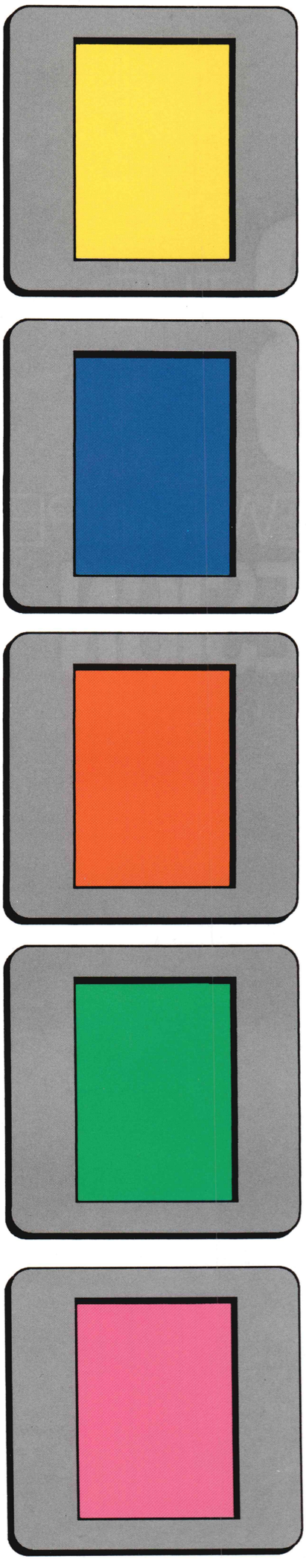






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REDESIGN

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Foreword

At a glance, as we in the newspaper business are fond of saying, this book contains the best of newspaper design from the Spring of 1986 to the Spring of 1987.

Designers have the ability to control how a message is transmitted, and thus, how the message is received. Every step a designer takes, consciously or unconsciously, says something to a reader.

These pages show us the outstanding efforts of the clearest-thinking, most creative minds in our business, using state-of-the-art technology to present information and chronicle history as the decade of the '80s winds down.

Beyond the selection of type, the choice of photographs, the style of illustration, the use of color, what we see is designers at work in the on-going effort to better explain the news to readers.

As you look through these pages, you'll see the range of human experience transmitted through the minds and skills of some of our most talented journalists.

We hope you enjoy this book because what we're really looking at is ourselves—from the Spring of 1986 to the Spring of 1987.

MAGGIE BALOUGH
President,
Society of Newspaper Design

The Society of Newspaper Design, an international professional organization founded in 1979, is dedicated to the betterment of newspapers through good design. The Society's more than 2,000 members in the United States, Canada and 30 other countries encompass the entire spectrum of newspaper disciplines, from artists to designers, reporters to photographers, editors to publishers. For more information on The Society of Newspaper Design, or for previous *Best of Newspaper Design* volumes, write: The Society of Newspaper Design, The Newspaper Center, Box 17290, Dulles International Airport, Washington, DC 20041, or call 703-620-1083.

Introduction

During the course of the judging, it might have seemed that the judges were being very hard-nosed; I remember late into the first day there weren't many winners. I thought, "This is great. We won't have to do a book, we can just publish a pamphlet!" But at the end of the weekend when we totaled up the medalists and winners, I was surprised at how many entries had won. The numbers make it appear to be very generous; the reality is different.

As happens every year, some very good work wasn't good enough. In some cases, the redundancy of topic and style worked against entries. I was pleased with the quality of the judging. They looked at 7,034 entries and never waivered from absolute scrutiny, making certain that everything about a page, a section, a paper had to work, from the folio to the jumpline. The results: 11 Gold Awards, 66 Silver Awards and 464 Awards of Excellence. The comments that follow were made during the judging process, and sum up the competition in a nutshell.

NANETTE BISHER
Eighth Edition Chairwoman

ON DESIGN

"As judges, we are looking for some indication that the designer knows what information he or she is trying to put over—involvement. Too often this is not the case. There's just a picture and space for type, without the problem being thought through."
NIGEL HOLMES

"As an editor, I wouldn't want to encourage the attitude that we don't have the kind of space to do certain things. It is incumbent on the designer to take all of the elements that we've agreed should be on the page and make them work together."
N. CHRISTIAN ANDERSON

"A lot of papers have gotten into some bad habits. I've seen more pages without headlines, daring me to get into the page, as if a one-word label and art is enough. I dearly miss the headlines."
ROBERT LOCKWOOD

ON TRENDS

"The best this year is as good as the best last year, but we're not seeing new things."
CLAUDIO RODRIGUEZ

"We're seeing a lot of mimicry this year. No one is starting any trends. It's as if people saw what was selected last year and that was the way to do it. That's not what it takes to win. We're very tough on reruns."
NIGEL HOLMES

ON COLOR

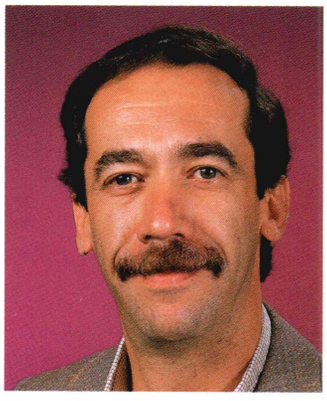
"Very few papers know how to handle color. Most overdo it because they have to justify it economically. I'd love to see the return of spot color. People see infographics in other papers, and want to do it themselves, without having the resources or the time to do it properly."
NIGEL HOLMES

"The biggest problem is color used inappropriately. Color has to be used in the proper balance with the black and white on a page."
JUDY CROOK

The Judges



ROBERT LOCKWOOD
Founder, First President, Society of Newspaper Design
Principal, News Graphics, New Tripoli



CLAUDIO RODRIGUEZ
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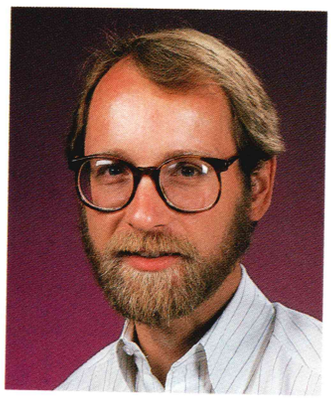
C. THOMAS HARDIN
Director of Photography, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times
President, National Press Photographers Association (1984–85)



SARA GIOVANITTI
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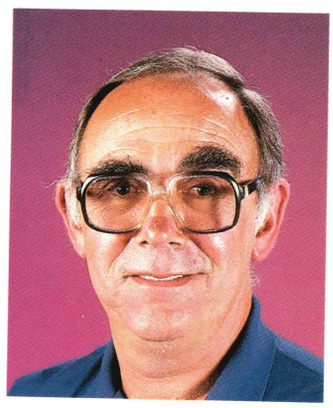
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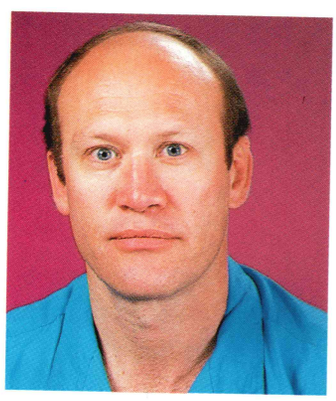
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Assistant Managing Editor
Austin American Statesman
Society of Newspaper Design President



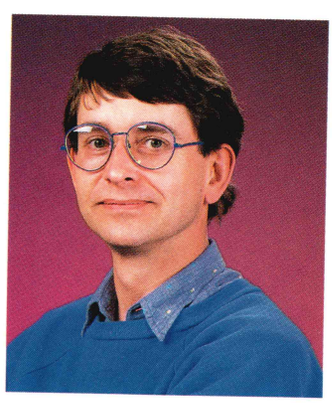
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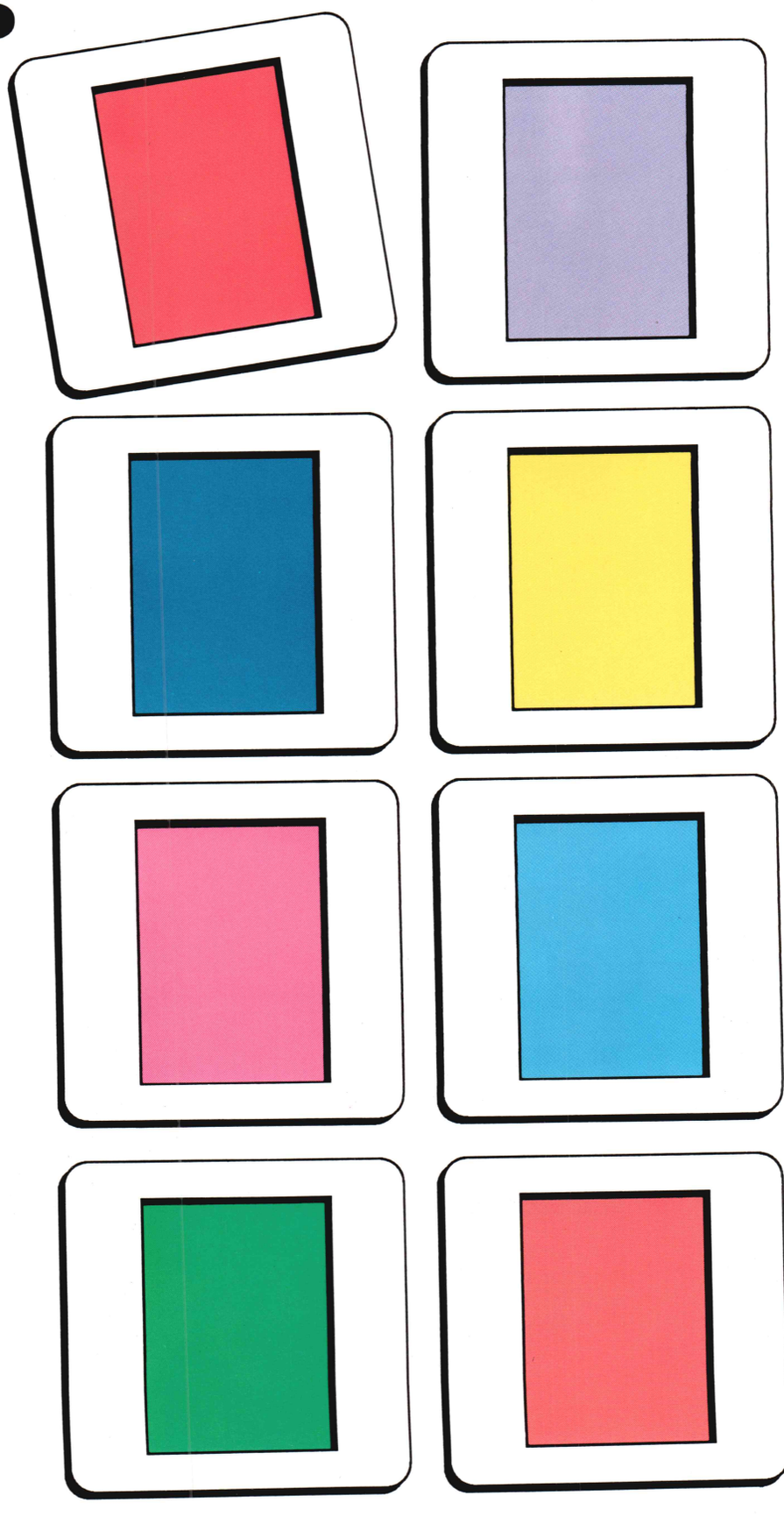
N. CHRISTIAN ANDERSON
Editor, The Orange County Register
Pulitzer Prize for News Photography, 1985



NIGEL HOLMES
Executive Art Director
Time magazine, New York City

CHAPTER 1

News Categories



Regularly Appearing Sections

Page Design

Breaking News

Special Topics

"The people putting the award-winning pages together are thinking of the reader first, trying to take the reader through the news, whether it's a photograph or a drawing. If they do it on a day-in and day-out basis, the reader is the winner."

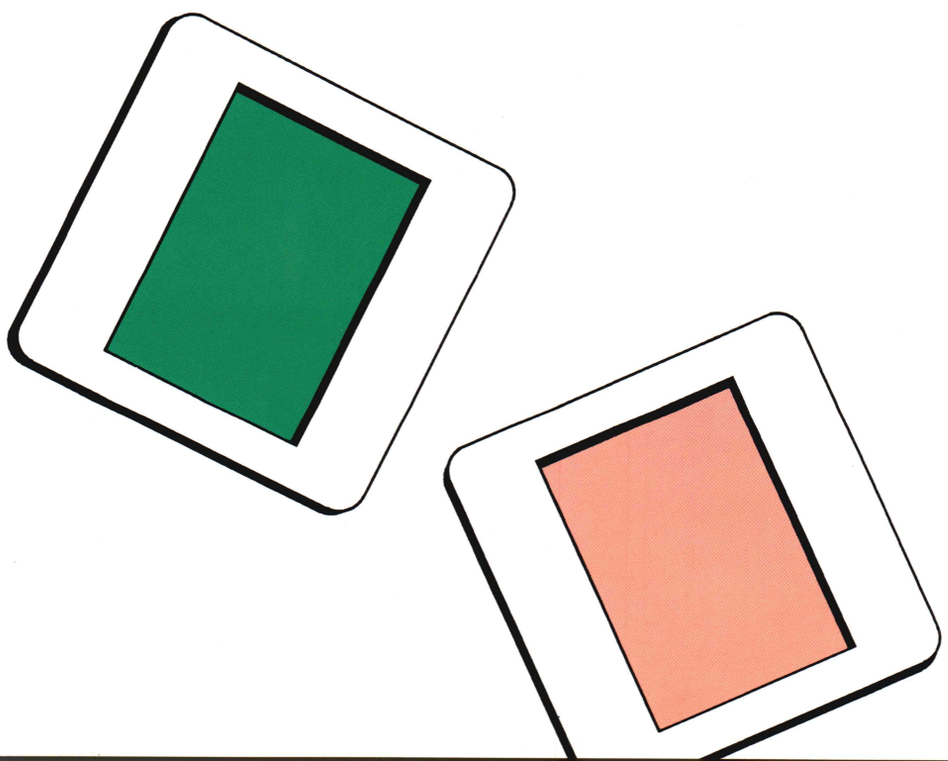
C. THOMAS HARDIN

"Readers visually expect more from newspapers today. The challenge for designers is to enhance a story graphically, but not overwhelm the message of that story."

GERALD SEALY

"All share energy, decisions have been made and there's a hand in control. The reader will see the order and understand what is being conveyed."

SARA GIOVANITTI



Regularly Appearing Sections

Main



5 OCTOBER 1986 No 8,461 Price 50p

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Revealed: the secrets of Israel's nuclear arsenal

INSIGHT

THE SECRETS of a subterranean factory engaged in the manufacture of Israeli nuclear weapons have been uncovered by The Sunday Times in London.

Hidden beneath the Negev desert, the factory has been producing atomic warheads for the last 20 years. Now it has almost certainly begun manufacturing thermonuclear weapons, with yields big enough to destroy entire cities.

Information about Israel's capacity to manufacture the bomb came from the testimony of Mordechai Vanunu, a 32-year-old man who worked as a senior technician for nearly 10 years in Machon 2 – a top secret, underground bunker built to provide the vital components necessary for weapons production at Dimona, the Israeli nuclear research establishment.

Vanunu's evidence has surprised nuclear weapons experts who were approached by Insight to verify its accuracy. Some of the experts have been sceptical about Vanunu's claims, which has been long suspected – but that it has become a major nuclear power.

Vanunu's testimony and pictures, which have been scrutinised by nuclear experts in Britain and the United States, show that Israel has developed the sophisticated and highly classified techniques needed to build up a formidable nuclear arsenal. They confirm that Israel:

● Has produced as many as the world's sixth most powerful nuclear bombs, after America, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China – with an arsenal far greater than those other countries, such as South Africa and Argentina, which have also been suspected of developing nuclear weapons.

● It has pioneered its secret weapons factory to make more than two tonnes a year of lithium-6, a rare substance that enables them are switchless and independent detonators during the trials by halving it between an enormous, little used building.

Heavy Ground: the vault that protects Dimona

Inside Dimona: the most secret part of the bomb factory

Pictured for the first time in detail: Israel's nuclear bomb plant is built deep beneath the Negev desert and has been secretly operating for more than 20 years

Inside Dimona: full story pages 2 & 3

● The plant is equipped with French plutonium extracting technology, which Israel licensed Dimona to build. Vanunu's evidence confirms that the facility is a bomb production plant. Plutonium production rises annually to 40 kilograms a year, enough to build 10 bombs. In the past six years Israel has added to the complex a number of components for thermonuclear devices. ● The 26 megawatt reactor, also built by the French, has been expanded and is probably now operating at 150 megawatts. Vanunu's claim is confirmed by other sources. An ingenious cooling system disposes the output.

The nuclear scientists employed by The Sunday Times's investigation have been astonished by Vanunu's story. They calculate that at least 100 and as many as 200 nuclear weapons of varying destructive power have been assembled – 10 times the previously estimated strength of Israel's nuclear arsenal.

The scientists include Theodore Taylor, one of the world's most experienced nuclear weapons experts. He was taught by Robert Oppenheimer, the father of the atomic bomb, and worked on America's first bomb designs. He later went on to head the Pentagon's nuclear weapons test programme.

Dr Taylor studied the photographs taken by Vanunu inside Dimona and is convinced that they are genuine. He has also seen Dr Vanunu's passport. "There should be no longer be any doubt that Israel is, and for at least a decade has been, a full-fledged nuclear weapons state. The size of the Israeli nuclear programme is considerably more advanced than indicated by any previous report or conjectures of which I am aware."

He added that Vanunu's testimony was entirely consistent with an Israeli capacity to produce 10 nuclear weapons per year – not significantly smaller, lighter and more efficient than the first types of weapons developed by Russia, America, Britain, France or China.

Another scientist who authenticated the evidence presented by Insight is Dr Frank Barnaby, a nuclear physicist who worked at Aldermaston, the British nuclear weapons research establishment. Barnaby was sent Vanunu's story in Australia and was recently retired as the director of the Swedish Institute for Peace Research, which monitors nuclear proliferation.

"As a nuclear physicist," he said, "I am glad to see that Israel has at last decided to give me the scientifically accurate and clearly showed that he had not only worked on these processes but knew the details of the techniques. After the three years through the plant, which he quotes exactly confirm the quantities of plutonium that were being made."

Vanunu says that, despite tight security, he was able to smuggle a camera into Machon 2 and take more than 60 photographs. Insight has printed 57 of these and revised Barnaby to examine Vanunu in an interview to find scientific flaws in his story. "His testimony is totally convincing," concluded Barnaby.

Frank Barnaby's colleagues at Aldermaston, the British nuclear weapons research establishment, Professor Taylor and Barnaby have been confirmed by other top nuclear scientists who were shown the pictures and detailed evidence. Because they work in sensitive positions in Britain's nuclear weapons industry and nuclear weapons manufacturing they have asked to remain anonymous.

Israel has refused to comment on the evidence. But it has confirmed that Vanunu did work for the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission at Dimona. He was made redundant last November after a row with CBS over Dimona workers during a cost-cutting drive by the establishment. Security men had grown concerned about Vanunu's developing political contacts with Arabs and his open discussions during a part-time philosophy degree course he was taking at Beersheba University.

Israel is a small nation surrounded by Islamic states which have sworn at various times to try to destroy Israel and sweep its people into the sea. Although Israel's conventional forces have been able to hold off Arab attacks, it has always been assumed that the Israelis would want weapons of last resort to protect themselves. Israel would have no difficulty in dropping its nuclear bombs on any of its Arab neighbours. It has been suspected that Israel was in danger of losing the Yom Kippur War in 1973 after the initial Egyptian attack, the then prime minister, Golda Meir, ordered nuclear devices to be moved to airbases.

Last Thursday, a senior US government source, after the government source confirmed to Insight the incident to The Sunday Times.

Winter looks warm

CHESTER BARRIE

Harrods

Thatcher to fly to Reagan talks

by Michael Jones and John Witherow

MRS THATCHER is to visit Washington, probably next month, for East-West arms talks with President Reagan. These will take place before the full-scale summit in the autumn at which Mrs Thatcher, Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, She is also expected to visit Moscow next spring for follow-up talks with Gorbachev.

The prime minister returns to centre stage in the superpower leaders last week before the announcements of their programme meeting in Iceland next weekend. Government sources say that Mrs Thatcher is using the British prime minister as being "at the centre of the web" in the latest moves towards detente.

Thatcher is likely to welcome cautious moves towards a new strategic arms treaty. Privately, ministers are encouraged by Soviet reductions of SS-20s. She believes that the removal of some cruise and Pershing missiles from Europe and the abandonment of Star Wars as a future cruise would in return for equivalent Soviet reductions – would be a strong card in the next general election.

Mrs Thatcher's Labour opponent has been exploiting Mr Gorbachev's policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament and the closure of US nuclear bases in Britain. He points manner is preparing to fight a general election on the Mr Gorbachev's Conservative confidence in Reaganomics.

Hurry was some embarrassment for the Labour leadership yesterday when the Campaign Group, which is composed of 40 MPs on the left of the party, said that it would not support him from Tony Benn and Jeremy Corbyn, MP for Islington North, in a booklet sponsored by the group, called Power through Non-alignment, says that a "a clear commitment to unilateralism among leaders Labour's commitments to Nato and its defence policy. "A stark choice may have to be made", they warn. Urging constituency Labour parties to "campaign vigorously for the British prime minister as being "at the centre of the web" in the latest moves towards detente.

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Reagan to abide by the restrictive terms of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty which prevents the testing and deployment of star-wars weapons. The treaty allows only a narrower interpretation could accelerate the arms race and heighten international tension.

The prime minister also wants greater flexibility in the Nato doctrine of flexible response, arguing that would like the permissible threshold, currently 150 kilometres, to be reduced gradually. Thatcher has supported Reagan's policy of zero options, which envisages that the Soviet Union would withdraw its entire medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe in return for a similar withdrawal by Nato.

Mrs Thatcher has criticised the president over his plans to abandon the Salt-2 agreement, which restricts the growth of nuclear arsenals.

In the past few days, reports yesterday, that the Americans were expecting "an agreement in spirit" at Reykjavik on European missiles, but difficult gave little evidence to accounts from Washington that the two sides might reach agreement on a nuclear test ban or star wars weapons.

It was also announced yesterday that the Soviet president Yuri Ozlov, who was sentenced to a seven-year internal exile for eight years, would be allowed to fly to the United States with his wife today.

The US secretary of state George Shultz said he would discuss the issue with Mr Ozlov's wife, Tatyana, who is a Russian Orthodox Christian.

Received: two holidaymakers in Jersey yesterday, waiting for an end to the ferry strike. Rough seas, page 69

Fire on Russian N-sub kills three

by Our Foreign Staff

THREE people have been killed in a fire that broke out aboard a Soviet submarine carrying ballistic missiles, the Tass news agency reported yesterday.

The fire broke out on Friday about 1,000km (650 miles) northeast of the Bermudas in the north Atlantic, Tass said. It also said a commission had been set up to investigate the accident.

The submarine's crew and other Soviet ships, which rushed to the area, helped with the extinguishing of the fire. There are casualties aboard the submarine. Three persons died."

The speed with which the Kremlin has agreed to admit the accident is likely to be seen as part of the new policy of glasnost, or openness. After the Chernobyl nuclear disaster earlier this year, the Soviet authorities were strongly criticised for their failure to let the world know of the accident in time.

It said the fire broke out in "a compartment" of the submarine, but it did not specify where or give the name of the submarine. The fire occurred on Friday morning, Tass said.

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London, England
Gordon Beckett



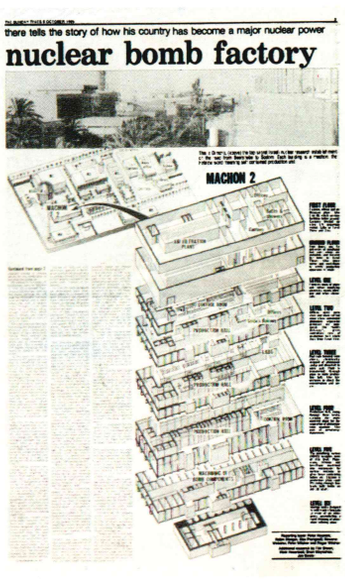
For many years its existence was suspected: now a technician who worked

Inside Dimona, Israel's

INSIGHT

How the experts were convinced

THE SUNDAY TIMES CLASSIFIED INDEX



there tells the story of how his country has become a major nuclear power

nuclear bomb factory

Award of Excellence
DALLAS TIMES HERALD
Dallas, Texas
Dallas Times Herald staff

SPORTS FINAL

STYLE
Critic Tom Sabulis makes his picks for the Oscars — E-1

SPORTS
How they did it: Indiana, Syracuse hold court — C-1

Are you the winner of a house? — L-8

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SUNDAY, March 29, 1987

Dallas Times Herald

75 CENTS

Thirteen sections

The best newspaper in Texas.

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★★★★

SEMI-SERIOUS
DAN JENKINS

Smoke-easy of the future — it's life under a cloud

CHICAGO — *Smoking at home or at work will root employees their jobs at nine USG Arrowtime Products plants, and the company plans to conduct lung tests to make sure workers are complying with the ban.*

The year is 1988 and I'm knocking on the door of Jark and Charley's, a smoke-easy.

A peep hole opens.

"Who is it?" asks a tough, husky voice from inside.

"Bulleta McGurn," I say.

"Do what?"

"A friend of Big Frenchy's," I whisper.

The door opens and I enter. There's smoke everywhere, mostly people smoking cigarettes furiously while a jazz band plays "Potato Head Blues" and flappers are dancing the sugarfoot.

A pretty hostess greets me.

"Hi, big boy, what's your pleasure?" she says.

"I just want to smoke."

"Table down front!"

"Wherever there's the most smoke," I say. "I like action."

The hostess leads me to a table where I can hardly see the jazz band, there's so much smoke around me.

"First time here?" she asks.

"Yeah."

"What happened, they catch you smoking on the job."

"No, it was at home," I sigh. "They kicked in the door and gave me this lung test. I didn't have a chance. There were six of 'em in deep sea diving suits."

"It's tough all over," the hostess says. "That's why we're opening 25 more joints around the country. They say in another year, there'll be 100,000 smoke easies in New York City alone."

A waitress comes to my table.

"Hi, big boy, what'll it be?"

I glance at the next table, two guys in tuxedos and two dames in evening gowns with feathered boas.

"What are they having?" I ask.

"A curton Winston."

"I'm expecting company," I say. "Bring me a carton of Winston regular and a carton of Winston 100s."

"Big spender, huh?"

"This is a great place," I say. "What time do you close?"

"Jack and Charley's never closes."

"Really? You mean I can come here and smoke at breakfast?"

"Sure."

"Lunch?"

"We get a very nine lunch crowd."

The waitress brings me the two cartons of cigarettes. I bust open a carton, light two cigarettes at once, and sit back to enjoy the smoke and the music.

I'm not looking for company, but a lady joins me at my table. She looks like a heavy smoker.

"Buy a girl a cigarette?" she says.

"Help yourself."

She tells me this hard-luck story, how she was the best secretary USG ever had, but she smoked at home and got fired.

I start to feel sorry for her, but suddenly the hostess comes over, stares at the broad.

"Take a hike, Rhonda," the hostess says, "and don't come in here again or you're dog meat!"

"What's that all about?" I ask the hostess.

"She's a smart."

"A what?"

"A smarc. Undercover."

"You're kidding," I say.

"She works for USG. One of their top agents."

"A smarc?"

"Big Frenchy knows how to deal with 'em. She comes in here again, he'll cut off her mouth."

The hostess looks like a good egg. I invite her to sit down, visit a while. She lights up a Winston.

"It's a tough world," she says. "First it was airplanes, then restaurants, then all public places — finally your own home."

"The world is doomed," I say.

"Yeah, it's too bad," she agrees. "Look at the movie they're making on red meat. It's already banned in seven states."

"I know," I say. "I go to this steak easy when I'm in California."

I sit there a while longer, try to cheer myself up with memories of how it used to be a free country, but nothing helps, not even the pleasurable Winstons. I sink into deep despair, wondering if books will be next.

SEX IN THE '80s

Coping with the fear of AIDS

By Scott Sunde and Maria Paul
OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

AIDS has put a chill in hot Dallas nights.

The deadly virus, once thought to be of concern only to gays and intravenous drug users, today weighs heavily on the minds of sexually active men and women throughout Dallas. Mating rituals in a city flush with singles and the nation's highest divorce rate are changing in a steady, and undeniably distressing, pace.

"It's almost like you should be forced to wear a tattoo on your chest. 'No, I Don't Have It,'" said a 28-year-old office manager one night at the posh Bistro Nash restaurant and bar in the Crescent Court Hotel.

"It's like you don't want to sleep with anyone again."

Celibacy may not be in for most people, but promiscuity is. One-night stands are considered passé, if not down-right stupid. Spontaneous passion is giving way to a form of courtship, during which potential sexual partners get to know each other. Even some of the most promiscuous heterosexuals have compromised by keeping condoms in pockets and wallets.

For the first time since the children of the '60s took it from 26 years ago, a prim tag is attached to sex: the fear of getting acquired immune deficiency syndrome. As a 23 year-old senior at the University of Texas at Arlington put it: "Free sex has gone to pot."

These conclusions are the result of interviews conducted with more than 200 Dallas men and women during the last six weeks. The interviews were done by a team of Dallas Times Herald reporters who sought out men and women of all ages and races in search of locations as diverse as nightclubs and health spas, singles bars and bowling alleys, exclusive restaurants and Laundromats.

The team found the fear of AIDS is gaining in intensity and changing lifestyles, although it is not yet pervasive. People in their mid-to-late 20s and early-to-mid 30s appear to be the most aware — the most fearful. College and post-college aged people tend to believe they are somehow immune. People who have passed their 40th birthday tend to express the opposite range of reactions.

"It's changed my social life. I don't want to die," a 40-year-old salesman said at Stoddard's bakery in North Dallas. "No more bar pickups or unacknowledged affairs. Now I want to know a little bit of her social background."

At Journeé on Upper Greenville, a 33-year-old accountant says she bought her first condoms after seeing an Oprah Winfrey show on safe sex. She recalls telling her boy friend she wasn't embarrassed. "I really don't care if they look at me or not. I told him they said 'That'll be $5.95.' "

Please see **SINGLES, A-16**



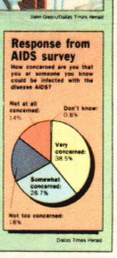
John Gaps/Dallas Times Herald

'Sex was . . . fun and games. Now it's disease and death.'
Srully Blotnick, psychologist

■ AIDS a top concern in Dallas **Page A-15**
■ Doctor recalls study of disease **Page A-15**
■ **Page of quiz on AIDS, safe sex, Page A-17**

Response from AIDS survey

How concerned are you that you or someone you know could be infected with the disease AIDS?



Dallas Times Herald

Greece, Turkey back off

Both vow to limit sea oil exploration

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ATHENS, Greece — The Greek military remained on alert Saturday after squaring off with Turkey over oil rights in the Aegean Sea, but Premier Andreas Papandreou expressed guarded optimism the dispute was waning.

Papandreou also dropped a request that a U.S. military base near Athens suspend operations Greece had asked for the closure, apparently because it feared security leaks. Greece, Turkey and the United States are NATO members.

Troops and buses boarded for Athens from northeastern Greece, which borders Turkey, were parked Saturday with people worried about the possibility of war. In Athens, residents emptied supermarket shelves of coffee, sugar and canned milk.

In the Turkish capital of Ankara, the Foreign Ministry said the Turks would not look for oil outside their territorial waters, and "it is understood" that neither would the Greeks.

The Turkish news agency Anatolia said Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu met the ambassadors of the United States, France and West Germany to discuss the issue. No details were made public.

The crisis developed Thursday when Turkey issued a license to its national petroleum company to search for oil in international waters near the Greek islands of Samothrace, Lemnos and Mitilini in the northeastern Aegean.

Turkey claims the eastern Greek islands belong to the Turkish continental shelf and mineral rights should be shared. Greece claims control over most of the Aegean continental shelf, saying each of the hundreds of Greek islands in the Aegean has its own continental shelf.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said Saturday it had detected a tendency by Greece to adhere to the 1978 Bern agreement under which both countries pledged to refrain from provocative acts in the Aegean.

The ministry said "it is under

Please see **AEGEAN, A-22**

Holy ties could bind Robertson

By Richard S. Dunham
DAILY HERALD WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Last year, religious broadcaster Pat Robertson told viewers on his nationally televised program he had interceded with God to change a hurricane's course.

The Lord's intervention in sparing Robertson's broadcast tower from the ravages of nature was an "extremely important" signal per reading him to seek the presidency, Robertson said.

"If I couldn't move a hurricane," Robertson contended, I could hardly move a nation."

But now, in the midst of a scandal that has divided religious fundamentalists and damaged the reputation of television evangelists, many political analysts and conservative activists do not believe the man who moves hurricanes can escape the storm of controversy.

"The Oral Roberts deal and the deal with Jim Bakker are going to gradually drag down Pat Robertson," said Democratic lawmakers alike say the all organization appears to be in disarray.

Please see **CAMPAIGN, A-21**



Mary Beth Whitehead

'Baby M' case asks wisdom of Solomon

By Lisa Hoffman
TIMES HERALD WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Three thousand years ago, King Solomon faced a dilemma not unlike one confronting a judge in Hackensack, N.J.

In those vastly different times, when conception occurred only in the biblical sense, two mothers and one child came before Solomon, and asked him to make a choice.

Each woman had borne a son, and one had died. In the still of night, as one woman slept, the other switched her dead child for the living one. At daybreak, each claimed the baby as her own. It was the King of Israel's task to decide to whom the remaining child belonged.

The crafty king found truth with a sword, which he brandished above the infant. I'll divide the child in two, he said, and give half to each. Fine, said one of the women. The other, reacting

Please see **BABY, A-21**

SMU scandal undercuts Clements' leadership

By Raul Reyes
TIMES HERALD AUSTIN BUREAU

AUSTIN — In an attempt to soften his image as a gruff, tough politician, Republican Gov. Bill Clements smiled, joked and glad-handed his way to victory over his political nemesis, Mark White, last year.

But there isn't much for Clements to smile about these days.

The scandalous ritual of SMU hangs heavy over the Governor's Mansion. And despite official denials that Clements is not distracted by the football payoff fiasco, Republican and Democratic lawmakers alike say the all organization appears to be in disarray.

Clements campaigned as the candidate who could solve the state's financial problems. Many of his budget proposed

Please see **CLEMENTS, A-20**

Good morning . . .

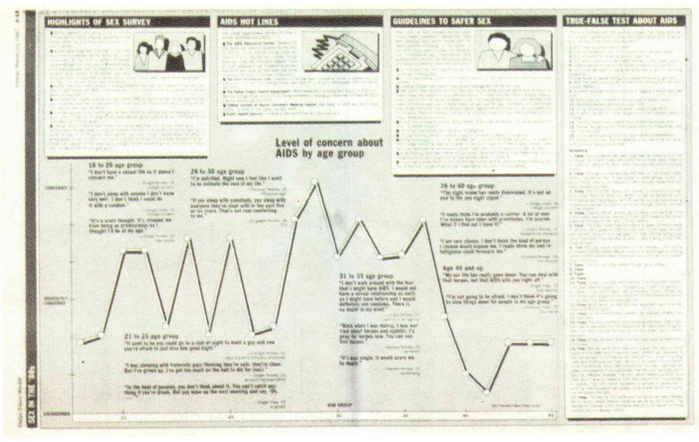
DATEBOOK: Whether you're serious about classical music, crazy about country or just looking for a new place to eat, you'll find it in Datebook. Keep it handy for an entire week of fun.

TEXAS TALK: A town with some of the best oil-boom memories is Kilgore, which claims the "World's Richest Acre." The downtown area once had 24 producing oil wells crowded together. One of the original derricks is still preserved.

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HOME DELIVERY 343-7253



Dallas Times Herald
Sunday, March 29, 1987 A-15

SEX IN THE '80s

Times Herald poll: AIDS a top concern in Dallas

By Scott Sunde
OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

Dallas County residents are worried about AIDS — so much so that two of every three are concerned that they or someone they know may be infected with the disease, a survey commissioned by the Dallas Times Herald shows.

The poll, which was taken as concern about the deadly virus is growing among heterosexuals, also revealed that more Dallas County residents are astute about acquired immune deficiency syndrome, knowing how it is contracted and how it can be prevented.

"It's apparent that the message about sexual transmission is getting out to people," said Anne Freeman, manager of the AIDS prevention project at the Dallas County Health Department.

The survey also suggests that Dallas residents believe condoms are the best protection. In fact, they overwhelmingly support condom advertising on television.

The random telephone survey of 600 adults shows that concern about AIDS spans most income brackets and age groups. Women, however, exhibited more concern about AIDS and are more aggressive in adopting their sexual behavior to protect themselves, according to the survey, which was conducted March 9 through 11 by Response Research Center of Dallas. The poll has a standard error of plus or minus 4 percent.

The results of the Times Herald survey are similar to the findings of a recent Washington Post-ABC News poll that showed a dramatic increase in public concern and knowledge about AIDS. However, in that survey 73 percent of those questioned said they were not worried that they might be infected by the AIDS virus, known as the human immunodeficiency virus or HIV.

The Times Herald poll suggests a different opinion in Dallas County. Nearly 39 percent of those surveyed said they were very concerned that they or someone they know could be infected with AIDS and nearly 29 percent said they were somewhat concerned.

Even the oldest members of the population should be nonreserved about AIDS, said Stratton, who gives lectures about AIDS to senior groups and others.

"Those gray-haired grandmas have grandstyle. They don't know that little Johnny in high school may be at risk," he said.

The survey also reiterates that a solid core of Dallas County residents believes AIDS is no longer the problem of just so-called "risk groups." When asked what groups are likely to get AIDS, 30.5 percent said anyone is. Only homosexuals, a group identified by two-thirds of the respondents, was mentioned more often.

Freeman said the survey results bear a higher level of concern than she thought existed.

There were, however, some troubling responses. She expressed concern that so many people said anyone is at risk, worrying that response may indicate people fear they can contract AIDS through casual contact.

"Our message is that it is a sexually transmitted disease, and that anyone outside of a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship may be at risk," she said.

Women expressed slightly more concern about AIDS than men, were more knowledgeable about the disease and seemed more willing to change their sexual behavior to protect themselves. These results confirm what local AIDS hotlines and the health department have seen in the last several months as the number of calls from women have increased substantially.

In the survey, women were more likely than men to say:

■ Everyone is at risk of getting AIDS.

■ Bi-coal intercourse and blood transfusion spread the infection.

■ They would take a blood test to check for an AIDS infection.

■ They would ask people about their pasts or insist that they use condoms.

■ People are not embarrassed to buy condoms.

Jim Holloway, a Savvitz vice president, said a greater concern by women is not surprising in an industry where those involved in all manner of health matters are concerned, because of their roles as mothers, for one thing," he said.

Stegman added that heterosexual males continue to view AIDS as a gay men's disease and continue to deny that the public at large could be affected by it.

Women, he said, are "less blocked about the sexual orientation issue. Whether it's still curious or unconscious, it's still on men's minds."

Yet, the Times Herald survey suggests that all age, racial and income groups in Dallas County are very aware of how AIDS is transmitted. Respondents most often mentioned — and accurately mentioned — sexual intercourse, blood transfusions and using dirty needles as ways the HIV virus can be transmitted. With the advent of the AIDS blood test and better screening of donors, however, the risk of infection through transfusions has been dramatically lowered.

Freeman said she is concerned that 16 percent of all those questioned would refuse transfusions, since the chances of contracting AIDS in that manner are considered slight. And she said many of the public should learn that intravenous drug users sharing needles are at risk. A quarter of those questioned in the survey mentioned dirty needles as a way the disease is transmitted.

Few respondents believe AIDS can be contracted through casual contact or can be prevented by avoiding victims. Still, the fifth most mentioned way that respondents said they could be infected was through kissing or an exchange of saliva.

Although health officials believe deep, prolonged kissing may not be entirely safe, saliva carries very slight amounts of the HIV virus, Freeman said.

There also is broad awareness of the blood test that can detect the antibodies that the body produces to fight an AIDS infection. More than 97 percent said they would undergo a test if they were worried they might be infected. (The test can only detect an infection. It cannot predict whether an infected person will become an AIDS victim, since only 20 percent to 30 percent of those carrying the virus come down with the disease.)

"There seems to be a larger, yet untapped demand for testing," Freeman said. "It's a much bigger number than I would have guessed."

The survey also indicates people are willing to change their sexual behavior to protect themselves. More than 60 percent said they would ask someone about their sexual past if they were interested in them or would insist on using condoms if they were unsure of a sex partner's past.

Indeed, condoms are widely viewed as the best source of protection — more people mentioned them as a preventive measure than abstinence, monogamy or any other precaution.

It's not surprising, then, that 70 percent of those questioned think condom advertising on television is a good or excellent idea.

Television networks have rejected the advertising, saying the ads appear to promote promiscuity and might offend some viewers. Network-affiliated stations in Dallas have said they might run the ads if they decided they are tasteful.

A poll conducted for WFAA-Channel 8 earlier this year showed 70 percent of those questioned favored some sort of condom advertising, and a survey conducted for Planned Parenthood earlier this month showed 74 percent in favor.

"The word should go out that the public wants condom ads)," Freeman said. "We're coming up with those figures over and over again."

Ruth Hudson, left, Dianne Blocker spread the word about AIDS at NorthPark Center in Dallas.

Mark Graham/Dallas Times Herald

Sex survey results

1. To the best of your knowledge, is there a cure or vaccine for AIDS?
(Top five)
■ **Yes: 3.8 percent**
■ **No: 71.2 percent**
■ **Don't know: 5 percent**

2. In your opinion, what groups of people are likely to get AIDS?
(Top five)
■ **Homosexuals: 60 percent**
■ **Anyone: 30.5 percent**
■ **Drug users: 29 percent**
■ **Blood-transfusion patients: 19.3 percent**
■ **Promiscuous or sexually active people: 9 percent**

3. In what ways may people be infected with AIDS?
(Top five)
■ **Sexual intercourse: 78.5 percent**
■ **Blood transfusions: 47.3 percent**
■ **Using dirty needles: 24.3 percent**
■ **Exchanging bodily fluids: 5.3 percent**
■ **Kissing, exchange of saliva or orally: 4.5 percent**

4. What types of precautions should a person concerned with getting AIDS take?
(Top five)
■ **Use condoms: 45.3 percent**
■ **Do not have sexual intercourse at all: 20.8 percent**
■ **Limit sexual intercourse to one partner: 19.3 percent**
■ **Avoid casual contact or having multiple sex partners: 17 percent**
■ **Refuse blood transfusions: 10.5 percent**

5. If you suspected you might be infected with AIDS, how likely would you be to go to a doctor and have a blood test?
■ **Very likely: 93.5 percent**
■ **Somewhat likely: 3.8 percent**
■ **Not too likely: 0.6 percent**
■ **Not at all likely: 1.3 percent**

6. If you were physically attracted to someone and wanted to determine your risk of being exposed to AIDS, how likely would you be to ask the person about their sexual history?
■ **Very likely: 66.5 percent**
■ **Somewhat likely: 15.3 percent**
■ **Not too likely: 6.3 percent**
■ **Not at all likely: 6.5 percent**
■ **Don't know: 5.5 percent**

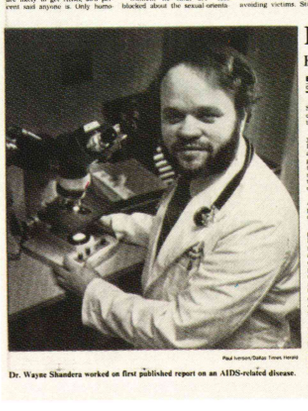
7. And how likely would you be to insist on using a condom for any sexual contact with that person if you were unsure of their history?
■ **Very likely: 77.3 percent**
■ **Somewhat likely: 6 percent**
■ **Not too likely: 2 percent**
■ **Not at all likely: 6.5 percent**
■ **Don't know: 8.3 percent**

8. Do you think that most people are afraid or embarrassed to purchase condoms in a drug store?
■ **Yes: 40.5 percent**
■ **No: 44 percent**
■ **Don't know or no answer: 9.5 percent**

9. Do you think advertising condoms on television or in magazines is a/an...
■ **Excellent idea: 35 percent**
■ **Good idea: 35.3 percent**
■ **Fair idea: 11.8 percent**
■ **Poor idea: 14 percent**
■ **Don't know: 2 percent**

Of those taking part in the Times Herald poll:
■ **80.5 percent are registered to vote in Texas.**
■ **32.3 percent are Democrats, 30.8 percent are Republicans and 25.3 percent are independents.**
■ **67.8 percent work full time and 7.5 percent part time and 24.5 percent are not employed.**
■ **54.3 percent fall between the ages of 25 and 44.**
■ **41.5 percent make $20,000 to $40,000 a year, 20.5 percent make less than $20,000 and 10.5 percent make $60,000 or more.**
■ **7.8 percent are white, 21.3 percent are black and 4.3 percent Hispanic**
■ **47.5 percent are male and 52.5 percent female.**

Dallas Times Herald



Paul Iverson/Dallas Times Herald

Dr. Wayne Shandera worked on first published report on an AIDS-related disease.

Doctor recalls start of something big

He was in on the early research before disease acquired its name

By Maria Paul
OF THE TIMES HERALD STAFF

There was a time when Dr. Wayne Shandera, a physician with the AIDS clinic at Parkland Memorial Hospital, thought he had seen it all.

In the spring of 1981, Shandera was a young epidemiologist for the Centers for Disease Control in Los Angeles. He was a grandson of infectious disease, investigating an outbreak of food poisoning, a flare-up of typhoid fever, a cluster of stillbirths. But after almost a year on the job, he figured there were no new diseases the big city could offer.

He would soon be proved wrong by AIDS. And he soon would become a primary figure in the biggest medical detective story of the century.

In April 1981, Shanders received a puzzling phone call from his friend, Dr. Michael Gottlieb. Gottlieb had noticed something strange in four male patients at the UCLA Medical Center. Each had come down with three rare diseases: pneumocystis pneumonia, which was unheard of in people with normal immunological systems; CMV, a virus that belongs to the Herpes group and candidiasis, a fungus infection in the patients' esophagus. All the patients were homosexuals.

"Have you heard of anything like this?" Gottlieb asked Shandera, whom he had met at Stanford University. Shanders had not, and his interest was piqued. Shortly after the call, Shanders received a report on the death of a man who had been infected with CMV. Shanders went to the hospital, looked up the the patient's chart and found he had in fact died of pneumocystis pneumonia.

"It seemed to be part of the same pattern," Shanders said.

He quickly called Gottlieb. The doctors interviewed the deceased patient's lover and friends of the four UCLA patients, searching for some clue that could explain this unusual clustering of disease. They theorized the pneumonia could have been caused by abnormal antibiotics or by recreational nitrate inhalants used by the gay community or by an unusual history of venereal disease. They decided it was time to write a report for CDC.

"I knew we were on to something very important," said Shanders, 34. "I remember thinking there were no easy answers on this one."

He also recalls thinking that the cases were similar to cancer patients who already had received chemotherapy. "Their immune systems were wiped out," Shandera said. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, he notes, was not yet in the medical vernacular.

On a hot Sunday afternoon, Gottlieb drove to Shanders's apartment in west Los Angeles, where the two drafted a 1½-page report on the five cases of homosexual men with pneumocystis pneumonia.

Gottlieb dispatched it to CDC and it appeared June 5, 1981, in the CDC's weekly report on infectious disease. It was the first published report of an AIDS-related disease in medical literature, prompting the CDC to begin surveillance of the new syndrome that would eventually be named AIDS.

"The irony is my name doesn't appear on that report," says Shanders, whose contribution, as is CDC policy, was listed only as Field Services Division, CDC.

The article clearly touched a nerve.

"The phone started ringing off the hook with other doctors that were saying, 'You know, I saw a case like that,' " said Gottlieb, assistant professor at UCLA and vice chair of the American Foundation for AIDS Research.

One week after the report, Shanders found five more related cases in Los Angeles County. He then did a preliminary study that ruled out nitrate inhalants, venereal disease or antibiotics as the cause of the pneumonia.

Soon after, Shanders, a San Antonio native, moved to CDC headquarters in Atlanta. He eventually left to accept a Harvard fellowship. Then he taught at nearly had received chemotherapy. "Their immune systems were wiped out," Shandera said. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, he notes, was not yet in the medical vernacular.

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Soon after, Shanders, a San Antonio native, moved to CDC headquarters in Atlanta. He eventually left to accept a Harvard fellowship. Then he taught at the University of South Carolina and later opened a private practice. All the while he observed but did not participate in AIDS research or treatment. But he began feeling the tug and in January joined the AIDS clinic at Parkland.

Today he treats the patients whose mysterious disease he worked so hard to unravel.

"I want to help the outbreak in some fashion," he explained, noting the magnitude of the epidemic still awes him. "We are in one day what we saw in the first two or three weeks in May of 1981 ... You can't give up hope. You can manage some of their infections. You can prolong their lives."



The New York Times

DEMOCRATS LEAD IN FIGHT FOR SENATE, DRAWING VOTES OF REAGAN'S BACKERS; CUOMO AND D'AMATO ARE EASY VICTORS

Iran Says McFarlane and 4 Others Went to Teheran on a Secret Trip

BIG CROSSOVER VOTE

Election Outcomes: Selected Winners

BROAD G.O.P. LOSSES

Democratic Resurgence

In France, Chirac Has Taken Reins Away From Mitterrand

U.S. Report Predicts Rise in Skin Cancer With Loss of Ozone

Cuomo, in Victory, Facing New Pressure On Presidential Bid



The New York Times

IRAN PAYMENT FOUND DIVERTED TO CONTRAS; REAGAN SECURITY ADVISER AND AIDE ARE OUT

Friedman Is Guilty With 3 in Scandal

ALL PLAN TO APPEAL

DISARRAY DEEPENS

The Iran Affair: A Presidency Damaged

How Arms Funds Were Diverted: The Meese Version

Both Friends and Foes See Reagan as Isolated

TOP LEGISLATORS PROMISE INQUIRY

Manila and Rebels Say Cease-Fire Could Be Signed in a Day or Two

More on the Policy Crisis

Award of Excellence
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Editors and Art Directors
of The New York Times



The Elections: Measuring the President's Coattails

FAMILY OUTING: Elain and David White marking their ballots at firehouse in Reed, Md., as their daughters, from left, Erica, Lawren and Emily, explored the voting apparatus.

Reagan Was Unable to Help G.O.P. Prevent Resurgence by Democrats

How the Poll Was Conducted

House Incumbents Take Early Lead

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

Mother Kills Son and Herself

Key Senate Races

Check mark denotes winner, if known at time of publication.

Names in boldface are those of incumbents. Otherwise, seat is open.

Alabama

Richard C. Shelby (D) — Jeremiah Denton (R)

California

Alan Cranston (D) — Ed Zschau (R)

Colorado

Timothy E. Wirth (D) — Ken Kramer (R)

Florida

Bob Graham (D) — Paula Hawkins (R)

Idaho

John V. Evans (D) — Steven D. Symms (R)

Louisiana

John B. Breaux (D) — W. Henson Moore (R)

Maryland

Barbara A. Mikulski (D) — Linda Chavez (R)

Nevada

Harry Reid (D) — James D. Santini (R)

North Carolina

Terry Sanford (D) — James I. Broyhill (R)

North Dakota

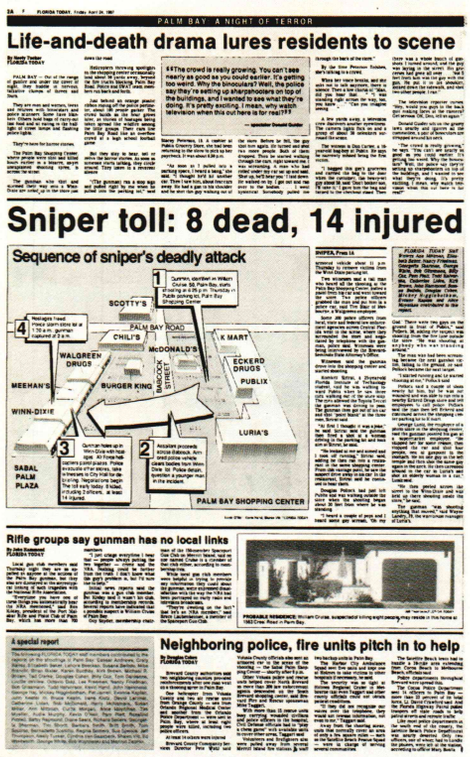
Kent Conrad (D) — Mark Andrews (R)

South Dakota

Thomas A. Daschle (D) — James Abdnor (R)

Washington

Brock Adams (D) — Slade Gorton (R)



PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR

Life-and-death drama lures residents to scene

Sniper toll: 8 dead, 14 injured

Sequence of sniper's deadly attack

Rifle groups say gunman has no local links

Neighboring police, fire units pitch in to help



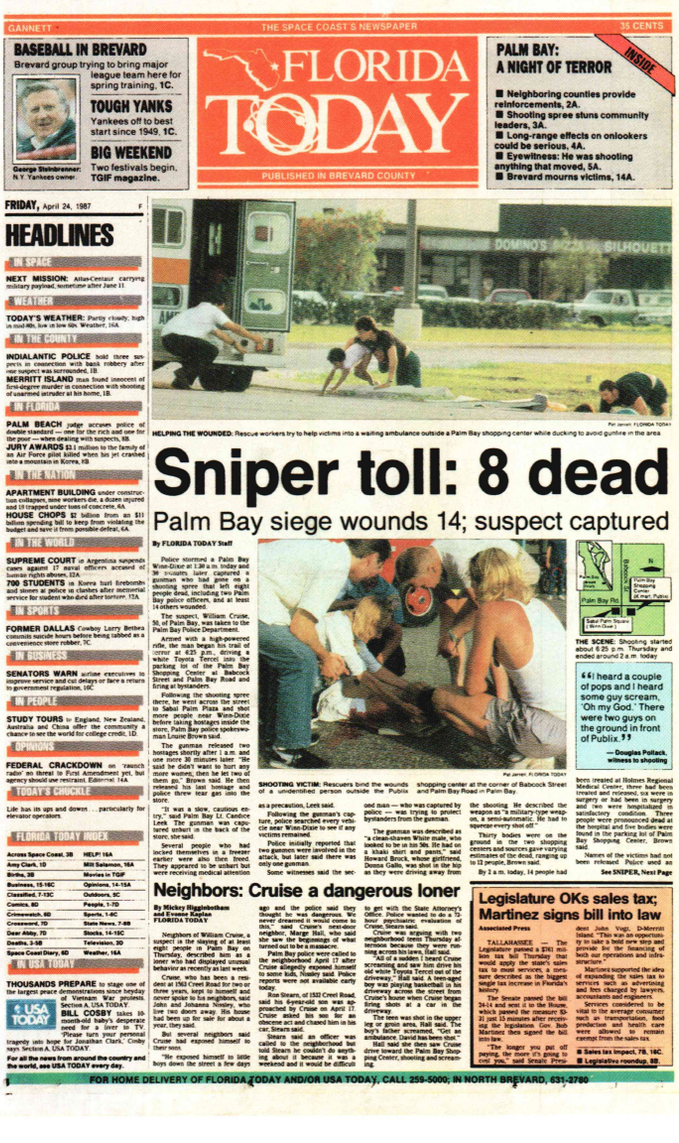
PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR

Tragedy stuns community's leaders

Palm Bay officials meet at City Hall

Delivery man one of 1st victims

Shoppers, workers flee to nearby homes



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PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR

INSIDE

FRIDAY, April 24, 1987

HEADLINES

Sniper toll: 8 dead

Palm Bay siege wounds 14; suspect captured

Neighbors: Cruise a dangerous loner

Legislature OKs sales tax; Martinez signs bill into law

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A man of vision

County optometrist gives sight to refugees fleeing Nicaragua

ACHIOTE, Costa Rica

A walk through Achiote makes your eyes sting. Lines upon lines of laundry hang in the midst of communal cooking stoves that create shrouds of pungent smoke throughout the day.

The Costa Rican refugee camp is a noisy place. Squealing chicken vendors run amok among the barracks and tents. The scoundrel of an ax as a man chops wood makes a steady beat against which women shout to each other across the compound.

Somewhere in the background, a radio blares Spanish music, and the laughter of boys playing soccer alternates with the cries of a baby.

As the Land-Rover pulls into the camp on a hot Monday morning in January, people are already lined up outside the small white building that will serve as the clinic. They are waiting to see the American doctor they were told would examine their eyes.

The trip marks the fourth time that Dr. C.R. "Bob" Bikle, 56, an optometrist, and his wife, Leo, have left their Damascus home to volunteer optometric services to Nicaraguans who have fled the fighting in their homeland for the relative peace of refugee camps in Costa Rica.

As the Bikles arrive in the rural camp with several boxes of donated eyeglasses and begin to set up shop, the waiting refugees discuss in Spanish who was first in line.

The modest facilities are transformed. A section of metal pipe is mounted on a steel tractor wheel and becomes the stand for Bikle's refractor. A bare light bulb illuminates the eye chart on the far wall and a small fan powered by a noisy generator tries to cool the darkened room. An old yellow towel covers a hole in the wall to keep the curious from peering in.

Leo begins the tedious job of sorting the 440 pairs of eyeglasses donated to New Eyes for the Needy, a charity organization based in New Jersey.

She knows the routine well. Each waiting patient gets a number and an explanation, in Spanish, that he has to wait his turn.

Bickle's first patient, a 66-year-old woman named Andres, walks slowly into the room, smiling shyly. After inspecting her eyes for several minutes, Bickle diagnoses cataracts that require surgery. The woman is referred to the Costa Rican medical system for further treatment.

Of the 125 people Bickle examined in five days at Achiote, however, most simply needed glasses for near vision.

Many refugees, like 47-year-old Miriam, suffer from pterygium, an excess flap of tissue that grows on the cornea. It is caused by overexposure to irritants like wind, dust and bright sunlight, and gets progressively worse until surgery is required.

Miriam, like nearly all the Nicaraguan refugees in Achiote, has come from Tilaran, another camp far to the north and closer to the Nicaraguan border. She likes Achiote better.

Bickle's patience tell him over and over again about their struggle to leave Nicaragua. Maria, 77, is blind in her right eye after being struck during her flight from Nicaragua four years ago. She and her family walked for 12 days through the mountains without food. She boasted that she could still see well enough with her left eye to sew.

Achiote, home to nearly 1,150 people, is a family camp. There are only a few single men and well over 700 children.

Although living in crowded conditions, most refugees, like Alfonso Emiliano and his family, think Achiote offers more privacy than Tilaran.

Although never giving up hope that he and his family will soon be able to return home, Alfonso is content with life in Achiote. His brother is also in Costa Rica and is trying to buy a farm. Alfonso hopes to get a work permit so that he can work for him, but permits are hard to come by. Costa Rica allows only 10 percent of the work force to be foreign labor.

Although it took him two attempts and more than a year to escape Nicaragua, Alfonso thinks it was worth it. His son was born in Tilaran just four days after they arrived. He misses his homeland but says he is better off in Costa Rica because it is more tranquil. "I don't have to worry about bombs exploding or being shot at or having a food ration card," he said.

"I'm strikes by two impressions every time I come down here," said Bikle. "I'm reminded of the desperation the Nicaraguans find themselves in, and I'm favorably impressed by the fact that there are people who are working to help them under very extenuating circumstances."

Education is a key because many of the refugees are illiterate. Out of 10 patients Bikle saw on the first morning, only one, a 15-year-old girl, could read.

"The most rewarding aspect of my work," he said, "is just the knowledge that maybe in some small measure I've helped to make the lives of these people easier by enabling them to see so mend their clothes and take advantage of the little educational opportunities that are offered them."

Far away from his practice in Damascus, Bikle still has regular patients. In Achiote, he examined several people he also had seen on previous journeys to Tilaran and Puerto Limon.

The Bikles plan to continue their treks to Costa Rica as long as the refugee situation persists. Reflecting on his week in the camp, he said, "You can't learn to sign your name if you can't see to do it."



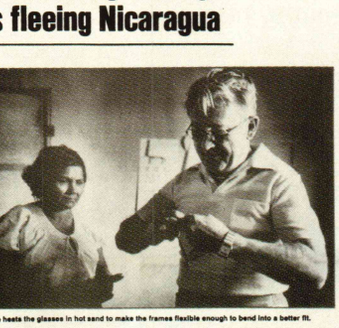
Achiote is a family camp, with children making up more than 700 of its 1,150 residents. While bathing and other facilities are primitive, conditions at Achiote are superior to those at camps farther north.



Achiote refugee camp lies in the foothills of Mount Chirripo.



Alfonso Gomez, 40, has been in the camp about a year with Maria, 18, and their son Emilio, who was born four days after the family arrived in Costa Rica.



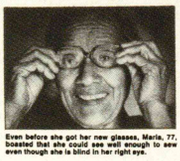
Bikle heats the glasses in hot sand to make the frames flexible enough to bend into a better fit.



With the help of his wife Leo, Bikle questions a patient about her medical history.



Gregorit and his friend play outside while Bikle takes a small break in the day's schedule.



Even before she got her new glasses, Maria, 77, boasted that she could see well enough to sew even though she is blind in her right eye.

Photos and story by Danielle Pallotto



By the time Bikle arrived at the camp, refugees were already waiting to see him. The Damascus optometrist saw 125 patients during his weeklong visit.



Young men use a piece of lumber to spread corn on a tarp to dry. Later, it will be ground into flour. Corn is a mainstay of the diet in the camp.



MONTGOMERY
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No overtime for firefighters, county says

Doctor gives sight to Nicaraguan refugees

Where the camp is

Council vote hit as cop-out on school integration

'Lucky' strikes out in tattoo trial

Scull opens books, blasts Kramer

OUTSIDE

Partly sunny, high in the 80s

INSIDE

TACKLING TERROR

HOW SHE RUNS

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A NEW FACE

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Watch out for 'Crazy Pat,' neighbors warned woman

Survivor describes terror

'Why, Lord?' reverend asks as 100 pray

Why of murders remains mystery

Shooting aftermath

SETTING IT STRAIGHT



SEARCH ON MOUNT HOOD

HOPE

Students await news of friends

SEARCH

EXPERIENCE

'We walked into the weather event of the decade. We were given up for dead.'

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Heroic efforts fail to revive 3 taken from Mount Hood

Bodies found at about 8,200 ft.

Timberline Lodge

Search goes on; prayers offered

Surgeon survived 1970 ordeal

Gorbachev tells of 'sinister force'

INSIDE TODAY

Sunny

Weather, Page 2A

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Detroit, Michigan
Randy Miller



MOSTLY CLOUDY
High 35, low 29
Cloudy Saturday
Details on Page 2A

Ohio State's Woody Hayes dies at 74
Story below

Lance Parrish signs with the Phillies
Page 1D

IN SPORTS
NCAA Round 1: U-M scuttles Navy, UCLA routs CMU
Page 1D

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FIRE TRAGEDY

Blaze kills 3 fire fighters

Fire fighters battle a five-alarm blaze Thursday at a vacant warehouse in Detroit. At least three fire fighters were killed and six others injured in the blaze.

Full report

5-alarm fire injures 6, destroys 2 buildings

Two fire fighters walk away from the blaze that killed three fellow workers.

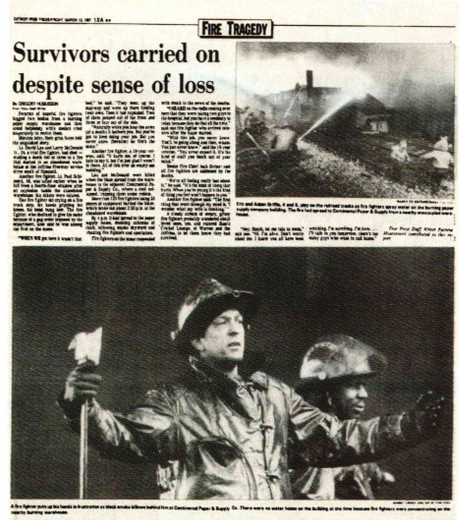
Gone to glory: Ohio State's Woody Hayes dies at 74

Woody Hayes' life spanned two world wars and the Depression.

Inside today

Lotto info

U.S. proposes 6 steps to arms verification



FIRE TRAGEDY

Survivors carried on despite sense of loss

3 fire fighters die in warehouse blaze



FIRE TRAGEDY

City motto reflects history of tragic fires

Neighbors lament loss of fallen fire fighter

The hurt shoots through family, friends at hospital



A22 THE HARTFORD COURANT: Sunday, April 26, 1987

Special Report: The Collapse of L'Ambiance Plaza

City's resurgence seen surviving tragic setback

By MATTHEW KAUFFMAN
Courant Staff Writer

BRIDGEPORT — A year ago, the property at 301 Washington ave. was a deteriorating tenement, a dreary illustration of the decaying construction stock in what many considered a decaying city.

Months ago, the tenement was torn down, and in its place a new city was being transformed into L'Ambiance Plaza — another piece in the jigsaw of a city intent on revitalizing itself.

Despite the collapse of the building and the ensuing glare of publicity, city officials are certain that community will continue nurturing growth.

Mayor Thomas W. Bucci said the collapse was a setback but that he expects no long-term impact on the city's development.

"I believe we are the spirit of the city," he said, referring to the volunteer effort after the collapse. "I think that's the spirit that will continue to grow, and that other spirit has quashed for the moment."

Since 1982, hard hats and cranes have been laboring in this city often reviled by more fortunate communities that already have benefited from the economy of the nation's richest state.

As part of that surge, the $17.5 million L'Ambiance Plaza was little more than a blip on the city's development radar screen. It was the 11th piece of development to planned, with about $100 million worth of that construction under way.

With those plans laid, Bucci's confidence in the future is not isolated.

"My first brush is that it's going to be looked on as a disaster that's happened in Bridgeport that could have happened anywhere," said Jack Hennessy, vice president of the Bridgeport Housing Development Center.

David D'Addario, president of D'Addario Industries, a large construction and development company in the city, said the collapse "was a tragic situation and a unique situation.

"I don't think you can put a black eye on Bridgeport development, anyone who up and thinks about it wouldn't do that," he said.

But D'Addario, whose company is developing the 300,000-square-foot Hi-Ho Center for retail and office space, said contractors may shy away from 101-slab construction.

That type of construction, which was used at L'Ambiance Plaza, requires lifting several prefabricated concrete floors along steel beams and then pouring the slab in place.

"There'll be an initial panic when it comes to that kind of construction," D'Addario said. "I think initially people will be afraid of that type of construction, especially in this area and around the state."

But D'Addario, who said the safety of lift-slab construction has been "proven over and over again," said he expected the technique would regain acceptance.

The entrepreneurial spirit that prompted the construction of the L'Ambiance Plaza was virtually unheard of in Bridgeport a decade ago.

"Bridgeport was hottoming out; there was no development going on," Sherman said.

The blighted city, its empty factories an eyesore visible to drivers using I-95, lived off the momentum of the 1960s, when downtown redevelopment took form, as they still do, of the city's favorite son and one-term mayor, P.T. Barnum, and other entrepreneurs, including Igor Sikorsky, father of the modern helicopter, and Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine.

Meanwhile, the city's reputation festered as crime rates, unemployment and neglect rose.

But in the past few years, however, economic and social conditions began to transform Bridgeport's ruining skyline.

"The beginning of the development boom, particularly in the downtown, started with the building of the Bridgeport Hilton by Hartz Development Companies and Prudential Insurance Co. of America, which they're putting the Bridgeport Center," Sherman said. "That was the catalyst for another auxiliary development."

The 324 million hotel, which opened in February, was considered the city of last resort, when it was proposed around 1983.

"As recently as four years ago, land and old properties in Bridgeport could be had for a song, so to speak," said David E.L. Carson, president of People's Bank, which is building the $75 million Bridgeport Center.

In the past four years however, land values have quadrupled in Bridgeport, Carson said.

Land is still cheaper in Bridgeport than in the "Gold Coast" towns of Fairfield County, he said.

"It's the last, best bargain in Fairfield County," Sherman said. "As Stamford closed up, as Norwalk closed up, we became the next stop. For a while, we were worried that U would skip us over."

It did not.

In the past five years, about 20 major projects have been developed. Among them is HarborPointe, an 80-acre project on the city's waterfront to develop housing, retail and state.

But Bridgeporters and developers insist that growing employment opportunities in the city, coupled with training programs, eventually will turn the unrest — despite the tragedy.

As rescue workers labored atop the fallen concrete and twisted iron at L'Ambiance Plaza, construction executives in the city continued with the rhythm of hammers, drills, backhoes and bulldozers that has become the city's melody.

Chronology of disaster

Thursday

1:37 p.m. With a deafening crash, the partially completed L'Ambiance Plaza apartment complex, the largest such structure planned in Bridgeport in two decades, collapses. There are 71 construction workers at or near the structure. The sound of the collapse and the thick cloud of dust it raises bring a crowd estimated at people at over the city, hundreds of whom race to the site and volunteer assistance.

2 p.m. James D. Holland, an off-duty local police officer who witnessed the collapse from a sidewalk across the street, has pulled from the debris by rescuers. He suffers a concussion. Dozens of other officers and emergency personnel.

2:15 p.m. At least 20 ambulances from Bridgeport and neighboring towns have arrived and crews have set up two triage centers close by.

3:30 p.m. Building-trades workers from other construction sites in the city, wearing yellow or orange hard hats, begin pouring onto the scene.

Dan Rasicot / The Hartford Courant

An overview Thursday afternoon shows the pile of rubble, all that remains of L'Ambiance Plaza.

4 p.m. Heavy equipment — cranes, backhoes, bulldozers and large trucks, to be used later to haul out debris — begin to arrive. Workers start tearing down the fence that surrounds the construction of L'Ambiance Plaza, that surrounded the work site.

8 p.m. Bridgeport Mayor Thomas W. Bucci says he has learned that 36 people working on or near the project are alive, but he is still trying to find out how many are missing. He denies that 19 dead have been accounted for.

10 p.m. Clergy roam the site, peering through fences, calling out names to rescuers, trying to get a glimmer of information by waiting relatives.

Midnight. The crowd of onlookers surrounding the collapse on Washington Avenue finally begins to thin. Rescue workers are prowling the rubble, huge chunks of broken concrete and twisted steel, which looks like some grotesque futuristic sculpture, bathed in the eerie yellow glow of halogen lamps.

School gymnasium. One is reunited with his family at the gymnasium, a cheering round of hugs for father, Rocco Mancini, 61, a survivor. Joe Lodrigo in there, knowing he's in here and you can't do anything to get him out — it kills me. How long can they last in there?" she says.

2:40 p.m. Rescue coordinators lower infrared cameras and sensitive listening equipment into fissures in the rubble. Onlookers are pushed back from the construction site to eliminate noise that might interfere with the listening equipment.

2:45 p.m. There is another report of a worker surviving beneath the rubble. Truck driver Steve Russo, a volunteer rescue worker, says, "I heard moaning. He had climbed into a crevice but was unable to reach the source of the sounds.

5 p.m. State police prepare to reroute highway traffic away from the construction site while Bridgeport police begin equipment inventory. Bucci says adjustments and instructions and the traffic plan is scrapped.

10 p.m. Shortly after 10 p.m., a 100-ton boy is removed from the central portion of the site and taken away in an ambulance.

11:40 p.m. The site is quieted once again, and traffic and construction cranes stop while searchers use dogs, infrared cameras and solar equipment to search for possible survivors. The searcher dogs have more bodies, bringing the number of confirmed dead to 12.

Friday

Fred Barnes / The Hartford Courant

As rain fell Friday evening, fatal workers slowly removed rubble from the construction site.

1:05 a.m. The rescue operation accelerates, as workers move from room to room to maneuver six cranes onto the site to use in clearing away massive pieces of debris and give searchers better access.

1:50 a.m. Relatives of the dead and missing begin the second day of their emotional ordeals. With spectators interspersed among them, they weep and are consoled by friends and family members as they wait for information.

2 a.m. Cranes are shut down and all digging comes to a sudden and anxious standstill as crews listen for what some believe are tapping sounds made by a survivor trapped deep in the wreckage. The prospect of finding life hushed even the crowd beyond the police cordon. But 20 minutes later the tapping disappears and work resumes.

3:50 a.m. A body is pulled from the wreckage and is shipped quietly from a south corner of the scene by a Bridgeport ambulance. Most onlookers don't seem to notice.

5:30 a.m. Continuing reports of tapping or moaning noises from beneath the rubble throws the rescue operation into confusion. Scaropus, an ironworker from New Haven, said, "We thought we heard some tapping. We weren't sure if it was an echo or real tapping. We were tapping and the tapping came back. It's just a matter of hoping and praying that it was really something there."

6:30 a.m. Bucci arrives to meet with rescue crews and get updates on rescue efforts. Bucci stays about a half-hour and leaves the scene quickly without comment.

9:30 a.m. Construction-worker volunteers are pulled off the site and into an organizational meeting because of problems with unskilled laborers trying to help. A coordination system is set up for workers to gain entry to the site.

11:45 a.m. Relatives of the missing workers have spent the night in the Kolbe Cathedral High

Saturday

12:46 a.m. The site is quieted for a second search effort with dogs, cameras and microphones. The search is not successful.

4 a.m. The rain and wind, which have persisted for hours, continue to make conditions slippery and hazardous for rescue workers.

8 a.m. The volunteer rescue force is cut back to 100 as fewer new workers onto the site. But no new hope for survivors.

11:30 a.m. Bucci holds a news conference at city hall, but only officials do not have an updated count of casualties. Bucci says the work is progressing slowly because of the precautions that have to be taken to remove debris without causing cave-ins. Bucci says the prospect of finding survivors is "bleak."

1 p.m. Volunteers remove another body from the rubble, and it is placed in an ambulance at the main entrance of the construction site.

1:15 p.m. Relatives of a missing worker, Jose Rodriguez, 30, of Bridgeport, angrily storm to the entrance of the site to see where the bodies are. They look only briefly before turning back in tears in the direction of the city's morgue, where they had congregated with the families of other victims.

2 p.m. Another body is removed through the main entrance of the construction site.

2:10 p.m. Bridgeport Director of Public Works Raymond Gross says that he still very optimistic that more men in there still have hope that they're going to find men alive."

4 p.m. Scores of workers, many of whom have worked 12 consecutive hours or more, leave the construction site as the shift changes. Some go home, some rest against trees, some look for food.

6:15 p.m. As daylight fades, carpenters work hurriedly to build makeshift lightposts out of wood. The workers, using hammers and circular saws, construct the poles in a matter of minutes.

9:20 p.m. Rescue workers recover another body from the rubble, the fourth on Saturday.

Joe Talarico / Special to The Courant

A mourner for one of the victims in comforted Saturday.

Compiled by Courant Staff Writers David Fiol, Winston Ross, Tom Berlo, Dennis Griffin, Catherine Karnow, Caleb Daniloff, Jeff Kaufman and Edward Molinski

Where to send help

A victims' fund has been established for donations to the families of the victims of the L'Ambiance Plaza collapse.

The United Way of Eastern Fairfield County is acting as depository and trustee.

Gifts can be sent to: Victim's Family Fund, c/o United Way, 75 Washington Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., 06604.

Hope for survivors dwindles

Continued from Page 1

stabs and failure to jack the load-evenly.

Preliminary examination of construction documents has raised questions about the number of steel rods in the slabs and about the load ratings that held the columns, but there is no evidence that either situation contributed to the collapse.

Investigating engineers hired by various parties involved in the project have been on the scene since shortly after Thursday's disaster. But the full investigation of the wreckage will not begin until rescue efforts are concluded. John Best, Bridgeport's emergency medical services director, said the search will last "at least days."

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the National Bureau of Standards had 11 investigators at the site Saturday.

Basically, the investigation is going to cover the whole gamut trying to find out what happened," said John Chaves, regional public affairs director for the labor department. "The whole team effort is really an effort to tell all the pieces of the puzzle back together again."

Chaves said investigators from the National Bureau of Standards have collected concrete and steel samples for analysis, and OSHA inspectors are reviewing documents about the construction of the project.

Chaves said Department of Labor officials have estimated the investigation could take several months.

"This is going to be a very time-taking process," he said.

Investigators from the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and high-technology probes have yet to detect any sight of life amid the twisted steel and concrete slabs. But amid the despair and fear that grip the rescue workers, there have been signs of hope.

Dwight Jewett of Trinity County, Fla. his voice hoarse from breathing dust, said he was relieved that rescuers had found pockets in the debris "where we can just barely play basketball."

That such pockets exist and may hold survivors despite the obstacles is holding out the only hope for rescuers.

"There is a possibility of people being found alive," Best said Saturday night. He said, "We're hoping that we have to crawl, that could collapse at any moment. We wouldn't go in there if there wasn't hope."

Nine cranes, covering above the work site like crooked black steeples against a dreary gray sky, were used throughout the day lifting slabs, girders and hunks of debris. Spectators lined the sidewalk across Washington Avenue to watch the rescue work, watching the grim spectacle. Many crowded around a twisted I-beam that was placed across the street from the construction site.

The 48-foot-long beam had been bent almost in half by the force of the building's collapse.

"Can you imagine something to get a steel beam like that?" Joe Pinto, who ranged in Puerto Rico for his job, said. "I've been talking about thousands of tons to make something like this bend in two."

Construction workers who had streamed to the disaster site from in and outside the city were put through triage at having to spend so much time on the selection of the safest, meticulous job of removing debris from the site to safeguard most of the rescue efforts.

"It really is very frustrating to go at a snail's pace because we are going against time to find survivors," said Wesley J. Lee of the Glazing and Glass Workers Union Local 1044 in Hartford.

Jesse Walsh, also from the Hartford, said, "It's like pick-up sticks. It's exactly like that. You try not to make anything move."

The victims reported to the site Saturday were identified as Rocco Mancini, 61, of Waterbury; John Hughes, 30, of Oxford; Reginald Stewart, 26, of Stamford; Ted and Augustus Aimes, 58, of Bridgeport, and Wesley J. Lee, 17, of Fairfield.

Identification of those missing have complicated that identifications should have been possible after the bodies were discovered, but still trapped, in the rubble William J. Varga Jr. and his son said he was told Thursday that his 27-year-old son, William, 27, is dead and trapped in the rubble, but has not yet been found among the dead.

Best said those bodies on the site that have been recovered will be extricated only be mutilated or burned beyond easy identification.

Varga and some other relatives of workers also objected to the decision by Best, where many club members have gathered for the past two days.

Club members Richard Addona, 45, of Waterbury, and Addona, 30, are part of a mourning those killed or still in the collapse of the apartment project.

Five other members of the club are among the missing.

In addition, Nicholas J. Nardella, 56, of Waterbury; John Rocco, 36, of Oxford, and Augustus Aimes, 58, of Bridgeport, and Reginald Stewart, 26, of San Antonio, Texas, were confirmed dead in the collapse Saturday.

"How can you compact soil and have it be better than rock?"

Paul Closet
Engineer

Courant Staff Writer Peter Leyden contributed to this story.

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Sunday, April 26, 1987 A23

Special Report: The Collapse of L'Ambiance Plaza

Records show problems with soil

Continued from Page 1

the city building official.

Harwood Lasnik, an architect who served on the governor's task force on building safety, said, "I'm actually surprised that anyone would consider putting it on fill."

Lasnik and the engineers said the footings would have had to be increased in size or the contractor would have had to dig down to rock.

Soil borings and subsurface inconsistency in reports submitted by Fairfield Testing Laboratory, a Stamford company hired by the contractor to ensure the site was adequate. Most reports described the ground as "compacted fill, etc.," but in two reports those lines had been whited out.

Although there is no evidence the composition of the ground contributed to the collapse, it is the latest indication there were a series of problems in the development of the building.

Ousmanian said Saturday that building specifications on file were as generic as "to be sickening." In addition, he said, the plans were not filed for the concrete slabs that formed the floors of the building or a sequence for how the slabs were to be erected.

City officials on Friday made available copies of all the records they said they could find that related to the project.

A review of Connecticut Housing Finance Authority documents showed that on Friday showed the structural engineering firm and an agency observer expressed concern about contractors' precedence in late 1986 and early 1987.

The building, which was to rise 13 stories, was being constructed using a technique known as "lift-slab," in which concrete floor slabs are poured at ground level and then lifted into place on steel columns.

Investigations by federal, state and local agencies are under way to determine the cause of the collapse. Engineers and architects familiar with the lift-slab process have pointed to three main possibilities for such a collapse: instability in the steel columns, weakness in the concrete slabs and failure to jack the slabs evenly.

Since the collapse of the building, Thursday afternoon, recovery have found 13 bodies at the site. There are still 13 workers unaccounted for. There were are many as 71 workers working in the building at the time of the collapse.

Claeer, after his review of the records Saturday, questioned the substitution of compacted fill.

"How can you compact soil and have it be better than rock?" he asked. "It is absolutely impossible to say if material is not good for it to support the concrete material."

City Building Official Frank Mercaldi said Saturday that he has been questioned whether the ground was adequate to support the building. Mercaldi, who inspected the footings prior to the pouring of concrete last summer, said he relied on Fairfield Testing to make sure the site was adequate. Officials of Fairfield Testing could not be reached for comment.

"I was looking to make sure no fill was there, to make sure the soil was being placed on original soil," Mercaldi said. "There was no indication of the subgrade."

Mercaldi said he approved the project after checking its footings and making sure reinforcement rods for the footings were "in place properly."

Reports filed with the city by Fairfield Testing show the ground was "in a loose state" during an inspection on Aug. 15, 1986, and called for the material to be well-compacted before placement of the footings. Later reports, signed by John Vitale of Fairfield Testing, said the ground was "in a very dense condition since the 7 ton one thousand attempts to reach Fairfield Testing and Vitale were unsuccessful.

A Sept. 24, 1986, document, signed by Vitale, described the material as "broken rock and earth" and was placed and compacted with backhoe bucket and vibratory compactor.

Philip A. Burton, a professional engineer who serves on the Code and Standards Committee, said compacted fill could not be so dense that the compaction could be felt at the site. The committee helps oversee the administration of the state's building and fire codes.

The structure was not on compacted material. The whole structure is on bedrock," said Peter at times since construction started last summer, said he relied on Fairfield Testing to make sure the site was adequate. Officials of Fairfield

Experts probed other collapses

Antoreng M. Ousmanian is a licensed professional engineer who has investigated building collapses, including the Hartford Civic Center and the Hyatt Regency Hotel and Kemper Arena in Kansas City.

Ousmanian has been with Weidlinger Associates, a consulting engineering company based in New York City, for 25 years and is the head of its technical and field department. He graduated from City College of New York with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering and is a member of directors of the New York Academy of Sciences Engineering Committee.

Paul E. Cloeet, senior partner in the firm of Cloeet & Cloeet of Hartford, is a consulting structural engineer in Hartford with 31 years' experience. He has been a private consultant in building design for 15 years. He has designed a number of bridges for the state and municipalities including the Trout Brook Bridge in West Hartford, the Cycle World in Glastonbury and the Hartford Hilton. He received a bachelor of science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956.

Joe Talarico / Special to The Courant

Workers stand to the side Saturday as another victim is carried from of the rubble of the L'Ambiance Plaza collapse.

Italian club mourns deaths of members

By KATHRYN KRASNIOLD
Courant Staff Writer

In Waterbury, hundreds of members of an Italian organization, the Pontelandolfo Community Club, are mourning the deaths of at least three members who died in Thursday's tragedy.

Across the Atlantic Ocean, hundreds of residents of the town of Pontelandolfo, Italy, a village that gave the club its name, flocked to the cathedral after a pre-dawn service to pray for the victims.

Since the collapse of L'Ambiance Plaza in Bridgeport, the village mayor, Carlo Cimarosa, has been calling his cousin Leopoggio Guerriero, who is the Pontelandolfo Club's honorary president, to relay information to friends in the town in Italy.

He received the latest report on the community," said Leopoggio Guerriero, one of Carlo Della in in Bridgeport, where many club members have gathered.

Club members Richard Addona, 45, of Waterbury, and Addona, 30, are part of a mourning those killed or still in the collapse of the apartment project.

Five other members of the club are among the missing.

In addition, Nicholas J. Nardella, 56, of Waterbury; John Rocco, 36, of Oxford, and Augustus Aimes, 58, of Bridgeport, and Reginald Stewart, 26, of San Antonio, Texas, were confirmed dead in the collapse Saturday.

Addona, Daddona and Mancini, who was about to retire, shared their passion for bocce, a popular game at the Pontelandolfo club, locked in competition for the title of best bocce player in the city, he grew up together. The came here together. Guerriero said.

The club has helped members recall their hometown by building a fountain and tower similar to ones in Pontelandolfo's piazza. For the past two days, however, the 100-member club has gathered there to honor of children and relatives.

Guerrero, a broadcaster for an Italian radio station in Southington, said the 10,000-strong community of Waterbury Proties, as those from Pontelandolfo call themselves, is close-knit and that many will attend wakes and memorial services planned for the workers.

A trust fund has been set up at Security Savings and Loan Association in Waterbury for the families of the victims, Guerriero said. Checks in town area, said Marie Alfieri, the bank's chairman of the board.

All contributions can be sent in care of Alfieri to Security Savings and Loan, Northside Branch, 1044 N. Main St., Waterbury.

William Daddona

Daddona and his wife, Nancy, had moved into a new home on Timber Hill Lane in Prospect with their young daughter, Lynn, 2 years of age, said Ray Alfieri, director of Alfieri Funeral Home in Waterbury. A laborer foreman, Daddona had been employed by Lombardo Paving of Pontelandolfo Co., Alfieri said.

Besides his wife and daughter, he is survived by his parents, Anthony and Clara Daddona, and his sister, Mrs. Larry Dunbar, all of Waterbury.

Services will be held Tuesday at Alfieri Funeral Home, 110 E. Farm St., Waterbury, at 8:15 a.m. A mass will be said at St. Lucy's Church and will be followed by burial at Calvary Cemetery. Calling hours are Monday from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.

Michael Addona

Addona, who was born in Pontelandolfo, lived with his wife, Mary Beth, and their three teenage daughters, Catherine, Nicole and Christine, in the Oakville section of Watertown, Alfieri said.

Addona had worked for Waterbury Plumbing for seven months. He owned the Table Avenue Package Store in Oakville for 10 years and had started his own small company, MMA Inc. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and St. John the Evangelist Church.

Funeral arrangements are being made by the Alfieri Funeral Home.

Rocco Mancini

Mancini, 61, of Hill Street, Waterbury, was born in Pontelandolfo, and moved to Waterbury in 1951, where he lived with his wife, Giocondina. He is survived by his wife, a son, Salvatore, and two daughters, Victoria Rinaldi of Walcott and Josephine Rinaldi of Waterbury; three sisters; and four grandchildren.

The Waterbury laborer, a member of the Local 398, Laborers International Union of North America, worked for Alfieri Construction Co. for six years before joining Waterbury Foundation four years ago.

Nicholas J. Nardella

Nardella of Greenfield Avenue is survived by three brothers, Gaetano, Frank and Camillo Nardella, and three sisters, Ann Orlando, Bertha Buonocore and Mary Nardella, all of Waterbury.

A carpenter with Waterbury Foundation, Nardella was a veteran of the Korean conflict. His wife, Josephine Nardella, a member of Our Lady of Lourdes Church in Waterbury, have not been scheduled.

Casualty list

This is a list of confirmed dead and injured in the collapse of L'Ambiance Plaza. Conditions of the injured were provided by hospitals. In addition, four dead have not been positively identified, and 13 workers remain unaccounted for.

DEAD

Michael Addona, 45, of Watertown.
Augustus B. Aimes, 58, of Bridgeport.
William Daddona, 30, of Timber Hill Lane, Prospect.
Donald Drummond, 48, of Beverly Avenue, Waterbury.
John Hughes, 30, of Oxford.
Joseph Leon, 54, of Norwalk.
Rocco Mancini, 61, of Hill Street, Waterbury.
Nicholas J. Nardella, 56, of Waterbury.
John Page, 20, of Hamden.
Reginald Stewart, 26, of San Antonio, Texas.
Scott Ward, 17, of Fairfield.

INJURED

Leola Aanstreula, 28, of New Haven, in critical but stable condition at the intensive care unit of St. Vincent's Medical Center.
Bertrand Bard, 43, of Southington, in satisfactory condition at St. Vincent's Medical Center.
William Carbone, 47, 425 Thoreau St., Branford, discharged from Park City Hospital.
Claude LeChance, 28, 231 Summer St., Bristol, was released Friday from Park City Hospital.
Neal W. Sartak, 28, of South Windsor, in satisfactory condition at Bridgeport Hospital.
Kenneth Shepard, 51, 54 Fairwood St., Milford, in stable condition at Park City Hospital.
Terence Williams, 34, of Bridgeport, in satisfactory condition at Bridgeport Hospital.

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Hartford, Connecticut
The Hartford Courant staff



SUNDAY'S METRO

UPSTATE
THEY COMFORT THE DYING
The people of Mount Carmel House care for the terminally ill and their families. Page B1.

SPORTS
GUESSING SOON WILL BE OVER
Sports Extra previews the NFL's annual college draft to be held Tuesday. Page 9F.

BUSINESS
INVESTORS ARE LINKED
Peter Kolesnik's has disappointed many of his stockholders. Page 1F.

Sunday Democrat and Chronicle

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SUNNY
HIGH NEAR 60
DETAILS ON 16A

TODAY
Oral Roberts has no regrets for plea

3 killed in plane crash
Local residents presumed dead in Hawaiian canyon accident

Inside the Memorial Art Gallery
The newly expanded gallery includes a café and a new 400-seat auditorium garden at the main entrance. Here's a preview look inside the gallery complex, and a guide to finding a few of its treasures.

Gallery adds a jewel to the crown
'Museum City' gets a new showcase for its abundant artistic treasures

MAGnificent
THE NEW MEMORIAL ART GALLERY

Ex-area woman fled massacre at Fla. market

Ukrainians here say letters show massive Chernobyl toll

CHERNOBYL — ONE YEAR LATER: WA-11A



CHILDREN AT RISK: THE DPT DILEMMA

Mother of victim wrestles with guilt, anger
'He let out this incredible shriek, . . . and started thrashing about'

Vaccine deaths being written off as SIDS, some critics maintain

SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) is a wastebasket. When you don't have anything else, you put it (the cause of death) in this basket. — Dr. Fazlollah Laghaeinnia, a Erie County medical examiner

NEXT PAGE: THE RISKS

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SPORTS FINAL

NCAA JINX TEAMS GO ON LOSING BINGE
AFTER PICKED TO WIN, 1C
COLLEGE HOOPS, 1C, 8C

TEXAS REELING FROM SMU'S SCANDAL 1C, 8C

RED SOX LOOK AHEAD 3C
FORGET '86 SERIES

By Layne Murdoch
MARK AGUIRRE: A true Dallas Maverick, 1C

10 WAYS TO THINK, BE HEALTHY 5D

TWA BIDS FOR USAIR
WHAT'S IT ALL MEAN? 1B

RIVERS WANTS CREDIT DUE
SAYS SHOW'S A HIT, 1D

THURSDAY

Robert Deutsch, USA TODAY
JOAN RIVERS: Wa'll play on for years, 1D

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1987

NEWSLINE

A QUICK READ ON THE NEWS

WEATHER: Rain in West; summerlike in Rockies, South and North Central; cloudy in Midwest, Southeast; clearing in Northeast. Early thaw. 3A. Full color page. 12A.

WALL STREET UP: Dow soars 36.81 points to record 2257.43; traders surprised. 1B. Market highlights. 3B.

FUTURE HEALTH: More AIDS deaths could offset next 20 years' gains in fight against heart disease, cancer — USA's leading killers, says poll of experts. 1D.

DRUG ASSAULT: Civil rights activist Dick Gregory, left, takes fast, prayer vigil against USA's drug problem to White House this week; activist Jim Rev. Howes Williams joins him. 3A.

CBS CUTS: News President Howard Stringer says "there will be layoffs" as part of previously announced $50 million budget cuts "painful" reorganization. 1D.

SPIES SENTENCED: Ex-Navy intelligence analyst Jonathan Pollard draws life term for selling USA secrets to Israel; wife Anne gets five years; profiles. 3A.

NATION: Commuter plane crashes, explodes at Detroit airport; at least 9 dead, 29 injured. 3A.

- San Francisco ponders Golden Gate Bridge party. 3A.
- Drugs kills appliance heir Christopher Mayzog. 3A.

WASHINGTON: White House calls for strict verification, limits on short-range missiles. 4A.

- Reagan's pics of FBI Director William Webster to head CIA raises questions on two agencies' "blurred image." 4A.

ABROAD: TransAfrica lobby launches 12-month anti-apartheid ad campaign against USA leaders. 4A.

- Christian militia leader says Syria holds hostage negotiator Terry Waite; four USA professors. 4A.

TODAY'S DEBATE: Street people. In USA TODAY's opinion, it's dangerous for states to start returning large numbers of the mentally ill to institutions. 10A.

- It's "our responsibility" to care for those people, says medical expert Dr. Alexander Grinkich. 10A.

MONEY: USA's computer chip makers join forces to wrest $26 billion market from Japanese competitors. 1B.

- Newsletters pick IRA mutual-fund favorites. 1B.
- Long-distance companies vie for toll-free market. 5B.

SPORTS: New Jersey company gives fans spotlight on baseball cards. 1C. Most valuable, popular cards. 2C.

LIFE: Good timing puts new artists on Top 40 album charts; big name artists aim for holiday releases. 1D.

- Biographer Doris Goodwin's new Kennedys book. 2D.
- Paul Simon's Graceland tour spotlights album's South African roots, performers. 4D.
- Mickey Rooney does tonic for Broadway revival of Funny Thing Happened on Way to Forum; review. 4D.

WEEKEND EDITION: Dortman looks at high-tech stocks; review of controversial movie Angel Heart.

Compiled by Florestine Purnell

NANCY A DRAGON LADY?
'DESPICABLE FICTION,' 4A

HOW IT PLAYED IN HEARTLAND, ON CAPITOL HILL
SPECIAL REPORT, 5A

Bloomington
Peoria
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GIPPER BACK IN THE GAME
COVER STORY, 1A

FULL TEXT, 11A

'No excuses, it was a mistake'

By Jessica Lee
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — President Reagan admitted last "trading arms for hostages" was a mistake Wednesday night in a 13-minute television speech that answered the demands of both his critics and friends.

"I take full responsibility for my own actions and for those of my administration," he said. "This happened on my watch."

Reagan faced up to the criticism that his secret plan to open relations with Iran "deteriorated" into an arms-for-hostages swap.

"There are reasons why it happened but no excuses. It was a mistake," Reagan said, attempting to win back the nation's support.

Initial reaction:

- GOP lawmakers saluted. Said ex-Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.: "Good job, old friend."
- Democrats wondered what's next. Rep. Lee Aspin, D-Wis., said: "The question is whether he really has learned from what went on."
- Said former Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, head of the panel Reagan named to investigate the affair: "I think he's going to have credible (his) when he admits to a mistake, and (his the president has very manfully done tonight."

Reagan credited the Tower panel's report with persuading him that "I asked so many questions about the hostages' welfare that I didn't ask enough about the specifics of the total Iran plan."

But he made clear the plight of hostages held in Lebanon still frustrates him. "We will not give up. We never will," he promised their families.

Praising the commission, Reagan said, "Its findings are honest, convincing, and highly critical, and I accept them."

Follow-through includes:

- New White House team.
- Ordering NSC staff itself out of covert operations.
- Commitment to congressional oversight process.

When he finished his speech, Reagan gave an OK sign with his more finger and thumb to onlookers in his office. New chief of staff Howard Baker, a noted camera buff, stood off to the side taking pictures.

'It happened on my watch' – Reagan

REAGAN	POINDEXTER	NORTH	McFARLANE
Chief of Staff	National Security Advisor	National Security Council aide	National Security Advisor
Resigned Feb. 27, 1987	Resigned Nov. 25, 1986	Relieved of duty Nov. 25, 1986	Resigned Dec. 4, 1985

'As disappointed as I may be in some who served me, I am still the one who must answer to the American people for this behavior.'

'I told the American people I did not trade arms for hostages. My heart and my best intentions still tell me that is true, but the facts ... tell me it is not.'

'Now what should happen when you make a mistake is this: You take your knocks, you learn your lessons, and then you move on.'

By Wes Bryant, USA TODAY

Inside USA TODAY 4 SECTIONS

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Insiders	2B	People	2D
New York Exchange	4B	Television	3D

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Judge bans 36 books in Ala. schools

By Timothy McQuay
USA TODAY

A federal judge in Mobile, Ala., ordered the state's public schools Wednesday to stop using 36 textbooks that fundamentalists say foster "godless secular humanism."

This "exposes humanism for what it really is — a wolf in sheep's clothing" in public schools, said Robert Skolmoski, lawyer for 600 book opponents.

But John Buchanan of People For The American Way, which joined Alabama officials in fighting the lawsuit, said: "This is ... nothing less than judicial book burning."

Secular humanism is a fundamentalist religious term for a belief that sees man as answerable only to himself.

The 173-page decision by U.S. District Judge W. Brevard Hand ruled secular humanism was a religion — and that it was being favored in texts.

No immediate decision on an appeal was known.

Another Mobile judge in 1982 — allowing Alabama teachers to lead prayers in classrooms — was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Last October, U.S. District Judge Thomas Bull ruled in Greenville, Tenn., that public schools cannot expel students for refusing to read books that violate their religious beliefs. School officials there are appealing that ruling.

COVER STORY

The Gipper jumps back in the game

Deflects critics by accepting responsibility: 'I am still accountable.'

By Johanna Neuman
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — The Gipper is off the sidelines and back in the game.

After months of a "wrenching ordeal" as his presidency was racked by attacks on his style and policies, President Reagan broke his silence Wednesday by accepting responsibility, and then, asking the nation to look forward.

"As the Navy would say," he said in his first public comments on the arms-for-hostages scandal since Nov. 19, "this happened on my watch."

Said David Garth, a liberal consultant in New York: "The Gipper may not be back, but at least he's out of bed."

Reagan, anticipating the special congressional investigations ahead and the possible new damaging revelations to come, also tipped his new game plan: to distance himself from the old team of advisers who plotted the policy.

"As angry as I may be about activities undertaken without my knowledge," he said, "I am still accountable."

Even more striking than the mea culpa was the method of delivery. Gone were the halting stumbles over facts, the shifting details and deceptions, the sour anger at disclosures.

Today, anecdotal and good-natured, Reagan met his critics with humor.

"Much has been said about my management style," he said, explaining his hands-off policy of delegating authority and working "successfully for me during eight years as governor of California and for most of my presidency."

But "when it came to managing the NSC (National Security Council) staff," he said, "let's face it, my style didn't match its previous track record."

Please see COVER STORY next page ▶

GM enticing buyers with 3.9% loans

By Paul Beebe
USA TODAY

General Motors Corp. — after February sales skidded — is returning to low-rate financing to lure buyers.

But GM had encouraging news on Wall Street Wednesday, where investors responded to the stock buyback plan announced Tuesday: GM stock jumped 3¼ to $79¼ in heavy trading — helping boost the Dow Jones to an all-time record high close of 2257.43.

GM Chairman Roger B. Smith has been trying to avoid cut-rate financing — which while helping sales can take cut profits. But February's grim sales figures — down 30.8 percent from last year — may have forced him into joining Ford and Chrysler in offering low-rate loans.

"I think they are really trying to get the word out that the weekend financing program they announced last time," said analyst Michael Lackey with Shereon Lehman Bros.

Until April 30, GM offers:

- Rates ranging from 3.9 percent for 24 months to 9.9 percent for 60 months on all Pontiacs on cooler lots and on most Oldsmobiles and Buicks.
- Excluded: Buick Skyhawk, Electra, Riviera; Oldsmobile Regency 98, Toronado.

Buyback reaction, 2B

Another fake tornado shuts down testing

By C.A. Chinn
USA TODAY

The National Weather Service — for the fifth time this week — Wednesday reported a phantom tornado.

But there was a casualty: the severe weather warning sales figures — down 30.8 percent from last year — may have forced him into joining Ford and Chrysler in offering low-rate loans.

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Buyback reaction, 2B

USA SNAPSHOTS

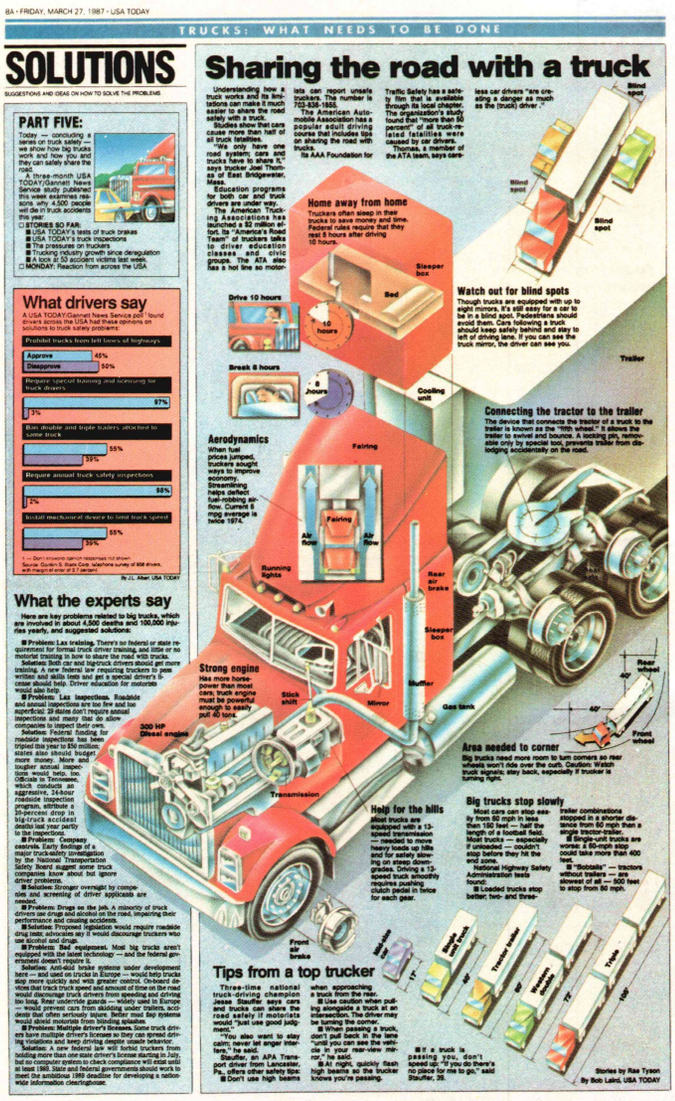
A look at statistics that shape the nation

Compact cars cost more

The average purchase price of a compact car has almost doubled in eight years, figures show.

Source: The Hertz Corp.
By Julie Slater, USA TODAY

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8A • FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1987 • USA TODAY

TRUCKS: WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

SOLUTIONS

SUGGESTIONS AND IDEAS ON HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

PART FIVE:

Today — concluding a series on truck safety — we show how big trucks work and how you and they can safely share the road.

A three-month USA TODAY/Gannett News Service study published this week examines reasons why 4,500 people will die in truck accidents this year.

STORIES SO FAR:

- USA TODAY's tests of truck brakes
- USA TODAY's truck inspections
- The pressures on truckers
- Trucking industry growth since deregulation
- A look at 53 accident victims last week.

☐ MONDAY: Reaction from across the USA

What drivers say

A USA TODAY/Gannett News Service poll found the public and USA TODAY editors have opinions on solutions to truck safety problems:

Prohibit trucks from left lanes of highways

Approve	45%
Disapprove	50%
Require special training and screening for truck drivers	
	97%
	3%
Ban double and triple trailers attached to same truck	
	55%
	39%
Require annual truck safety inspections	
	98%
	2%
Install mechanical device to limit truck speed	
	55%
	39%

* — Don't know/no opinion responses not shown.
Source: Gallup U.S. Rate Cars' telephone survey of 606 drivers, with margin of error of 3.7 percent.
By J.L. Albert, USA TODAY

What the experts say

Here are key problems related to big trucks, which are involved in about 4,500 deaths and 100,000 injuries yearly, and suggested solutions:

■ **Problem: Lax training.** There's no federal or state requirement for formal truck driver training, and little or no motorist training in how to share the road with trucks.

Solution: Both car and big-truck drivers should get more training. A new federal law requiring truckers to pass written and skills tests and get a special driver's license should help. Driver education for motorists would also help.

■ **Problem: Lax inspections.** Roadside and annual inspections are too few and too superficial: 29 states don't require annual inspections and many that do allow companies to inspect their own.

Solution: Federal funding for roadside inspections has been tripled this year to $50 million; states also should budget more money. More and tougher annual inspections would help, too. Officials in Tennessee, which conducts an aggressive, 24-hour roadside inspection program, attribute a 30-percent drop in big-truck accident deaths last year partly to that inspection.

■ **Problem: Company controls.** Early findings of a major truck-safety investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board suggest some truck companies know about but ignore driver problems.

Solution: Stronger oversight by companies and screening of driver applicants are needed.

■ **Problem: Drugs on the job.** A minority of truck drivers use drugs and alcohol on the road, impairing their performance and causing accidents.

Solution: Proposed legislation would require roadside drug tests; advocates say it would discourage truckers who use alcohol and drugs.

■ **Problem: Bad equipment.** Most big trucks aren't equipped with the latest technology — and the federal government doesn't require it.

Solution: Anti-skid brake systems under development here — and used on trucks in Europe — would help trucks stop more quickly and with greater control. On-board devices that track truck speed and amount of time on the road would discourage truck drivers from speeding and driving too long. Rear underride guards — widely used in Europe — would prevent cars from sliding under trailers, actions that often prove deadly in crashes. Better-tread tire systems would shield motorists from blinding spindrift.

■ **Problem: Multiple driver's licenses.** Some truck drivers have multiple driver's licenses so they can spread driving violations and keep driving despite unsafe behavior.

Solution: A new federal law will forbid truckers from holding more than one state driver's license starting in July, but no computer system to check compliance will exist until at least 1989. State and federal governments should work to meet the ambitious 1989 deadline for developing a nationwide information clearinghouse.

Sharing the road with a truck

Understanding how a truck works and its limitations can make it much easier to share the road safely with a truck.

Studies show that cars cause more than half of all truck fatalities.

"We only have one road system; cars and trucks have to share it," says trucker Joel Thomas of East Bridgewater, Mass.

Education programs for both car and truck drivers are under way.

The American Trucking Associations has launched a $2 million effort, its "America's Road Team" of truckers talks to driver education classes and civic groups. The ATA also has a hot line so motorists can report unsafe truckers. The number is 703-838-1956.

The American Automobile Association has a popular adult driving course that includes tips on sharing the road with trucks.

Its AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety has a safety film that is available through its local chapters. The organization's study found that "more than 50 percent" of all truck-related fatalities were caused by car drivers.

Thomas, a member of the ATA team, says cars lose car drivers "are creating a danger as much as the (truck) driver."

Home away from home

Truckers often sleep in their trucks to save money and time. Federal rules require that they rest 8 hours after driving 10 hours.

Watch out for blind spots

Though trucks are equipped with up to eight mirrors, it's still easy for a car to be in a blind spot. Pedestrians should avoid them. Cars following a truck should keep safely behind and stay to left of driving lane. If you can see the truck mirror, the driver can see you.

Aerodynamics

When fuel prices jumped, truckers sought ways to improve economy. Streamlining helps deflect fuel-robbing airflow. Current 6 mpg average is twice 1974.

Connecting the tractor to the trailer

The device that connects the tractor of a truck to the trailer is known as the "fifth wheel." It allows the trailer to swivel and bounce. A locking pin, removable only by special tool, prevents trailer from dislodging accidentally on the road.

Strong engine

Has more horsepower than most cars; truck engine must be powerful enough to easily pull 40 tons.

Area needed to corner

Big trucks need more room to turn corners so rear wheels won't ride over the curb. Caution: Watch truck signals; stay back, especially if trucker is turning right.

Help for the hills

Most trucks are equipped with a 13-speed transmission — needed to move heavy loads up hills and for safety slowing on steep down-grades. Driving a 13-speed truck smoothly requires pushing clutch pedal in twice for each gear.

Big trucks stop slowly

Most cars can stop easily from 60 mph in less than 150 feet — half the length of a football field. Most trucks — especially if unloaded — couldn't stop before they hit the end zone.

- National Highway Safety Administration tests found:
- Loaded trucks stop better, two- and three-trailer combinations stopped in a shorter distance from 60 mph than a single tractor-trailer.
- If single-unit trucks are worse: a 60-mph stop could take more than 400 feet.
- "Bobtails" — tractors without trailers — are slowest of all — 500 feet to stop from 60 mph.

Tips from a top trucker

Three-time national truck-driving champion Jesse Stauffer says cars and trucks can share the road safely if motorists would "just use good judgment."

"You also want to stay calm; never let anger interfere," he said.

Stauffer, an APA Transport driver from Lancaster, Pa., offers other safety tips:

- Don't use high beams when approaching a truck from the rear.
- Use caution when pulling alongside a truck at an intersection. The driver may be looking the other way.
- When passing a truck, don't pull back in the lane "until you can see the vehicle in your rear-view mirror," he said.
- At night, quickly flash high beams so the trucker knows you're passing.
- If a truck is passing you, don't speed up. "If you do there's no place for me to go," said Stauffer, 39.

Stories by Ron Tyson
By Bob Laird, USA TODAY

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1987 — The Washington Times — PAGE 5B

METRO

Limited slot machines on Shore get House OK

By Chris Hanvey and Steve Crane
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ANNAPOLIS — The Maryland House of Delegates yesterday voted 94-46 to approve a bill that would allow non-profit organizations in eight Eastern Shore counties to use slot machines on a limited basis.

The measure, already approved by the Senate, will be forwarded to Gov. William Donald Schaefer, who said yesterday he would sign the bill but that he was "not intending to send slot machines all over the state."

Similar proposals were voted in 1985 and 1986 by then-Gov. Harry Hughes.

Floor debate yesterday centered on whether limited use of slot machines would lead to criminal activity and to broader use of the machines.

Delegate William Horne, Talbot County Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said that, with "proper controls" spelled out in the measure, abuses can be avoided.

"If there are abuses, you can be assured that the Eastern Shore delegation will be the first to sponsor legislation to remove them (slot machines)," Mr. Horne said.

The bill would require 50 percent of the profits to go to a charity, and the remainder to be put into the sponsoring non-profit organization's treasury. Each organization would be allowed use of no more than five slot machines.

Use of the machines would remain illegal in Worcester County, which includes Ocean City.

Delegate Lawrence Wiser, Montgomery County Democrat, said yesterday, "Wherever you get a lot of money, you get corruption.

"As sure as night follows day, you'll have bill, next year to allow slot machines all over the state," he said.

Delegate John Gary, Anne Arundel County Republican, said it was ironic that in a year in which the General Assembly is cracking down on casino gambling in other jurisdictions, it is authorizing use of slot machines on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Sc...after last week signed legislation outlawing casino gambling in Baltimore County. Howard and Anne Arundel counties are seeking restrictions or prohibitions on such gambling.

Another bill pending action would give the Prince George's County government the authority to ban or limit casino gambling.

Slot machines were legalized in four Southern Maryland counties in the late 1940s and spread along the Eastern Shore and into other regions during the next 20 years. In 1963, the state passed legislation to phase out their use. The action was endorsed by Maryland State Police, who said the slot machines promoted criminal conduct.

During the 1985 and 1986 legislatures, state police spokesmen testi-

see SLOTS, page 6B

Wendy's own 'mom' gives advice, help when needed

By Denise Baker
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Hortense Temple doesn't look particularly special as she sits next to a window in a fast food restaurant in Northwest Washington and sips her coffee from a paper cup.

But customers and franchise owners know better.

Nor is it her frequent patronage of businesses on Georgia Avenue that make her extraordinary.

It's the helping hand and fostering ear that she extends to customers and employees that attracts regulars to the Wendy's fast food restaurant, customers say.

Few of them know her full name. To them, she's just "mom."

"She likes either purple better than herself," said one customer and friend as the two sat at a table during Mrs. Temple's regular four-hour visit to the restaurant in the 3900 block of Georgia Avenue NW.

"If kids come in here to buy lunch and don't have enough money, before they know it she has bought their meal. And it doesn't matter whether she knows them or not. She's just that type of person," said her friend, who wished to remain unidentified.

Mrs. Temple, whose husband died in 1984, said frequent trips to Wendy's three years ago became part of therapy prescribed by her doctor.

"My doctor told me to walk as much as possible. I didn't want to walk around the street, so I started walking up the hill to Wendy's. I enjoyed sitting down talking with the gang." The gang is a loosely-knit group of teens who worked at the restaurant and several of their friends.

"I met her three years ago while working at Wendy's," said Kenneth Wilhite, Jr., a former member of the gang and now close friend of Mrs. Temple.

"I was working three jobs trying to save up enough money to buy a car. I was having a hard time getting to the job because of a lack of transportation. She told me, 'It doesn't make sense for a man to work this hard.' The next day we went down to the dealer and she bought me a car," he said.

Hortense Temple has given advice, even two cars, to patrons at Wendy's fast food restaurant.

see WENDY'S, page 6B

Justice opposes making District nation's 51st state

By Gail A. Campbell
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Justice Department, urging retention of the status quo, yesterday argued the District should not become the nation's 51st state.

"The Department of Justice, on behalf of the administration, vigorously opposes the adoption of this bill," Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Markman testified at the third of four scheduled statehood hearings before D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy's subcommittee.

Other witnesses attempted to refute the Justice Department testimony. A law professor from Georgetown University Law Center called the department's argument "hogwash."

Mr. Markman, presenting numerous constitutional arguments against statehood, read from a 22-page statement complete with 50 more pages of supportive research. He said the new state could be "Rome on the Potomac" because of its close proximity to the federal enclave — a district with a home rule business in its govern, to control all the other matters.

Mr. Markman said the Constitution would have to be amended before the District could be admitted to the union, a move he does not recommend.

Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., a New York Republican, reminded those present at the hearing yesterday that the Constitution has been amended to allow women and blacks to vote.

"I believe that the residents of Washington, D.C. must have full representational rights if the United States is to adhere faithfully to democratic principles," Mr. Fish said.

He urged his colleagues to "consider acting positively on statehood" once constitutional concerns have been resolved to safeguard the federal presence.

Mr. Markman also argued statehood would "radically alter" the effect of the 23rd Amendment, which gives District residents a vote in the presidential election. He contended that if the District became a state — with a separate federal enclave — both the new state and the federal enclave would have three electoral votes in presidential elections.

"The bill would lead in the absurd spectacle of a few hundred, perhaps a few dozen people, including, at least, the incumbent president and the first family, selecting three presidential electors," Mr. Markman said.

Peter Raven-Hansen, a law professor at George Washington University law school, said the 23rd Amendment, ratified in 1961, would become moot if the District gains statehood.

"There are other more significant reasons to oppose statehood," Mr. Raven-Hansen argued. "Sections on how do deal with sidewalk slaves are still there. They're obsolete, but they remain."

"I think the Justice Department is constitutionally off-base," said Jason I. Newman, a law professor at Georgetown University Law Center.

He called "hogwash" Justice Department arguments interpreting Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution as prohibiting District statehood.

"It does not prohibit Congress from creating a new state out of parts of the present District of Columbia," Mr. Newman said.

Mr. Markman also addressed arguments statehood proponents have cited in the District's struggle for self-determination. He cited a 1970 convention by Sen. Edward Kennedy

see STATE, page 8B

Hinckley's trip home opposed by diGenova

By Jay Mathews
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

U.S. Attorney Joseph diGenova yesterday asked a federal judge to enforce a request from St. Elizabeths Hospital officials seeking to release John W. Hinckley Jr. for an Easter weekend visit with his parents.

"For all the court knows — at least based upon the hospital's letter — Mr. Hinckley could travel by plane out of the area never to return or just as possibly make his way into the city and pose a threat to any member of the public, including the president," the U.S. attorney's office warned yesterday.

The warning, in papers submitted to U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker, was made in response to a request by hospital officials for a "limited conditional release" of Hinckley. The officials suggested Hinckley be allowed to make an unsupervised visit to his parents.

Judge Parker committed Hinckley to St. Elizabeths in 1982, after he was found not guilty by reason of insanity in the shooting of President Reagan, press secretary James Brady, Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy and Metropolitan Police Officer Thomas Delahanty.

In opposing the hospital's request yesterday, federal prosecutors submitted affidavits from the director of the Secret Service and from Sarah Brady, wife of James Brady.

"Mr. Hinckley has shown no remorse for what he did," Mrs. Brady said in her affidavit. "If he claims he has recovered from his alleged mental disorder now would have thought he would have demonstrated some acknowledgement of the terrible injury he caused."

In a separate set of papers filed with the court yesterday Mr. diGenova's office asked Judge Parker to require St. Elizabeths to seek court approval whenever Hinckley is to leave St. Elizabeths, even with hospital personnel. Hinckley was allowed a trip out without court approval last December.

Most of the prosecutor's 25-page memorandum on the proposed release submitted yesterday dealt with legal arguments in the case. In those arguments the prosecutors relied on precedents set in a case known as Jones vs. United States involving Leslie DeVeau, Mr. Hinckley's girlfriend.

Ms. DeVeau was found not guilty by reason of insanity in the shotgun death of her sleeping child in 1982. In a footnote, the prosecutor's report Mr. Hinckley's father this year described Ms. DeVeau as "the biggest influence in my life" and said he hopes the event eventually will place him in her custody.

Md. gas tax increase faces final hurdle

By Cindy Skrzycki
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

ANNAPOLIS — The Senate Budget and Taxation Committee yesterday approved a bill authorizing a 5-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax and a 50 percent increase in motor vehicle registration fees.

The 10-3 committee vote sends the bill, already approved by the House, to the Senate floor.

If approved by the Senate and signed by the governor, the measure would make Maryland's gasoline tax among the highest in the nation.

Sen. Julian Lapides, a Baltimore Democrat and one of the three committee members to vote against the proposal, said he did so because "it's been an excessive year for taxes in this state."

The legislation was proposed by Gov. William Donald Schaefer as a way to raise $1.3 billion over the five years for new transportation projects, including new roads and bridges, said state Transportation Secretary William Hellmann.

About $633 million of the total would be raised by the increased gasoline tax and registration fees, Mr. Hellmann said. The remaining money would come from long-term bonds and federal funds, he said.

If approved by the Senate and signed by the governor, the measure would make Maryland's gasoline tax among the highest in the nation.

Sen. Julian Lapides, a Baltimore Democrat and one of the three committee members to vote against the proposal, said he did so because "it's been an excessive year for taxes in this state"

crease in yearly expenses to a motorist with a car that averages 18 miles to the gallon and is driven 10,000 miles a year, a spokesman for the state Department of Transportation said.

The bill would also mean most car owners would pay $10 a year more in registration fees.

Registration fees for most cars would jump from $20 to $30. Registration fees for cars larger than 3,700 pounds would increase from $30 to $45.

Truck registration fees, calculated according to weight, also would increase by 50 percent under the Senate bill.

The House had proposed a 33 percent increase for truck registration fees. The difference may have to be ironed out in a conference committee.

Sen. John Cade, an Anne Arundel County Republican and minority leader, proposed the higher fee for trucks to make the increase equitable. "It's my feeling there ought to be a uniform percentage increase," he said.

Firefighters seek Hill hearing on ambulances

By Mary Medford and Cindy McCabe
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Union officials representing District firefighters yesterday said they have asked a congressional subcommittee to hold hearings on the city fire department's emergency ambulance service.

Later in the day, Congressman Wilhelmina Rolark said the city's ambulance service should eliminate its system of setting priorities on emergency calls because it unnecessarily delays response time.

She asked Councilmen John Wilson and Jim Nathanson in calling for the end of the priority system.

Thomas Tippett, president of Local 36 of the International Association of Firefighters, said that because neither the city nor the fire department has acted on problems, "it's time for our responsibility to go to Congress."

Mr. Tippett said he recommends scrapping the priority system.

Last Wednesday, the union sent letters to Rep. Stan Parris, Virginia Republican, and D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy, members of the House District subcommittee on health and fiscal affairs.

"Local 36 is of the opinion that our Emergency Ambulance Service is in critical condition," and for us not to bring this to your attention would be a dereliction of our duties as responsible labor leaders," Mr. Tippett wrote in the letter.

"We trust that it will not take a life-threatening incident to a member of Congress or a high government official before someone realizes that a serious problem exists and that improvement in quality care and rapid response is needed," the letter said.

A spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Parris has drafted a letter requesting Mr. Fauntroy to begin hearings. Mr. Parris was seeking the signatures of two other committee members.

"He would like the hearing as soon as possible," the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Parris is hoping for early May after Congress Easter recess.

Mr. Fauntroy said yesterday he realizes the problem "is very serious," but added that he wants to determine "whether there's a need for the federal interest to be raised." He also said he wants to confer with Mayor Marion Barry and City Council Chairman David Clarke about any city plans to deal with the crisis.

Ms. Parris spokesman said the hearings would determine problems of the fire department and make recommendations on corrections them.

The union asked in its letter that the committee hear from members of the medical community, the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Committee formed by Mayor Barry, city government officials, residents who have had problems with the city's emergency services and emergency officials from neighboring jurisdictions, specifically Fairfax County.

Mrs. Rolark, chairwoman of the Judiciary Committee, said the 6-month-old priority system is the "root cause" of problems of the ambulance service. She also announced several budgetary proposals to try to improve training and equipment in the ambulance system.

Under the priority system, a dispatcher answering a 911 emergency call may determine whether the call is a priority and expedite ambulance response to that call.

"I believe it is preferable to dispatch an ambulance immediately after receiving any call — rather than to pick and choose among persons in need — and determine the priority on the scene as is the practice in neighboring jurisdictions," Mrs. Rolark said. In Fairfax, Prince George's and Montgomery counties, officials do not assign priorities to calls.

Wilhelmina Rolark

Serving the communities of Boca Raton, Delray Beach, Highland Beach and surrounding areas.

PALM BEACH PLUS

Sun-Sentinel, Tuesday, March 3, 1987

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ELECTION '87

2 Delray newcomers think timing is right

Fifth in a series

■ Profiles of candidates. 3

By JOSEPH SCHWERDT
Staff Writer

DELRAY BEACH — It's all a matter of timing for Seat No. 1 City Commission candidates Mary McCarty and Elaine Roberts.

Both in their first campaigns for public office, McCarty and Roberts say the time is right for them to serve on the commission. One of them will be correct.

A newcomer to politics, McCarty, 33, was the driving force behind the organization of the city's 75th birthday party last year. And it was her experience during the diamond jubilee that prompted her to run for City Commission.

"My top priority is to get the community to work together," McCarty said. "I think the city is ready for a fresh approach. I'm not sure if I would be the right candidate next year. But I think the timing is right for me."

Roberts is a veteran of public administration, having served for 18 years as the Highland Beach town manager. Since she left Highland Beach under political pressure in 1984, Roberts has been grooming herself for a position on the Delray Beach City Commission. Now, she said, she is ready to make her move.

"A lot of people thought I would run a year ago, but I wasn't ready," she said. "I've gone to every kind of meeting there is. I haven't missed a Planning and Zoning Board meeting in two years. And I think I'm ready now."

Regardless of the outcome of the March 10 election, there will be at least one new face sitting on the dais later this month.

Malcolm Bird, a fixture on the commission, will step down after eight years in office. A number of names were mentioned as candidates to replace Bird, who occupies seat No. 1. But after the dust settled and the filing period ended on Feb. 10, McCarty and Roberts surfaced as the only candidates.

In the race for Seat No. 3, incumbent Marie Horenburger is running for a second full term.

Running against her is Gene Slattery, a candidate making his first bid for a commission seat. Slattery opposes Horenburger on many key city issues.

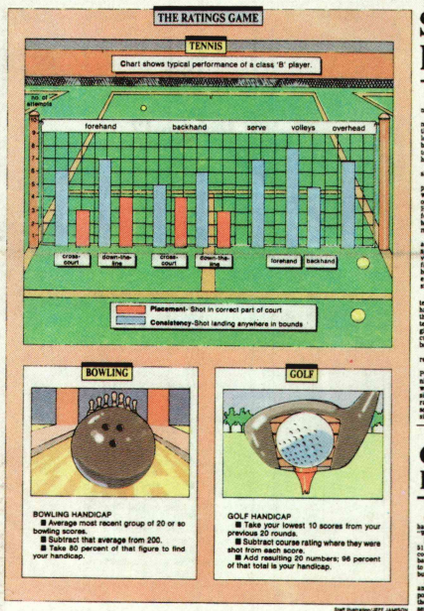
Horenburger supported the purchase of the Georgia Town Tavern, Slattery is against it. Horenburger worked to bring the courthouse downtown, Slattery opposed it. Horenburger lobbied for the Delray Beach Tennis Art, Slattery worked against it.

"I think my campaign has been broader-based," Horenburger said. "I've tried to address a great many issues. I'm just campaigning on the issues and the direction the

SEE CANDIDATES /3

SPORTS/RECREATION

THE RATINGS GAME



BOWLING HANDICAP
■ Average most recent group of 20 or so bowling scores.
■ Subtract that average from 200.
■ Take 80 percent of that figure to find your handicap.

GOLF HANDICAP
■ Take your lowest 10 scores from your previous 20 rounds.
■ Subtract course rating where they were shot from each score.
■ Add resulting 20 numbers; 96 percent of that total is your handicap.

Staff Illustration/JEFF JAMESON

Sports handicaps help even the odds

By ROBES PATTON
Staff Writer

Larry Hoskin plays a lot of golf but has no idea what his handicap is.

At a 1985 tournament, he paid for his ignorance. Entering the field, he looked at the divisions and guessed where he belonged. Hoskin, the president of The Baseball School in Delray Beach, knew 8-13 was too tough a division and he estimated he had about a 14 handicap.

So he entered the 15-18 handicap division.

As the round progressed, Hoskin began playing well. "I just got hot and the course was short," he said. "The winner could go on to Innisbrook [for a state tournament]," Hoskin said. He outdistanced the field by four or five strokes "but because I didn't have an official handicap, they wouldn't let me go."

Getting a handicap in golf and bowling, and a rating in tennis and other racket sports isn't difficult. And the only time involved at time spent playing anyway. But finding out specifics is often the stumbling block for players like Hoskin, who didn't expect to win and, when he did, had only a story to tell.

Most tournaments, whether bowling, tennis or racquetball, require some kind of handicapping or rating for players to even the competition. It isn't fair for a lifelong tennis aficionado to waltz through a beginners tournament and it might be difficult, if not impossible, to line up a group of bowlers of equal skills to compete.

Thus, handicapping is an integral part of recreational competition.

John Lively, assistant manager at Boca Pointe Fitness and Racquet Club, organized a racquetball tournament over the weekend. There were a number of divisions, and while players can be nationally ranked, Lively said most racquetball and squash players can have their club professional estimate in which division they be-

SEE HANDICAPS /7

Tennis test: Please say it isn't so

By JUDE CAMILLONE
Staff Writer

I didn't think it could be done. But I managed to pick up the best tennis facility in the United States.

Late last week, I went to the Boynton Beach Racquet Center — selected the No. 1 tennis facility in the country for 1986 by the U.S. Tennis Association — to get my tennis rating. Bob Howell, the U.S. Professional Tennis Association pro at the center, supervised and made the calls. He was doubled over with laughter by the time I finished.

Howell put me through seven drills. He used the National Tennis Rating Program (NTRP) method to rate my skill level.

"I'd say you're a 2.5," Howell said. "C level."

C level? I was below C level, drowning in self-loathing.

By definition, a 2.5 means my strokes are becoming more dependable, but I am still often caught out of position.

OK, so Howell was giving me the benefit of doubt with a 2.5.

My test began with 10 cross-court forehand attempts and 10 cross-court backhands.

I was successful on six in each category, but was awful on cross-court placement, nailing only four on the forehand and a measly two on the backhand.

SEE TENNIS /7

Countywide golf voyage helps iron out handicap

By ROBES PATTON
Staff Writer

When I decided to try to get my golf handicap, the immediate question was "What is the maximum?"

I mean, would I have to go out and beat 81 stroke from a scratch player? Could I count on par's becoming par-5's? Or, embarassing as it seemed, would I be forced to tell people "Well, I max out at 48 . . . but if you're feeling generous . . ."

In Part I of the USGA Handicap System and Golf Committee Manual, under Purposes, Requirements and Definitions of the USGA Handicap System is the essence of the handicap system is explained.

"Handicapping, based on Course Rating, is the great equalizer among golfers of differing abilities."

When it comes to my game, however, it is more than just differing ability.

It's horrendous, diving-left-into-the-water, fifteen-go-over-the-green-into-the-bunker, three-putting-from-16-feet inability.

Signing up to get my handicap, which is most accurate after 50 rounds but can be official after five rounds, was easy. I paid $5 at Boca Raton Municipal Golf Course and, as my name was being added to the

SEE GOLF /8

INSIDE

NEWS
Officials say the tennis complex being constructed in Patch Reef Park in Boca Raton will be completed by mid-July, about two months ahead of schedule. 3

NEWS
Lake Worth agrees to override a decision by the Downtown Development Authority's attorney and file a bill to exempt homeowners from DDA taxes. 9B

Police Report 2

County, Boca officials to work out tower financing

By NEIL SANTANIELLO
Staff Writer

BOCA RATON — Hoping to resolve the fate of Boca Raton's proposed radio-transmission tower, city and county officials will meet this week to work out the shared cost of building the 182-foot antenna planned for the city's Municipal Golf Course.

In a bail-out plan for the city, the Palm Beach County Commission in February agreed to consider footing part of the bill for the controversial tower if it were built somewhere else to appease residents in Patch Glades, a neighboring development.

The tower is a key component in the city's new police and fire communications system and would improve radio transmission along the western edge of the city.

Changing the site of the proposed $70,000 tower on the golf course west of Boca Raton near Glades Road and Florida's Turnpike would cost another $190,000, a tab the city doesn't want to pay.

The commission made its offer on the condition that city officials build the tower in a spot 1,000 feet northeast of the original location next to the golf course maintenance shed.

The benevolence came with other strings attached. The county's Fire-Rescue department, the sheriff's office and possibly other county agencies would be able to use the tower.

The city and county must now determine whether the city is going to accept the new location and what the county's part of the cost of moving the tower would be, said county Emergency Medical Services Director Paul Milelli. He said he would be getting together on Thursday with Boca Raton's Communications Director Mel Waelle and officials from the sheriff's office to come to terms on the matter so the tower could be built.

■ Tennis complex report. 3

"We hope to come up with a skeleton of some kind of agreement," said Milelli, who was authorized by the commission to negotiate with the city. "We hope to get a commitment from Boca Raton where the city will put the tower. If alternatives are not to our liking, we'll work from there."

Milelli said the county "could do without [the tower]," which cannot go up unless the city obtains a special zoning exception from the County Commission for the structure, but felt obliged to help Boca Raton shoulder part of the moving expense. He said the sheriff's office and EMS units "don't have an immediate need for a tower in that location," but said it had "some potential use."

"We don't actually need it," he said. "The city needs it more than we do."

Putting the tower in the new location, farther from the golf course maintenance shed, would be more expensive because the site is small and a free-standing tower would have to be erected instead of a cheaper guy-wire tower, which requires more room.

Waelle said the city was looking at the new site and another spot "one mile" that he did not think would be objectionable. He also said the city was "exploring a lot of different options" to finance the tower, including, according to Milelli, a proposal to have a private commercial firm pick up the cost by building it. The city, instead of owning the tower, then would just be a tenant.

Sports

Gold Award
HELSINGIN SANOMAT
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URHEILU

Murtunut solisluu hurjan ilmalennon seuraus



Heikki Kotilainen

Ismo Vehkosen sairaalareissu alkaa: Mies tömähtää Ruskeasannan MM-osakilpailun avauserässä rajusti tantereeseen olkapää edellä murtaen solisluunsa ja saa hetken päästä vielä oman pyöränsä niskaansa.

Vehkoselle kolmen viikon pakkolepo

Ismo Vehkosen epäonni motocrossin isoimman luokan (500 ksm) MM-mittelöissä jatkuu. Vehkosen kotiradalla Vantaan Ruskeasannalla ajettu neljäs osakilpailu päättyi sairaalareissuun kuten päättyi myös edellinen osakilpailu Sittendorfissa Itävallassa.

Sittendorfissa saamastaan pohjevammasta Vehkonen toipui viikossa. Ruskeasannalla kävi köpelömmin.

Ensimmäinen erä Ruskeasannalla ehti vanheta vain parikymmentä minuuttia, kun Vehkonen ajoi hurjasti nurin. Vehkonen tömähti tantereeseen olkapää edellä. Pahaksi onneksi pyörä rämähti vielä nuorukaisen niskaan. Alkoi matka Töölön sairaalaan, jossa todettiin solisluun murtuma. Nyt Vehkosella on edessään kolmen viikon pakkolepo.

Liiah kovaa syvään monttuun

"Nurin mentiin niin pirusti. Ajoin monttuun liian kovaa ja sitten vietiin", 18-vuotias Vehkonen muisteli käsi kantositeessä.

Moottoripyöräin iskemän jäljiltä myös Vehkosen selkää koleteli melkoisesti. Selässä oli kuitenkin "vain" lihasvamma, joka paranee nopeasti.

"Yksi osakilpailu jäi nyt varmasti väliin eikä mitenkään varmaa ole sekään, että toivan kolmen viikon päästä ajettavaan L-Saksan kilpailuun. Pakkolepo on aina pahasta."

Seuraava osakilpailu ajetaan jo viikon päästä Kristianstadissa Ruotsissa.

Vehkonen johti ensimmäistä erää pari kierrosta, kaatui ja putosi kolmanneksi. Olikohan yritys takaisin kärkeen liian raju ?

"Mitään ei saa, jos mitään ei yritä"

"Ei ollut. Mitään ei saa, jos ei mitään yritä. Minulla oli selvät suunnitelmat miten ohitan edellä ajaneen Kees van der Venin. Uskon, että erävoittokin olisi ollut mahdollinen, jos onni olisi hymyillyt."

Eräihän voitti lopulta Kurt Ljungqvist.

Viime aikojen loukkaantumiset eivät kuitenkaan ole vantaalaisnuorukaista täysin tyrmänneet, vaikka ilme sairaalamatkan jälkeen pysyikin perushikemillä. "Nyt on aikaa mennä ongelle. Koukin Mikasta taidan saada kaverin."

Mika Kouki on toinen Vantaan huippuajaja, joka kulkee käsi kantositeessä. Koukin käsi on kipsattu kuudeksi viikoksi. Niin pitkästä lomasta Vehkonen ei kuitenkaan ole kiinnostunut.

Ruskeasannan tulokset sivulla 34.



Murheinen Ismo Vehkonen pohtii, oliko yrittäminen liian rajua.

Ensimmäinen MM-erävoitto irrotti hymyn
Kurt Ljungqvist lähestyy huippua

Kurt Ljungqvist täteili tyytyväisyyttään sunnuntaina Ruskeasannan motocrosradalla, vaikka vettä vihmoi taivaan täydeltä ja lämpötila lähenteli nollaa. Ljungqvistin iloon syynä oli uran ensimmäinen MM-erävoitto, jonka 24-vuotias espoolainen nappasi 500-luokan neljänneen osakilpailun avauserässä.

Toisena erässä Ljungqvist kaatuili ja kärsi lisäksi tehottomasta takajousesta. Sijoitus oli kymmenes. Heiken espoolainen harmitteli toisen erän epäonnea, mutta mahalle vaihtui nopeasti iloksi.

"Oten tyytyväinen päivän saaliiseen. Pääsin historian kirjoihin kahdeksantena suomalaisena MM-erävoittajana. Lisäksi tiedän, että tallini (Yamaha) on odottanut kovasti ensimmäistä voittoa tällä pyörällä. Tulevaisuudessa voi olla hyötyä siitä, että onnistuin avausvoiton hankkimaan", Ljungqvist pohdiskeli.

Tehdaskalusto on, sopimusta ei

Ljungqvistillä on käytössään nyt Yamahan tehdaskalusto. Japanilaistalli päätyi suomalaiseen, kun ilmeni, että varsinaiseksi tehdasluokkiksi palkattu Ranskan Jacky Vimond ei pysty ajamaan pitkään aikaan. Tehdassopimusta Ljungqvistillä ei kuitenkaan ole. Jos tahti jatkuu nykyisellään, ensi kaudeksi sopimus kuitenkin syntyy vaivatta.

Ruskeasannan kilpailun jälkeen Ljungqvist on pisteissä edelleen neljäs. Kärki tiivistyi kuitenkin melkoisesti, kun mestaruutta puolustava ja pistetilastoon edelleen johtava Englannin David Thorpe jäi kytkinmurheitten ja nurinajojen takia kokonaan pisteittä.



Ensimmäisen erän ratkaisuhetket lähestyvät. Hollannin Kees van der Ven (5) on hetkeksi livahtanut Kurt Ljungqvistin edelle.

Käsivaivainen ruotsalainen Håkan Carlqvist putosi kolmanneksi. Carlqvist kaatui heti ensimmäisen erän lähtökihdytyksessä ja jäi keskeytti. Toisessa erässä Carlqvist sinnitteli kuudenneksi.

Georges Jobe kohensi asemiaan

Belgian Georges Jobe voitti toisen erän ja nousi samalla yhteispisteissä toiseksi. Ljungqvist johti toistaikin erää pari kierrosta, mutta kaatui ja takana väijynyt Jobe pääsi keulaan. Sen jälkeen ei kokeneilla belgialaisella ollut vaikeuksia varmistella kauden ensimmäistä erävoittoaan.

"Ljungqvist juuttui mutaan pyörässä alle. Pääsin helposti keulaan ja sen jälkeen keskityin vain ajamaan virheettömästi", Jobe sanoi.

Ljungqvist sanoi nurinajon johtuneen reistallevista jarruista. "Vaihtia oli kaarteessa liikaa."

Koko toinen erä oli espoolaiselle tuskien taivalta. Takiskuvaimentimeen säädettiin erätauolla vaimennusta lisää. Se oli virhe. Joustoa tuli liikaa. Ajaminen kävi vaikeaksi. "Jokainen hyppy sattui selkään, kun iskunvaimentnin rämähti pohjaan. Saattoi näyttää siltä, että olin väsynyt, mutta näin ei ollut. Iskunvaimentimen takia ajo oli vain niin vaikeata", Ljungqvist sanoi.

Kaksinkamppailu van der Venin kanssa

Ensimmäisessä erässä Ljungqvist käyi kovan kamppailun Hollannin Kees van der Venin kanssa. Hollantilainen ajoi kärjen tuntumassa koko alkumatkan siirtyen uhkavan tuntuisesti johtoon kolme kierrosta ennen maalia. 10 000-päisen yleisön riemuksi Ljungqvist pääsi kuitenkin uudestaan johtoon ennen viimeistä kierrosta.

"Van der Ven teki virheen samassa mutkassa, jossa hän ohitti minut. Jarrutus meni pitkäksi ja pääsin sisäkautta ohi", Ljungqvist muisteli.

Alkuviikolla testit Ruotsissa

Ljungqvist lupasi juhlia elämänsä ensimmäistä erävoittoa rauhallisesti. Vapaata ei liiemmälti ole luvassa, sillä jo tiistaina alkaa matka seuraavaan osakilpailuun, joka ajetaan Kristianstadissa Ruotsissa ensi sunnuntaina.

"Viikolla on ajettava Ruotsissa testejä. Iskunvaimennus on saatava kuntoon ennen sunnuntain kilpailua."

Ljungqvist onkin kielitaitoisena miehenä oiva tetlikasi. Kokemus on osoittanut, että hyvä kielitaito on iso etu ammattilaisten kovassa maailmassa. Ljungqvist on nyt työntänyt jalkansa ovenrakoon, josta avautuu pääsy ehdottomalle huipulle. Seuraavat kilpailut ratkaisevat paljon. Syntyperäinen espoolainen on toiveikas. Kunto on vahvassa nousussa ja kalusto varmasti kilpailukykyinen.

KAARLO SUNDELL

Pekka Vehkonen MM-kärkeen

Hawkstone Park, Englanti (HS) Epäonnisen Ismo Vehkosen serkku Pekka Vehkonen onnistui lähes täydellisesti motocrossin 250-luokan kolmennessa MM-osakilpailussa Hawkstone Parkissa. Hän sijoittui erissä ensimmäiseksi ja toiseksi ja siirtyi MM-sarjan kärkeen.

Ennen kilpailua sarjaa johtanut Eric Geboers voitti toisen erän, mutta pistesaalis jäi laihaksi, koska avauserässä belgialainen ei mahtunut pisteille eli 15 parhaan joukkoon.

Seuraavan kerran Vehkonen ajaa jo ensi sunnuntaina Bestissä Hollannissa.

Niittymäki hallitsee rallicrossin EM-sarjaa

Tomelilla (HS) Seppo Niittymäki ajoi kolme lähtöä rallicrossin Ruotsin EM-osakilpailussa Tomelillan Svampabanarilla. Hän voitti ne kaikki; kaksi alkueriä ja kivikovan II divisioonan finaalin. Edellisen viikonlopun voitto Itävallan avauskilpailussa sai seurakseen toisen ja näin Niittymäki johtaa EM-sarjaa puhtaalla pelillä.

Matti Alamäki uusi myös Itävallan sijoituksensa eli kolmannen sijan ja on siitä syystä toisena yhteispisteissä, sillä avauskilpailun kakkonen, Ruotsin Olle Arnesson oli Tomelillassa vasta kuudes.

Jälleen ylivoimainen

Ruotsin osakilpailu oli Niittymäelle Itävallan toisinto. Tuusulalainen johti lähdöstä maaliin. Jo alkuerät lupailivat hyvää. Kaksi voittoa ja nopeimmat ajat.

"Ensimmäisen erän ajo oli vähän hermostunutta. Ajo olikin sen mukaista. Radan takaosassa muutin toiseen erään hieman ajolinjoja. Toiseksi tullut Ruotsin Rolf Nilsson tuntee radan hyvin. Onhan Tomelilla hänen kotiratansa", Niittymäki raportoi.

"Kaiken kaikkiaan tykkään tästä radasta. Tämä on ajajan rata ja vaihteleva korkeuseroineen."

"Kuin korkki pullosta"

Finaalissa Niittymäen Peugeot lähti kuin tykinsuusta. Ensimmäiseen pahaan kaarteeseen hän tuli ykkösenä ja piti sijan ruutulipulle asti.

"Auto lähti kuin korkki pullosta. Viikon takainen voitto oli helpompi, sillä nyt kantaani tuli Rolf Nilsson. Kisa oli todella hermoja kuttuttavaa. Mutta tarkka ajo ja kisakaarteen kinnipitäminen takasi voiton", Niittymäki selvitti taktiikkaansa.

"Ei tämä helpoilla tullut eikä jarrutteleinalla. Töitä sai tehdä olan takaa."

Lähettäjälle sapiskaa

Kilpailun lähettäjä sai melkoista sapiskaa usealta kilpailijalta. Myös Niittymäeltä.

"Säännössä sanotaan selvästi, että punaisen valon on annettava palaa vähintään 2–5 sekuntia. Tämä lähettäjä vaihtoi valon vihreäksi jo puolen sekunnin kuluttua."

"Mutta kaiken kaikkiaan päivä oli tiimilleni aurinkoinen. Tästä on taas hyvä jatkaa", Niittymäki sanoi.

Kolmanneksi sijoittunut Matti Alamäki oli myös melko tyytyväinen, vaikka sijoitukseksi tulikin kolmas.

"Kerrankin sain hyvän lähdön. Taisi syy aikaisemmin olla ratin ja penkin välissä. Aluksi yritin ohittaa Nilssonin mutta huomasin sen melko mahdottomaksi. Ei hänen ohitse pääse ilman toisen virhettä. Ja sitähän ei Nilsson tällä radalla tee", Alamäki myönsi.

Alamäellä aikapula

"Auton tekemisessä on paljon suunnittelua vielä. Ei minun Lancian vielä valmis ole. Kun olisi vain aikaa. Nyt olen kahden kuukauden aikana ollut kolme yötä kotona. Hotellikuolemahan tässä uhkaa", porilainen naurahtelee.

Jotain Alamäkiikin voitti. Viiden parhaan aika-ajossa sijoittuneen kesken oli kierroksen kilpailu, josta palkintona oli tuhat Ruotsin kruunua ja pokaali. Kilpailu ajettiin yksitellen ja Alamäki oli paras.

"Mekaanikot halusivat tänään juhlia ja jostainhan minun piti rahat hankkia", Alamäki virnaili.

Yhdeksän suomalaisajajaa

Mukana oli kaikkiaan yhdeksän suomalaisajajaa. C-finaalissa hejtä oli peräti kolme, Porsche-kuskit Mauno Jokinen ja Jarmo Lähteenmäki sekä Ford-kuljettaja Pekka Rantanen. Rantanen kolaroi Ruotsin Bengt Wiklundin kanssa ja sijoittui 14:nneksi. Lähteenmäeltä meni rengas ja hän oli 16:s.

Mauno Jokinen voitti C-finaalin ja oli B-finaalissa viides eli kokonaiskilpailussa kymmenes.

"Kun opin auton metkut, niin ruuvaan turboruuvia hiemun lisää. Ahveniston radan pitäisi olla parempi tälle autolleni", Jokinen arveli.

Kallio seitsemäs

Jukka Peltturi ja Lasse Lehtinen eivät II divisioonassa päässeet finaaleihin.

I divisioonan suomalaiskunkku oli jälleen kerran Jouko Kallio, mutta nyt sijoituksekst tuli seitsemäs. Se ei ollut Kallion mieleen, mutta osansa siihen oli tasparalla olkapäällä, joka tahtoo jatkuvasti mennä sijoiltaan. Ari Jykylä ei finaaleihin päässyt.

Jari Nurminen jaksoi maaliin Vallelungassa

Vallelunga Italia (HS) Jari Nurminen ajoi pitkästä aikaa maaliin kilpa-autoilun F3000-luokan kilpailussa. Tämän vuoden toisessa mannertenvälisen sarjan osakilpailussa Vallelungassa Nurminen pääsi ruutulipulle 16:ntena. Saavutus oli Nurmisen uran toiseksi paras luokassa; viime vuonna Itävalassa hän oli sijaa parempi.

Kilpailu alkoi suomalaisittain heikosti. Jo lähtökihdytyksessä Nurmisen Dallaran vaihdeakseli katkesivat sekä ykkös- että kakkosvaihde.

Paluupaikalta startannut Ranskan Yannick Dalmas ajoi pahasti ulos, jolloin kilpailu keskeytettiin rauvastöiden ajaksi. Uusi startti ei muuttanut Nurmisen sijoitusta.

Kilpailun voitti eturivistä startannut Italian Stefano Modena Marchilla. Toinen oli espanjalainen Luis-Perez Sala.

Sarjan kolmas osakilpailu ajetaan ensi lauantaina Span radalla Belgiassa FI:n MM-osakilpailun yhteydessä.

Floesellin kevätkunto rautaa SM-trialissa

Trialin SM-sarja alkoi sunnuntaina kun Toijalan-Välkeakosken seudulla ajettiin kauden ensimmäinen SM-osakilpailu. Staffan Floesell onoitti jälleen vahvaa kevätkuntoa jättämällä taakseen koko viime vuoden SM-kärkikolmikon.

19-vuotias Jokimäen trialkaartin vahva nimi Juha Porali hallitsi kilpailun alkuvaiheita johtsen selvästi viimeiselle kierrokselle lähdettäessä. Ero toisena taituroineeseen Floesselliin oli kuusi pistettä.

Poralin konsepti seksoivat ratkaisujaksoilla perusteellisesti, sillä kolmas kierros toi hänelle virhepisteitä yhtä paljon kuin kaksi ensimmäistä yhteensä. Tarkasti ajanut Floesell kiristi ensin tasoihin ja sitten viimeisillä jaksoilla kolmen pinnan erolla voittoon.

Kolmea edellistä Suomen mestaruutta puolustava Peter Jahn on sekoillut jopsopimastressa kanssa eikä yhteistyö uuden ajokin kanssa ainakaan vielä ole niin saumatonta, että mestaruuspuikten jatkumisen olisi näköpiirissä.

Luokka A1: 1) Staffan Floesell Tajolan MMK 57 virhepistettä (15 SM-pistettä), 2) Juha Porali JakomMK 67 (12), 3) Peter Jahn MP-saito 65 (10), 4) Mika Oksanen MP-saito 74 (8), 5) Petri Hartman JakomMK 80 (6), 6) Harri Hintinen TeMK 97 (3), 7) Raimo Erkkare EspMK 100 (2), 8) Marko Jaatinen VantMK 103 (1), 9) Sakari Sipponen JakomMK 107, 10) Panu Leppo EspMK 112.

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Washington, D.C.
The Washington Times
sports staff



THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1987 — The Washington Times — * PAGE 1

BUSINESS — SPORTS — C

DAILY DIGEST

SUGAR RAY

Training camp can be fun, even with Hagler looming

Defense is Hoyas' best offense

Schintzius: Florida's greatest natural resource

D.C.'s Blocker to meet Honeyghan for title

Going for a record

MORRIS SIEGEL

Reggie comes home, and Canseco benefits

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LOS ANGELES TIMES
Los Angeles, California
Rick Jaffe



Part III — December 29, 1986 — Los Angeles Times — CC1

MONDAY SPECIAL

SPORTS

It's a Capital Offense: Rams Lose to Redskins

SCOTT OSTLER

Dickerson Is Going to Drop the Blame, Too

L.A. Fumbles Away Playoff Game, 19-7

By CHRIS DUPRESNE
Times Staff Writer

Ryan Starts, and Stops Jets' Skid in 35-15 Win

By MARK HESLER
Times Staff Writer

Lakers Rock the 76ers With Easy Win, 111-85

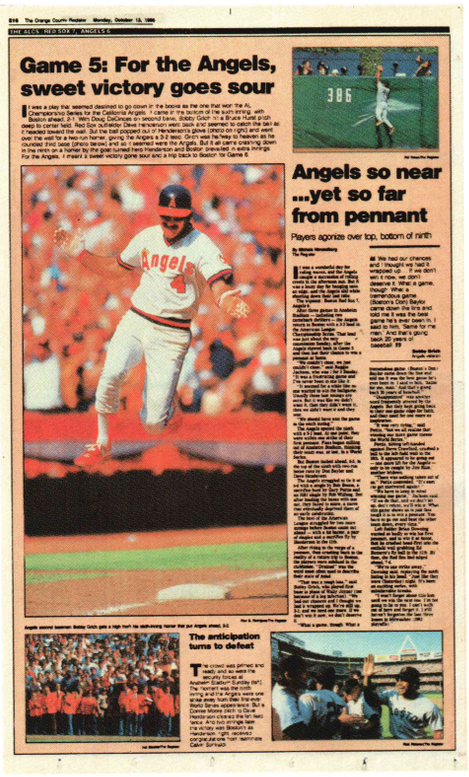
By GORDON EDES
Times Staff Writer

Q AND A

Even Motherhood Hasn't Cooled the Competitive Fire Inside Her

By RANDY HARVEY, Times Staff Writer

MARY DECKER SLANEY



Game 5: For the Angels, sweet victory goes sour

Angels so near ...yet so far from pennant

Players agonize over top, bottom of ninth

The anticipation turns to defeat



Red Sox on roll into Yankee Stadium

Ryan talks a good game

Jets stymied by Patriots

New England's defense in command for 20-6 win

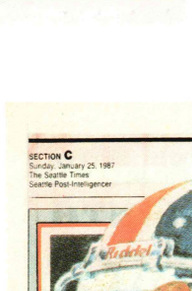
49ers, Rams prepare to renew rivalry

COVER STORY

Blowhard storms back to Windy City

Eagles coach says Bears mistaken if they expect to win game in a breeze

Holtz' Irish debut tops college schedule



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Rochester, New York
Ted Haider



OUTDOORS

Not one, but two deer on the same day

No deer, no cheer on a cold hunt

Pipe foils squirrels so finches can eat



Sports

Beavers embarrass Huskies

Wilkins cuts down Sonics

SUPERBOWL XXI

HEARING GIANT FOOTSTEPS

Bronco chances improve if Elway escapes Giants

A nervous vote of confidence for Broncos

Elusive Bronco quarterback John Elway will hear pitter-patter of big feet today as Lawrence Taylor, Giants give chase

Business

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Gene Harbrecht, Neil Werthheimer


Business

IN THE NEWS

Global-trade meeting opens today

Chances of success at 92-nation GATT conference hurt by long lists of demands

U.S. savings bonds sales jump to a 31-year high

MONDAY FOCUS: PERSONAL FINANCE

Putting the stock fall in perspective

Record drop confuses many small investors

Where to find credit-card deals inside California

Same cheap credit card rates

Credit through the club

Banks, groups are teaming to offer cards to members

MONEY WATCH

Mutual fund manager has gone on the defensive

BUY

Why a diamond cartel is forever

De Beers' century-old monopoly is thriving

SELL

Silver Award
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Arlington,
Virginia
USA Today
staff


VIA SATELLITE — THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER — SECTION B

USA TODAY Money

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1986

TODAY'S TIP-OFF

GTE Sprint offers . . . up to three minutes of immediate credit for wrong numbers, poor connections or other problem calls. A credit for the wrong number will be itemized on the bill, along with the original charge.

Federal Express suspends . . . leasing contracts to new customers for up to six months while it its ZapMail machines to new customers for up to six months while it corrects technical problems plaguing the facsimile two-hour delivery service.

THE FED'S 'LOOSE CANNON'
ECLECTIC ECONOMIST EVALUATES CHANGES, CHALLENGES. PAGE 2B.

DEAL IS COOKING
MAGIC CHEF-MAYTAG MERGER HEATS UP STOCKS. PAGE 3B.

MONEYLINE

Bargain stocks not gored by the bull

Blue-chip rise bucks trend in down day

Tisch tip spurs CBS

Cheap sleep

FHA says loans too popular

COVER STORY

Motel 6 adds frills, keeps low-end bills

Champion of cheap, clean rooms faces competition

Real estate agents flood hot market

Japanese car prices up

USA SNAPSHOTS

Where rental cars are a deal

TOMORROW IN MONEY: THE DECLINE IN FOOD PRICES

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SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
San Jose Mercury News staff


Investments

Semiconductors

Real Estate

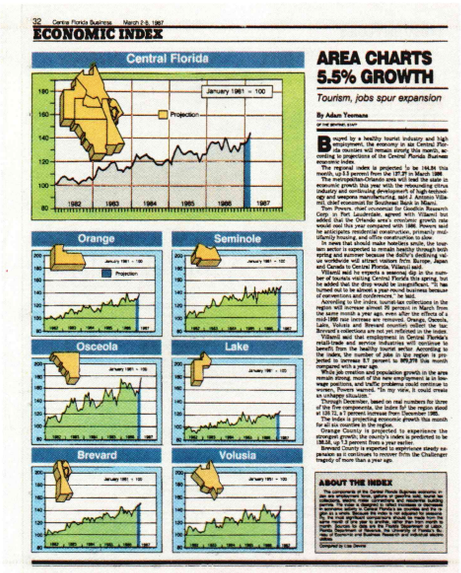
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BusinessMonday

Although Silicon Valley's economy is showing some signs of taking off

We haven't hit the wild, blue yonder yet

Who's hot, who's not



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Central Florida

AREA CHARTS 5.5% GROWTH

Tourism, jobs spur expansion

By Adam Yeomans

Orange

Seminole

Osceola

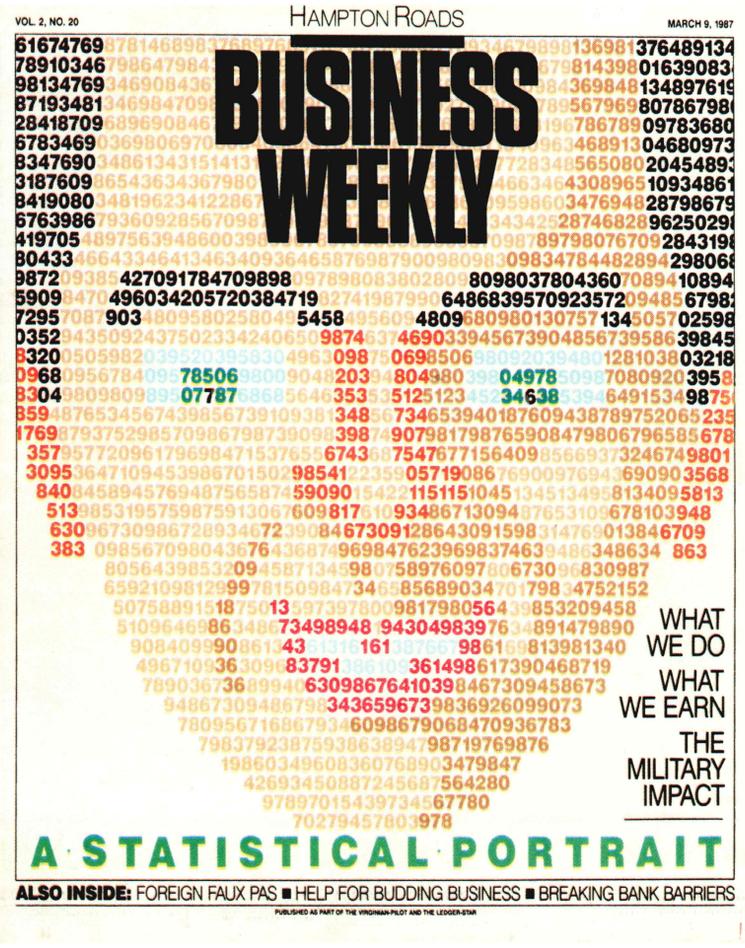
Lake

Brevard

Volusia

ABOUT THE INDEX

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Orlando, Florida
Bruce Carden



VOL. 2, NO. 20 — HAMPTON ROADS — MARCH 9, 1987

BUSINESS WEEKLY

WHAT WE DO

WHAT WE EARN

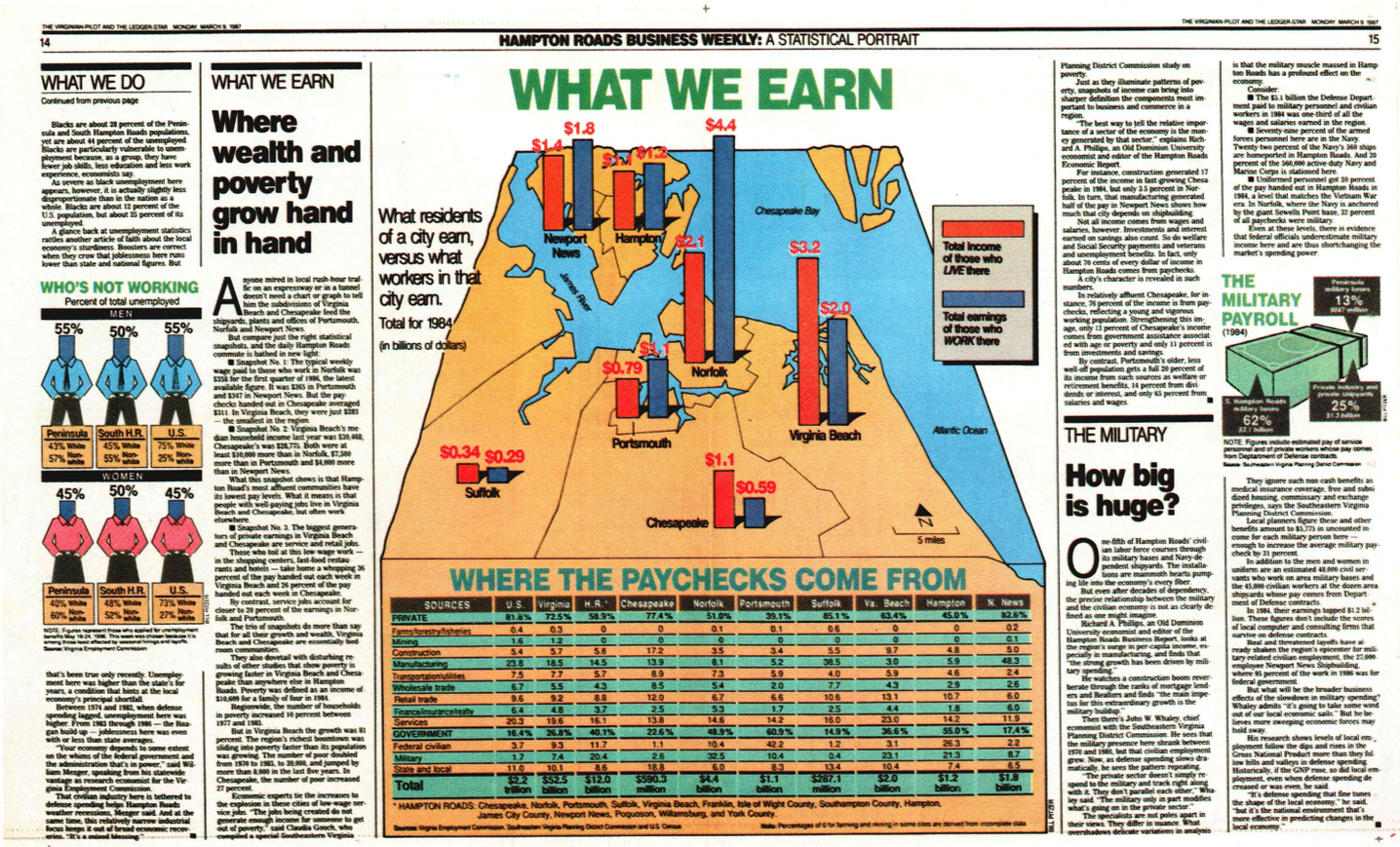
THE MILITARY IMPACT

A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

ALSO INSIDE: FOREIGN FAUX PAS ■ HELP FOR BUDDING BUSINESS ■ BREAKING BANK BARRIERS

PUBLISHED AS PART OF THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT AND THE LEDGER-STAR

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THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT/LEDGER-STAR
Norfolk, Virginia
Lynn Feigenbaum, Chris Kouba,
Sam Hundley



14 — HAMPTON ROADS BUSINESS WEEKLY: A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT — 15

WHAT WE DO

Continued from previous page

WHO'S NOT WORKING

Percent of total unemployed

WHAT WE EARN

Where wealth and poverty grow hand in hand

WHAT WE EARN

What residents of a city earn, versus what workers in that city earn.

Total for 1984 (in billions of dollars)

Newport News

Hampton

Norfolk

Portsmouth

Virginia Beach

Suffolk

Chesapeake

Chesapeake Bay

James River

Atlantic Ocean

Total income of those who *LIVE* there

Total earnings of those who *WORK* there

5 miles

WHERE THE PAYCHECKS COME FROM

SOURCES	U.S.	Virginia	H. R.*	Chesapeake	Norfolk	Portsmouth	Suffolk	Va. Beach	Hampton	N. News
PRIVATE	81.8%	72.5%	58.9%	77.4%	51.0%	39.1%	85.1%	63.4%	45.0%	82.6%
Farms/forestry/fisheries	0.4	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0	0	0.2
Mining	1.6	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Construction	5.4	5.7	5.8	17.2	3.5	3.4	5.5	9.7	4.8	5.0
Manufacturing	23.8	18.5	14.5	13.9	8.1	5.2	36.5	3.0	5.9	48.3
Transportation/utilities	7.5	7.7	5.7	8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	5.9	4.6	2.4
Wholesale trade	6.7	5.5	4.3	8.5	5.4	2.0	7.7	4.3	2.9	2.6
Retail trade	9.6	9.2	8.8	12.0	6.7	6.6	10.6	13.1	10.7	6.0
Finance/insurance/realty	6.4	4.8	3.7	2.5	5.3	1.7	2.5	4.4	1.8	6.0
Services	20.3	19.6	16.1	13.8	14.6	14.2	16.0	23.0	14.2	11.9
GOVERNMENT	16.4%	26.8%	40.1%	22.6%	48.9%	60.9%	14.9%	36.6%	55.0%	17.4%
Federal civilian	3.7	9.3	11.7	1.1	10.4	42.2	1.2	3.1	26.3	2.2
Military	1.7	7.4	20.4	2.5	32.5	10.4	0.4	23.1	21.3	8.7
State and local	11.0	10.1	8.6	18.8	6.0	8.3	13.4	10.4	7.4	6.5
Total	$2.2 trillion	$52.5 billion	$12.0 billion	$590.3 million	$4.4 billion	$1.1 billion	$287.1 million	$2.0 billion	$1.2 billion	$1.8 billion

* HAMPTON ROADS: Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Franklin, Isle of Wight County, Southampton County, Hampton, James City County, Newport News, Poquoson, Williamsburg, and York County.

Sources: Virginia Employment Commission, Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission and U.S. Census. Note: Percentages of 0 for farming and mining in some cities are derived from incomplete data.

THE MILITARY PAYROLL (1984)

Peninsula military bases 13% $247 million

Private industry and private shipyards 25% $1.2 billion

S. Hampton Roads military bases 62% $2.9 billion

NOTE: Figures include estimated pay of service personnel and of private workers whose pay comes from Department of Defense contracts.

Source: Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission

THE MILITARY

How big is huge?

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Pam Marshak


Close-up

LOST IN AMERICA

Hmong leader
Power ebbs, but many revere him

A quick journey from the 16th century to the 20th

Page Design

Front Pages


The Hartford Courant

Shultz feels positive on missile talks
But Soviet-U.S. progress only covers some arms

Thousands mourn slain patrolman
Fellow officers pay their final tribute to a fallen comrade

Senate douses bid to ban smoking in restaurants

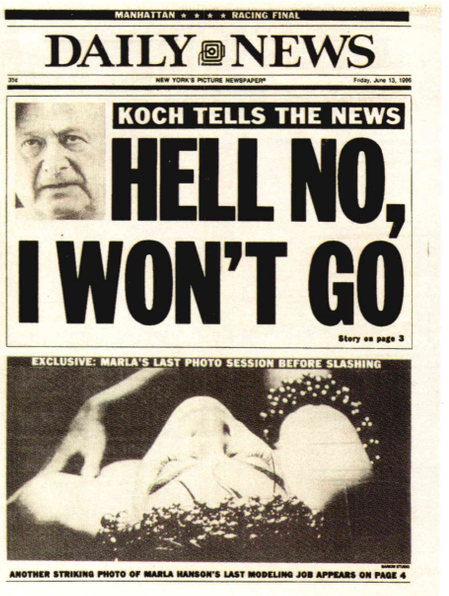
Imported goods, from bikes to wine, cost more with the weakened dollar

State tax chief apologizes to senator he confronted

Women in Whalers' lives feel the pressure
The demands of fans, trades, loneliness persist off the ice

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Hartford, Connecticut
Jim Bornemeier, Jeff Wheeler

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New York,
New York
William Castronuovo


DAILY NEWS

KOCH TELLS THE NEWS
HELL NO, I WON'T GO

EXCLUSIVE: MARLA'S LAST PHOTO SESSION BEFORE SLASHING

ANOTHER STRIKING PHOTO OF MARLA HANSON'S LAST MODELING JOB APPEARS ON PAGE 4

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New York
William Castronuovo



4 STAR ★ ★ ★ ★ FINAL

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSE 1879.50

JAZZ LIVES ON In FRIDAY EXTRA section

DAILY NEWS

35¢ NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER® Friday, September 12, 1986

WALL STREET TAKES A BATH

Stocks plunge record 86 points

THURSDAY'S CLOSE 1792.89

Story on page 3

AREN'T YOU GLAD YOU'RE NOT IN THIS MAN'S SHOES?

GUCCI JAILED

Aldo Gucci (right), patriarch of the Gucci fashion empire, walks into Manhattan Federal Court with attorney Milton Gould (rear). Gucci, 81, who was convicted of evading $7 million in income taxes, made a tearful plea for mercy before he was sentenced to a year and a day in jail.

Story on page 3

MEL FINKELSTEIN/DAILY NEWS

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER
Lexington, Kentucky
Jim Jennings, David Williams,
Malcolm Stallons



Wednesday

Grits get sophisticated

Around Derby time, the Southern staple is a menu favorite — Lifestyle/Food

NFL drafts UK's Logan, Mayes — Sports

Pay raises outstrip inflation rate — Page B5

Winners, losers on prime time — Lifestyle/Food

Today's weather-A10

CHANCE OF PRECIPITATION 10%

Partly sunny — 75°

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER

Vol. 5, No. 117 Metro Final Lexington, Kentucky, April 29, 1987 52 pages 35 cents

PTL board cuts off payments to Bakker, Hahn

By Elizabeth Leland
Knight-Ridder News Service

FORT MILL, S.C. — The Rev. Jerry Falwell asserted control over the PTL evangelistic organization yesterday, cutting off salaries and bonuses to Jim and Tammy Bakker and declaring that the ousted evangelists had no future role at the television ministry.

The PTL board also agreed yesterday that payments no longer should be made to Jessica Hahn, the New York woman with whom Bakker had a sexual encounter in 1980.

It was a day of upheaval. The Rev. Richard Dortch, who succeeded Bakker as president, left the PTL ministry. David Taggart, Bakker's personal aide, was dismissed. And the Rev. Rex Humbard, a frequent guest on the former "Jim and Tammy" show, stepped down from the board.

With new leadership in place, Falwell vowed that PTL would operate openly.

But the fate of "The PTL Club" television show — the heart of the ministry — was uncertain. No one was named to succeed Dortch as host of the program, and Falwell said he didn't know when a successor would be found.

Dortch, Bakker's top aide for 3½ years, took over as TV host and PTL president after the Bakkers resigned March 19. Since then, there has been widespread speculation that Bakker, with the help of loyal aides such as Dortch, might try to reclaim the ministry.

But Falwell said yesterday that would not happen.

"His ministry here has ceased and that is a unanimous feeling," Falwell said of Bakker. "... You're looking at the leaders right now and we have no intention of stepping aside."

An hour earlier, Tammy Bakker talked briefly with reporters outside her Palm Springs, Calif., home. "We want everyone to know that we really love them," she said, her voice cracking. "We're very sad and we miss them.

(Turn to PTL, A4)

Jim Bakker: Salary and other compensation cut off

Richard Dortch: Board asks for, gets his resignation

Jessica Hahn: Board decides to end monthly payments

Rex Humbard: Resigns his position on PTL board

Thoroughbred as machine

Derby pushes horse's body to the limit

By Virginia Anderson
Herald-Leader business writer

The buzzer rings, the gate opens, and hundreds of pounds of controlled power leaps into one of the most graceful events in sports — the horse race.

But at the moment the race begins, that graceful thoroughbred will run more like a jack rabbit with a will at its tail.

It will change its gallop twice during the race. And, about halfway to the finish, it will want to slow down.

It will breathe as often as 140 times per minute, inhaling as much as 15 liters, or roughly four gallons, of air with each breath.

Its heart will beat 220 times per minute as it runs for the roses.

Thoroughbreds run instinctively, but it is hard work to run a race like the Kentucky Derby.

"They will run to the very limits the flesh and bone will take," said Tom Tobin, director of the Kentucky Equine Drug Research Program at the University of Kentucky department of veterinary science.

"They'll be wasted," said Warwick Bayly, exercise physiologist at Washington State University.

Just what happens to a racehorse during a race is a combination of instinct and training, but make no mistake — it is an exhausting two minutes.

(Turn to DERBY, back page)

More inside

Many Derby bettors will get their own workout. Back page.

Four probable starters still do not have jockeys Page D1.

Colt making Momentus' comeback Page D1.

Former jockey riding high as trainer Page D1.

Iran-contra probe targets top officials

Special prosecutor Walsh indicates he will seek conspiracy charges

By Philip Shenon
New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair said yesterday that his investigation was focused on "high government officials" and gave his strongest indication to date that he would seek indictments.

In a report to Congress, Walsh restated his warning that additional grants of congressional immunity would jeopardize his prosecutions. He also rebutted charges by lawmakers that his inquiry was moving too slowly.

The 17-page interim report said that the investigation was "progressing and accelerating" and had turned up "extensive and specific evidence."

According to the report, investigations are being conducted at the White House, the office of Vice President Bush and eight other federal agencies and offices. Among them are the CIA, the Justice Department and the Defense Department.

As the investigation proceeded yesterday, President Reagan discussed one of the main figures in the case, Rear Adm. John M. Poindexter, who resigned in November as the White House national security adviser. In an interview with six newspaper reporters, Reagan called Poindexter "an honorable man" and speculated that the admiral had not told him about money funneled to Nicaraguan guerrillas because "he thought he was being, in some way, protective of me."

The president said he was not worried that Poindexter would tell Congress that Reagan knew about the diversion. "I was not informed," the president repeated.

On Capitol Hill yesterday, lawmakers said the first witness at the congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair would be either Maj. Gen. Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force officer who had a big role in the case, or Robert C. McFarlane, another former national security adviser. The hearings begin Tuesday.

Walsh's report yesterday was

(Turn to IRAN, back page)

Council decides not to name city street for King

By Valarie Honeycutt
Herald-Leader staff writer

The Urban County Council decided yesterday not to name any Lexington street after Martin Luther King Jr.

That angered Councilman Michael Wilson, who said the community faced "real and serious racial problems."

The council intended yesterday to determine whether portions of Georgetown Street and Georgetown Road or all of Rose Street should be named for the slain civil rights leader.

When the council went to vote on the Georgetown Street/Georgetown Road proposal, it was amended to include Georgetown Street from Main Street to the county line. But the proposal was tabled.

Then, in a 10-5 vote, the council

(Turn to LEXINGTON, back page)

Police: Nudity common at accused man's camp

By Robert Kaiser
Herald-Leader staff writer

Brochures advertising a boys camp in Kentucky, operated by a Scottsville man charged in Illinois with child pornography and other sex crimes, told prospective campers they would need "very few clothes," authorities said yesterday.

Illinois police and those in nearby states are contacting the families of hundreds of children who attended the camp near Kentucky Lake, police in Elmhurst, Ill., said.

No one from Kentucky has attended the camp in the last five

(Turn to NUDITY, A6)

Inside

ADVICE B7
Business B1
Comics B8
Editorials A8
Lifestyle/Food Section D
Movies F4
Obituaries D10
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Television B3

Truck crashes and explodes

No one was hurt yesterday when a truck carrying 8,000 gallons of hazardous chemicals slid into a ditch and exploded near the Waddy-Peytonia exit of Interstate 64. A stretch of the highway was closed for about six hours and 20 people were evacuated from the area. Story, Page B1.

Promises on education may be hard to pay for

ELECTION '87

This is the final part in a series on the governor's race and education issues.

By John Winn Miller
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Although rewritten of the state's General Fund is spent on education, most gubernatorial candidates say more needs to be done. But financing existing programs, much less new ones, could be difficult.

The next governor will face a troubled economy, declining federal dollars, a state budget shortfall and underfunded education programs. And he will have to wrestle with such problems as workers' compensation and indigent health care.

While the two Republicans in the race said a tax increase was probably inevitable, all five Democratic candidates said they did not favor raising taxes.

Yet those same Democrats have said they favor bigger sala-

(Turn to PROMISES, A6)

Now for tots, Page B1.

Beshear has raised more than $1 million. Page B1.

Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Teddy Sherwood,
Ed LaFreniere



Northeast Magazine: Clues to past, in a dresser.

Home Entertaining: 'Witches' makes magic for town of Cohasset. Page H1.

Sports: Red Sox, Yankees win; Mets snap Expo streak. Pages E1, E3.

Sunday Final

The Hartford Courant

Towering Offices Dwarf Apartments — 9 Yards Away

Senate Passes Defense Bill

Reagan's Request for 1987 Trimmed to $295 Billion

A Relaxed Moffett Looks to the Future

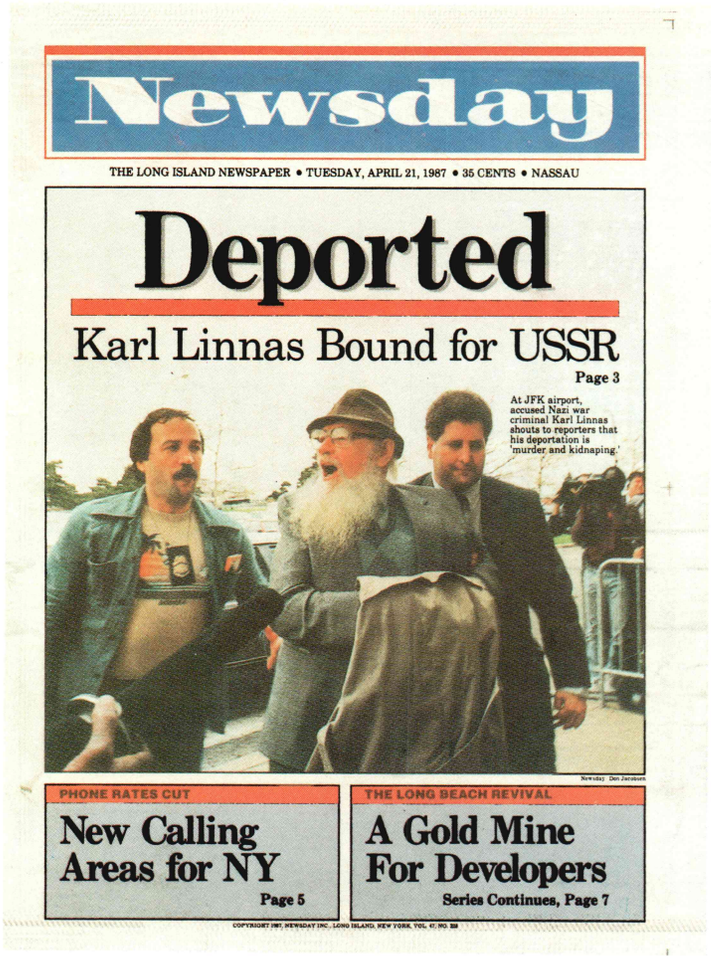
Stevie: A World Of Pride

Burn Victim, 9, Smiles Amid The Obstacles

By TATIANA PITA
Courant Staff Writer

Tests on President Reveal No Tumors

Award of Excellence
NEWSDAY
Melville,
New York
Gary Rogers



Newsday

THE LONG ISLAND NEWSPAPER • TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987 • 35 CENTS • NASSAU

Deported

Karl Linnas Bound for USSR

Page 3

At JFK airport, accused Nazi war criminal Karl Linnas shouts to reporters that his deportation is 'murder and kidnaping.'

Newsday/ Dan Jacobson

PHONE RATES CUT

New Calling Areas for NY

Page 5

THE LONG BEACH REVIVAL

A Gold Mine For Developers

Series Continues, Page 7

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Award of Excellence
THE WASHINGTON TIMES
Washington, D.C.
Harvey Kabaker



Heritage leadership accounts for decade of success/1B

Redskins' top pick requires a lengthy introduction/1C

Warren Brookes sees U.S. tariffs as suicidal/1D

CLOUDY

The Washington Times

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1987* WASHINGTON, D.C. PHONE 636-3000 SUBSCRIBER SERVICE 636-3333 25 cents

Falwell fires president of PTL, deletes Bakkers from the payroll

The Rev. Jerry Falwell

The Rev. Jim Bakker

Reagan declares Poindexter can't implicate him

Days of Remembrance

American reported slain in Nicaragua

Philippine rebels build deadly path

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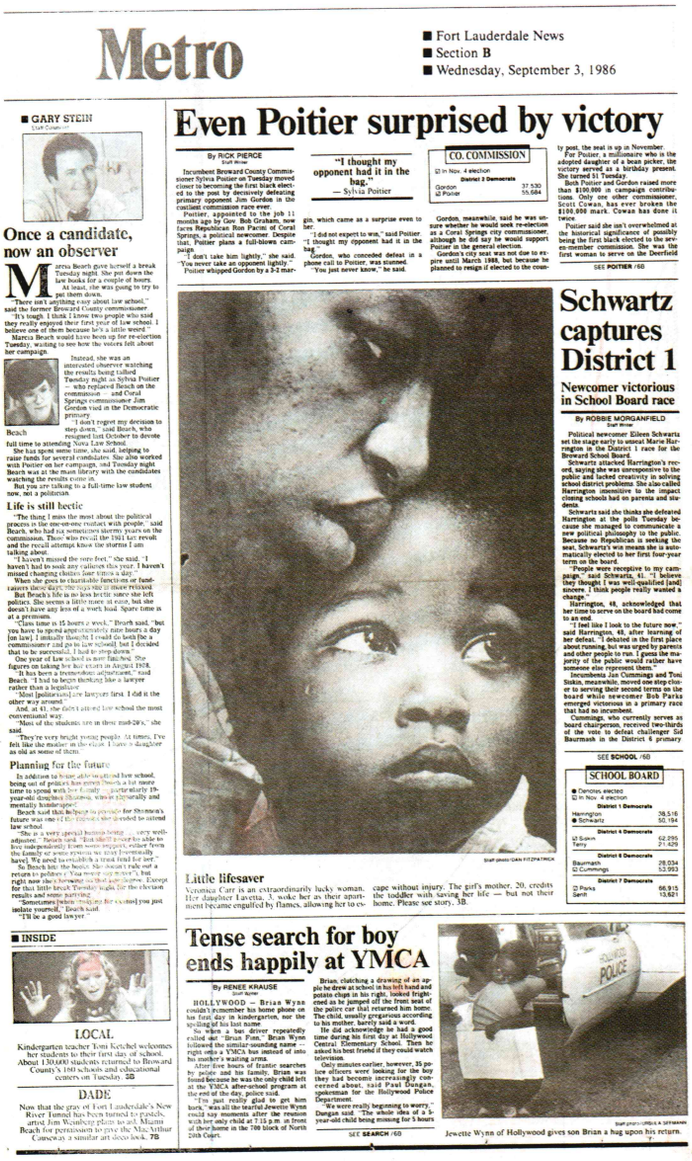
Cabinet warns Wright: Forget this trade bill

Tensions revive fears of violence against Japanese-Americans

Letter at odds with strategy of House GOP, business groups

Local Fronts

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NEWS/SUN-SENTINEL
Fort Lauderdale,
Florida
News/Sun-Sentinel
staff



Metro

■ Fort Lauderdale News
■ Section B
■ Wednesday, September 3, 1986

■ GARY STEIN

Once a candidate, now an observer

Even Poitier surprised by victory

By RICK PIERCE

"I thought my opponent had it in the bag." — Sylvia Poitier

CO. COMMISSION

Schwartz captures District 1

Newcomer victorious in School Board race

By ROBBIE MORGANFIELD

Little lifesaver

Tense search for boy ends happily at YMCA

By RENEE KRAUSE

■ INSIDE

LOCAL

DADE

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Lou Silverstein,
Margaret O'Connor



The New York Times

Metropolitan News

Ethics Panel Did Too Little, Some on It Say

Ballistics Link 2 Davis Pistols And Shootings

Police Say Guns Were Used In 5 Drug Slayings

Albany Politics

No Shake-Up Seen In Cuomo Cabinet

Chairman weighs recommending a new commission.

Pearl Harbor Remembered

Rapid Use and Pollution Threaten L.I. Water Supply

Long Island's Aquifers

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Kevin Byrne



Metro

Religious leaders condemn arms race

Weapons industry is called evil at Orange interfaith service

Catching up on condom controversy

The final credits

DRIVE IN THEATER

Dana Point is the place for whale fans

Confidential records in molestation case go to defense in mix-up

Tenants oppose plan to expand cathedral

Sports Fronts

Silver Award
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Mark Tomaszewski



D section — The Orange County Register — Friday, September 19, 1986

Sports

Rams reach into future for Everett

THE TRADE: EVERETT TO THE RAMS

What the Rams got
■ Rights to quarterback Jim Everett from Houston

What the Oilers got
Kent Hill — Guard now and
William Fuller — Defensive end William Fuller
■ Rams No. 1 draft choice in 1987
■ Rams No. 5 draft choice in 1987

The money game
Jim Everett, new Rams quarterback, $1.6 million a year (to million over 5 years)
■ Dan Marino, Miami Dolphins quarterback, $1.5 million a year (to million over 6 years)
■ John Elway, Denver Broncos quarterback, $1.5 million a year (to million over 5 years)
■ Marcus Allen, Los Angeles Raiders running back, $3.13,000 a year ($2.5 million over 4 years)
■ Eric Dickerson, Los Angeles Rams running back, (5.03.00 a year ($2.5 million over 3 years)
■ Steve Bartkowski, Los Angeles Rams quarterback, $2,000,000 a year (one year, does not include incentives).

Rams' biggest trades
■ 1952 — Traded 11 players to the Dallas Texans (later the Baltimore Colts) for the rights to linebacker Les Richter.
■ 1959 — Traded nine players to the Chicago Cardinals for running back-linebacker Ollie Matson.
■ 1971 — Traded quarterback John Hadl to the Green Bay Packers for five draft choices, two No. 1's (defensive backs Mike Fanning and wide receiver Ron Jessie); two No. 2's (linebackers Monte Jackson and Pat Thomas); and a No. 3 (center Geoff Reese).

NFL's top picks in '86
1. Bo Jackson, running back, Tampa Bay. Signed baseball contract with Kansas City Royals.
2. Tony Casillas, defense lineman, Atlanta. Starting for Falcons.
3. Jim Everett, quarterback, Houston Rights traded to Rams.
4. Jon Hand, defensive end, Indianapolis. Starting for Colts.
5. Anthony Bell, linebacker, St. Louis Retired for Cardinals.

Everett's highlights
■ Led nation in total offense, 1985.
■ Pursue's MVP, 1985.
■ Second team AP All-Big Ten, 1985.
■ Third team AP All-American, 1985.
■ Sixth in Heisman Trophy voting, 1985.
■ First Purdue quarterback to throw for more than 3,000 yards in a single season, 1984 and 1985.
■ Purdue's MVP, 1984.
■ Honorable Mention All-Big Ten, 1984.
■ Purdue's Male Athlete of the Year, 1984.
■ Albuquerque, N.M., Athlete of the Year, 1984.
■ New Mexico All-State quarterback, 1980.

Everett's career at Purdue

	Att.	Cmp.	Int.	Yds.	TD	Pct.	Team record
1981	3	1	1	7	0	200	5-6, 3-4
1982	13	6	0	64	0	462	3-8, 3-6
1983	66	31	5	431	2	469	3-7-1, 3-5-1
1984	431	249	16	3,256	18	578	7-5, 6-3
1985	460	285	11	3,451	25	620	5-6, 5-5
	965	572	33	7,411	43	593	23-30-1, 18-23-1

NOTES: Everett was redshirted in 1981. Totals include Purdue career and Big Ten records.

Jim Everett set Purdue record for career passing percentage.

Associated Press

Oilers get Kent Hill, Fuller, 3 draft picks for the rights to QB

By Don Seuhlzer
The Register

ANAHEIM — Five months late, the Rams completed their 1986 draft Wednesday night, pulling off an 11th-hour deal for the quarterback of the future they wanted and needed.

Purdue's Jim Everett, the cutbanus No. 1 quarterback in the draft, is headed to Anaheim after a blockbuster trade with the Houston Oilers, who never did sign their No. 1 draft choice but didn't sell him cheaply, either.

In exchange for the rights to Everett, the Rams had to give up All-Pro guard Kent Hill, former USFL defensive end William Fuller and three draft choices — their first-round picks in 1987 and '88 plus a fifth-round 1987 selection.

In the long run, though, the feeling is they'll get their money's worth.

"We paid full price," Rams coach John Robinson said Thursday. "(But) I'm not really interested in a bargain. That's never really interested me.

"All of us in this organization should be very proud we were able to conclude a deal that should enable us to be a major force in the NFL for years to come."

Please see EVERETT D10

THE REACTION
■ THE RAIDERS D10
■ RAMS' QBs D10
■ KENT HILL D10

STEVE BISHEFF

In a bold move, club erases tired, old image

ANAHEIM — With one bold stroke in the middle of a quiet September morning, the Rams wiped away that gnawing, conservative Orange County image of theirs.

Maybe forever.

No, this was no draw play on third-and-ple.

This was the fourth, baby. This was going deep, taking the gamble, letting-it-all-hang-out.

When it acquired the rights to Jim Everett, the last available "franchise-type" quarterback of 1986, from Houston, this team buried its stand, money-pinching reputation quicker than Jack Youngblood used to bury opposing passers.

Trading to move up in the draft, then picking Eric Dickerson three years ago is still the best deal the club ever made. But this one ranks right there with it.

"This is a great, great day in the history of this franchise."

Please see BISHEFF D10

Plunkett to start vs. Giants

Shoulder separation sidelines QB Wilson

By Jay Lawrence
The Register

EL SEGUNDO — The crowd at the Coliseum will finally get its wish Sunday.

Jim Plunkett will replace Marc Wilson as the Raiders' starting quarterback.

Further tests Thursday revealed Wilson has a slight separation in his right shoulder.

Officially, Wilson has been listed as questionable for Sunday's game against the New York Giants at the Coliseum.

But Raiders coach Tom Flores left no doubt as to whom the starting quarterback would be.

"It's definitely Jim," Flores said. "More can throw, but he's still sore. Obviously, he won't be ready by Sunday."

Wilson did not practice Thursday and was not expected to test his shoulder today.

"It's still very sore," Wilson said. "It's not there yet. Whether or not it gets there by the weekend, I really can't say."

Wilson injured his shoulder in the first quarter of the Raiders' 10-9 loss to the Washington Redskins last Sunday. Wilson was sacked five times in the game.

"They were blitzing up the middle in the first quarter," Wilson said. "So I just threw the ball into the ground, and I landed on my shoulder with a guy on top of me. It feels better than it did Monday, but it's still sore."

Wilson sustained a slight separation in his left shoulder in the sixth game of last season.

The pain from the injury lingered throughout the season.

"I hope it's not going to be something like that," Wilson said. "Hopefully, that is going to get right before I have to play again. We have the benefit of Jim being healthy and Rusty (Hilger) being a year older."

At 38, Plunkett is the oldest quarterback in the league.

He has not played in a regular-season game since dislocating his left shoulder against the San Francisco 49ers on Sept. 22, 1985.

"I'm looking forward to playing," Plunkett said. "I want to play. That's why I'm in the league."

Flores emphasized that the line-

Please see RAIDERS D10

Charlene Brown/The Register

Wife Tatum O'Neal and family obligations were main reasons McEnroe went on a 6½-month sabbatical.

Comeback of the big Mac

McEnroe's return to pro circuit not easy

■ VOLVO LA RESULTS D9

"Whatever John does ... wins a tournament or loses in the first round ... wouldn't surprise me right now. He is so talented and capable of playing well. There is no doubt in my mind he can come back."
— Brad Gilbert

"I think it will be hard for John to come back, but he has a lot of talent. It will be up to him."
— Stefan Edberg

By Janis Carr
The Register

Hardly John McEnroe had as much faith as others seem to have in his abilities.

If only John McEnroe didn't have the doubt that he can regain his top form and position in the world. If only the confidence was there.

If only.

But two months into his comeback, the only thing McEnroe is sure of is uncertainty. He thinks he is headed in the right direction.

"I've definitely had to lower my sights since his return July 24th," McEnroe said after winning his first-round match at the $315,000 Volvo Tennis/Los Angeles tournament. "Now all I can hope for is to just play good tennis and hope things come in time."

McEnroe took 6½ months off mostly to raise a newborn son and marry Tatum O'Neal, but also to escape the rigors of the tour and the torment of being himself.

In the process, he not only lost 15-20 pounds, but also his confidence and shot selection.

"I didn't take off to help my tennis," he said before the U.S. Open. "Taking seven months off isn't the best way to help your tennis in this day and age. I wanted to rearrange my priorities, to help myself as a person.

"I felt it was more important for me to be with my wife and get used to being a father. I don't have a lot of experience in that ...

"Yet the public, media and McEnroe know he was an experienced tennis player. Great expectations were building.

Please see McENROE D9

Charlene Brown/The Register

Regaining his top form has not been an easy task for McEnroe.

Reggie powers Angels' blowout of Royals, 18-3

Jackson has 3 HRs, 7 RBI in KC elimination

By Peter Schmuck
The Register

ANAHEIM — The Kansas City Royals might have been content to back quietly out of the American League race Thursday night at Anaheim Stadium, but Reggie Jackson would not allow it.

Someone had to pay for his unhappiest season, and what better team than the one that knocked the California Angels out of contention the past two years. Long after the Royals had made their date with mathematical elimination, Reggie still was swinging — and swinging for his baseball life.

Three times, he cleared the fences as the Angels scored a decisive 18-3 victory over the defenseless world champions. Three home runs, seven RBI. Shades of the 1977 World Series against the Dodgers. Just when they were ready to bronze his cleats, Reggie turned in his most explosive regular season performance since he hit three homers against the old Seattle Pilots in 1969.

And the rest of the Angels, as if making up for two years of fear and loathing in Kansas City, pulled no punches as they completed a three-game sweep with their biggest offensive performance since 1979.

But the new math, which has the California lead up to 9½ games over the idle Texas Rangers and the Angels' magic number down to eight, wasn't nearly so interesting as the lesson in astrophysics delivered by the game's reigning authority on the flight of a baseball.

Make that several baseballs.

Jackson launched a towering two-run homer off veteran Dennis Leonard in the first inning and greeted reliever David Cone with a three-run shot in the fourth to turn Mike Witt's 10th victory of the year into a crusade against age discrimination. The final blow came in the eighth and, appropriately enough, it came off Dan Quisenberry, the ancient relief specialist who has been the Royals' most consistent pitcher this season.

Please see ANGELS D6

Charlene Brown/The Register

The second of his three home runs prompts a curtain call for Jackson Thursday night.

8 MAGIC NUMBER

The magic number is the combination of Angels victories and Texas losses needed to clinch the Dutch title.

■ THE JACKSONS: Bo looked like anything but a future star on Reggie shined Thursday night. D5

PREP FOOTBALL

Troy	34	Aliso Park	35
El Dorado	28	Rancho	0
Estancia	12	Orange	0
Laguna Hills	14	Servite	7
Capistrano Valley	47	San Marcos	0
Huntington Beach	27	Santa Ana Valley	0
Foothill	35	Valencia	14

PREP COVERAGE ON PAGES 97-8

INSIDE

Another tough loss: Dodgers blow two leads and fall to the Atlanta Braves 4-3, in 12 innings D4

Unpredictable: It's hard to tell which path Czech tennis star Hana Mandlikova will follow D5

Easy victory: Larry Kinnebrew scores three touchdowns to lead Bengals past Browns, 30-13 D11

This Weekend: ABC's Monday Night Football should bring back the halftime highlights D12

Orange County power: Jim Gleed, Lance Martin helping San Luis Obispo's football program D13

Horses D13 — Sports Ex. D19
John Hall is on vacation
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Novedades

Deportes

Mexico, D.F., domingo 22 de febrero de 1987

Cruz Azul venció 2-0 al Toluca con golazos de Jiménez y Puyol

Las Chivas ganaron al Atlas el clásico tapatío: 2-1

Alejandro Ramos y Antonio Pérez, a la final de la Copa «Harmon Hall»

Silbatazos: El Necaxa gana sin querer; el choque UNAM-América, sin favorito

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Phill Flanders,
Doug Delph,
Dave Wilson,
Mike O'Malley



OUTDOORS/6E, 7E
HORSES/10E
SCOREBOARD/11E

Sports Weekend

Friday, June 20, 1986 'The Miami Herald' Section E

Len Bias: Much style in a brief life

GRAND PRIX OF PALM BEACH

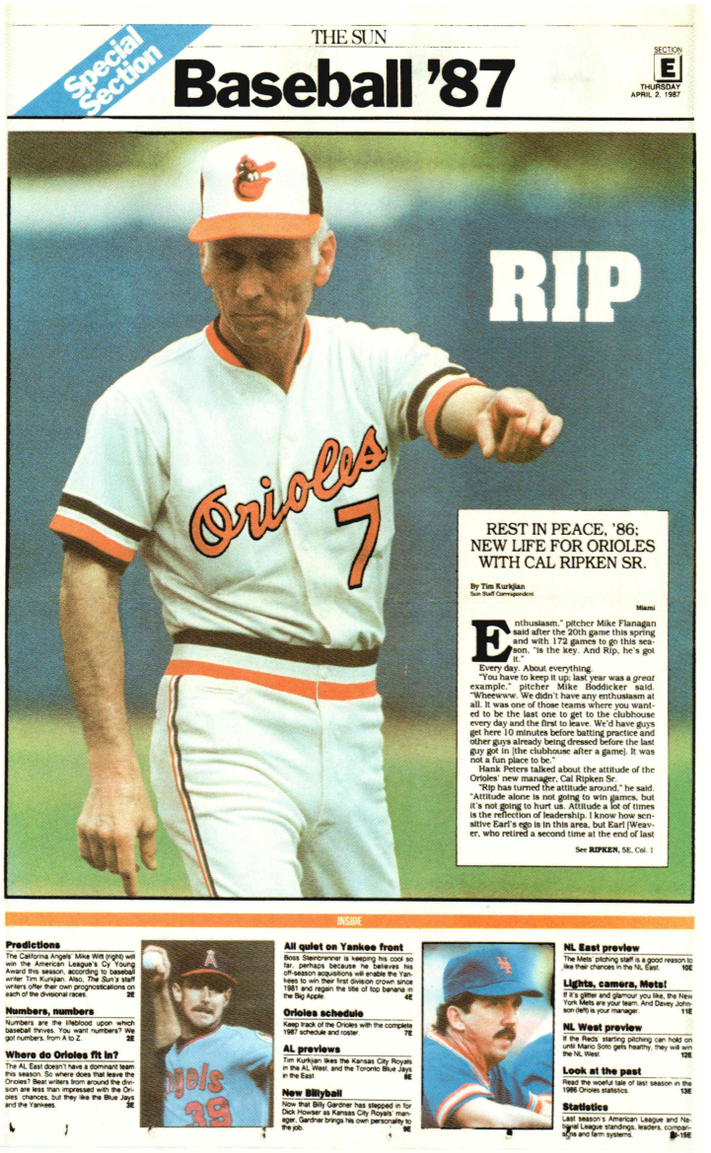
SCHEDULE HIGHLIGHTS

IMSA's loud crowd ready to roar through West Palm Beach streets

Sutton credits others as he savors No. 300

Orlando goes to the hoop

Ex-76er GM joins bid, fires barbs at Miami



THE SUN

Special Section

Baseball '87

SECTION E
THURSDAY
APRIL 2, 1987

RIP

REST IN PEACE, '86; NEW LIFE FOR ORIOLES WITH CAL RIPKEN SR.

By Tim Kurkjian
Sun Staff Correspondent

Miami

Enthusiasm," pitcher Mike Flanagan said after the 20th game this spring and with 172 games to go this season, "is the key. And Rip, he's got it."

Every day. About everything.

"You have to keep it up; last year was a *great* example," pitcher Mike Boddicker said. "Whewwww. We didn't have any enthusiasm at all. It was one of those teams where you wanted to be the last one to get to the clubhouse every day and the first to leave. We'd have guys get here 10 minutes before batting practice and other guys already being dressed before the last guy got in [the clubhouse after a game]. It was not a fun place to be."

Hank Peters talked about the attitude of the Orioles' new manager, Cal Ripken Sr.

"Rip has turned the attitude around," he said. "Attitude alone is not going to win games, but it's not going to hurt us. Attitude a lot of times is the reflection of leadership. I know how sensitive Earl's ego is in this area, but Earl [Weaver, who retired a second time at the end of last

See RIPKEN, 5E, Col. 1

INSIDE

Predictions
The California Angels' Mike Witt (right) will win the American League's Cy Young Award this season, according to baseball writer Tim Kurkjian. Also, *The Sun*'s staff writers offer their own prognostications on each of the divisional races. 2E

Numbers, numbers
Numbers are the lifeblood upon which baseball thrives. You want numbers? We got numbers, from A to Z. 2E

Where do Orioles fit in?
The AL East doesn't have a dominant team this season. So where does that leave the Orioles? Beat writers from around the division are less than impressed with the Orioles' chances, but they like the Blue Jays and the Yankees. 3E

All quiet on Yankee front
Boss Steinbrenner is keeping his cool so far, perhaps because he believes his off-season acquisitions will enable the Yankees to win their first division crown since 1981 and regain the title of top banana in the Big Apple. 4E

Orioles schedule
Keep track of the Orioles with the complete 1987 schedule and roster. 7E

AL previews
Tim Kurkjian likes the Kansas City Royals in the AL West, and the Toronto Blue Jays in the East. 9E

New Billyball
Now that Billy Gardner has stepped in for Dick Howser as Kansas City Royals manager, Gardner brings his own personality to the job. 9E

NL East preview
The Mets' pitching staff is a good reason to like their chances in the NL East. 10E

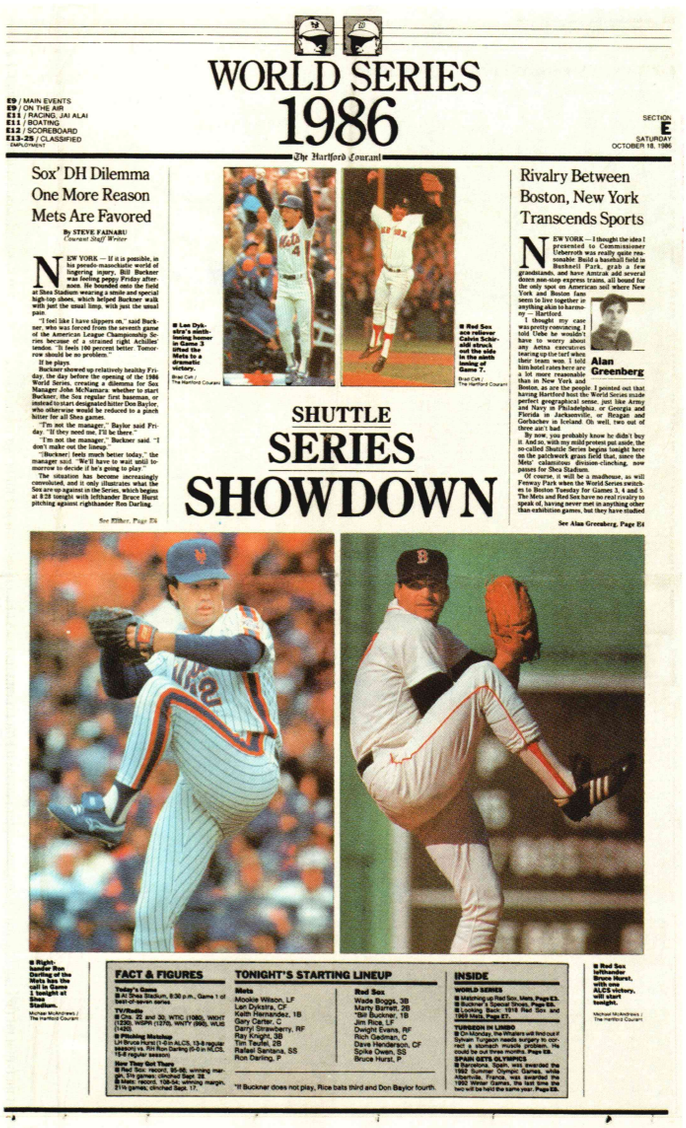
Lights, camera, Mets!
If it's glitter and glamour you like, the New York Mets are your team. And Davey Johnson (left) is your manager. 11E

NL West preview
If the Reds' starting pitching can hold on until Mario Soto gets healthy, they will win the NL West. 12E

Look at the past
Read the woeful tale of last season in the 1986 Orioles statistics. 13E

Statistics
Last season's American League and National League standings, leaders, comparisons and farm systems. 15E

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THE SUN
Baltimore,
Maryland
Stephen Miller,
Richard D'Agostino



WORLD SERIES
1986

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E11 / RACING, JAI ALAI
E11 / BOATING
E12 / SCOREBOARD
E13-25 / CLASSIFIED
EMPLOYMENT

The Hartford Courant

SECTION E
SATURDAY
OCTOBER 18, 1986

Sox' DH Dilemma One More Reason Mets Are Favored

By STEVE FAINARU
Courant Staff Writer

NEW YORK — If it is possible, in his pseudo-masochistic world of lingering injury, Bill Buckner was feeling peppy Friday afternoon. He bounded onto the field at Shea Stadium wearing a smile and special high-top shoes, which helped Buckner walk with just the usual limp, with just the usual pain.

"I feel like I have slippers on," said Buckner, who was forced from the seventh game of the American League Championship Series because of a strained right Achilles' tendon. "It feels 100 percent better. Tomorrow should be no problem."

If he plays.

Buckner showed up relatively healthy Friday, the day before the opening of the 1986 World Series, creating a dilemma for Sox Manager John McNamara: whether to start Buckner, the Sox regular first baseman, or instead to start designated hitter Don Baylor, who otherwise would be reduced to a pinch hitter for all Shea games.

"I'm not the manager," Baylor said Friday. "If they need me, I'll be there."

"I'm not the manager," Buckner said. "I don't make out the lineup."

"[Buckner] feels much better today," the manager said. "We'll have to wait until tomorrow to decide if he's going to play."

The situation has become increasingly convoluted, and it only illustrates what the Sox are up against in the Series, which begins at 8:28 tonight with lefthander Bruce Hurst pitching against righthander Ron Darling.

See Hitter, Page E6

Brad Coh / The Hartford Courant

■ Lee Dyk-stra's ninth-inning homer in Game 3 lifted the Mets to a dramatic victory.

Brad Coh / The Hartford Courant

■ Red Sox ace reliever Calvin Schiraldi struck out the side in the ninth inning of Game 7.

Rivalry Between Boston, New York Transcends Sports

NEW YORK — I thought the idea I presented to Commissioner Ueberroth was really quite reasonable. Build a baseball field in Bushnell Park, grab a few grandstands, and have Amtrak add several dozen non-stop express trains, all bound for the only spot on American soil where New York and Boston fans seem to live together in anything akin to harmony — Hartford.

I thought my case was pretty convincing. I told Uebe he wouldn't have to worry about any Amtrak executives tearing up the turf when their team won. I told him hotel rates here are a lot more reasonable than New York and

Alan Greenberg

Boston. I told people I pointed out that having Hartford be the World Series made perfect geographical sense, just like Army and Navy in Philadelphia or Georgia and Florida in Jacksonville, or Reagan and Gorbachev in Iceland. Oh well, two out of three ain't bad.

By now, you probably know he didn't buy it. And so, with my mild protest put aside, the so-called Shuttle Series begins tonight here on the patchwork grass field that, since the Mets' calamitous division-clinching, now passes for Shea Stadium.

Of course, it will be a madhouse, as will Fenway Park when the World Series switches to Boston Tuesday for Games 3, 4 and 5. The Mets and Red Sox have no real rivalry to speak of, having never met in anything other than exhibition games, but they have studied

See Alan Greenberg, Page E4

SHUTTLE
SERIES
SHOWDOWN

■ Right-hander Ron Darling of the Mets has the ball in Game 1 tonight at Shea Stadium.

Michael McAndrews / The Hartford Courant

■ Red Sox lefthander Bruce Hurst, who threw a 3-0 victory, will start one game.

Michael McAndrews / The Hartford Courant

FACT & FIGURES

Today's Game
■ At Shea Stadium, 8:30 p.m., Game 1 of best-of-seven series

TV/Radio
■ Ch. 22 and 30, WTIC (1080), WKNT (1290), WSPR (1270), WNTY (990), WLIS (1430)

■ Pitching Matchup
LH Bruce Hurst (12-8 in ALCS, 13-8 regular season) vs. RH Ron Darling (0-0 in NCCS, 15-6 regular season)

How They Got There
■ Red Sox: record, 95-66; winning margin, 5½ games; clinched Sept. 28
■ Mets: record, 108-54; winning margin, 21½ games; clinched Sept. 17.

TONIGHT'S STARTING LINEUP

Mets	Red Sox
Mookie Wilson, LF	Wade Boggs, 3B
Lee Dykstra, CF	Marty Barrett, 2B
Keith Hernandez, 1B	*Bill Buckner, 1B
Gary Carter, C	Jim Rice, LF
Darryl Strawberry, RF	Dwight Evans, RF
Ray Knight, 3B	Rich Gedman, C
Tim Teufel, 2B	Dave Henderson, CF
Rafael Santana, SS	Spike Owen, SS
Ron Darling, P	Bruce Hurst, P

*If Buckner does not play, Rice bats third and Don Baylor fourth.

INSIDE

WORLD SERIES
■ Matchup of Red Sox, Mets. Page E3.
■ Looking Ahead: Strawberry, Rice. Page E5.
■ Looking Back: 1918 Red Sox and 1969 Mets. Page E7.

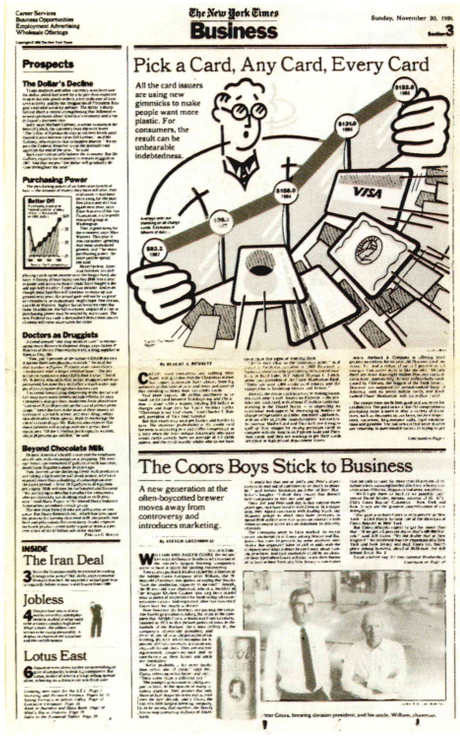
TURGEON IN LIMBO
■ On Monday, the Whalers will find out if Sylvain Turgeon needs surgery to repair his herniated disc. If he does, he could be out three months. Page E6.

SPAIN GETS OLYMPICS
■ Barcelona, Spain, was awarded the 1992 Summer Olympic Games, while Albertville, France, was awarded the 1992 Winter Games, the last time the two will be held the same year. Page E8.

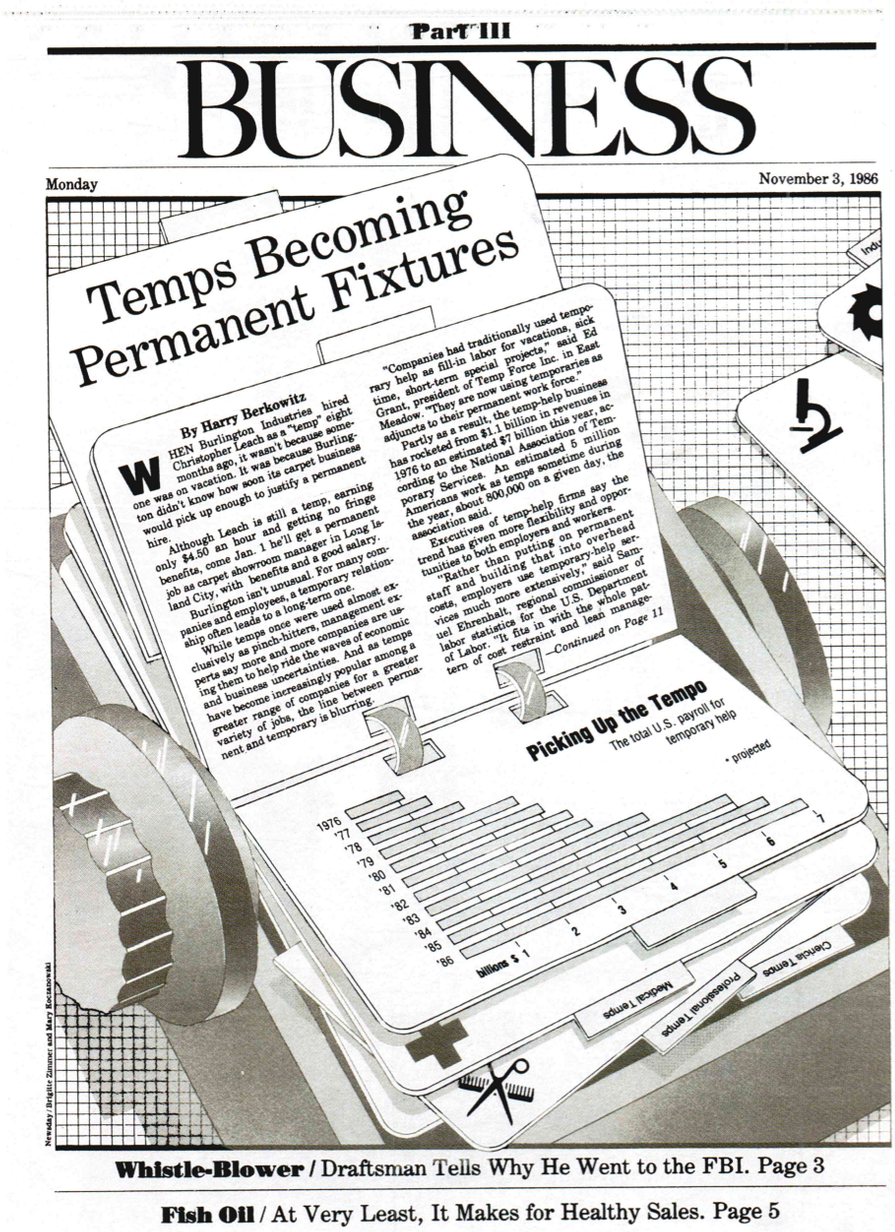
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Business Fronts

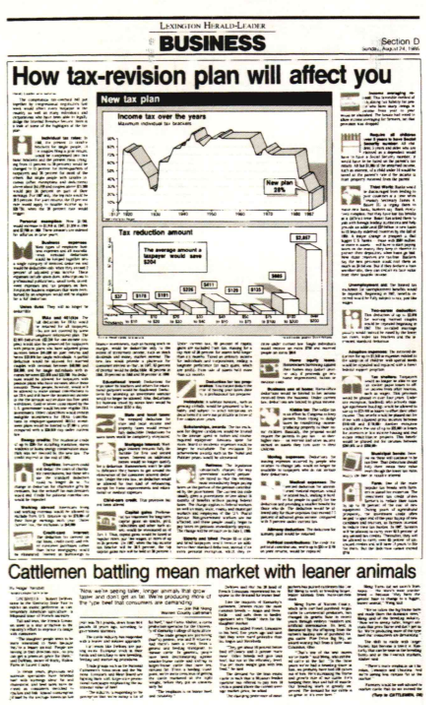
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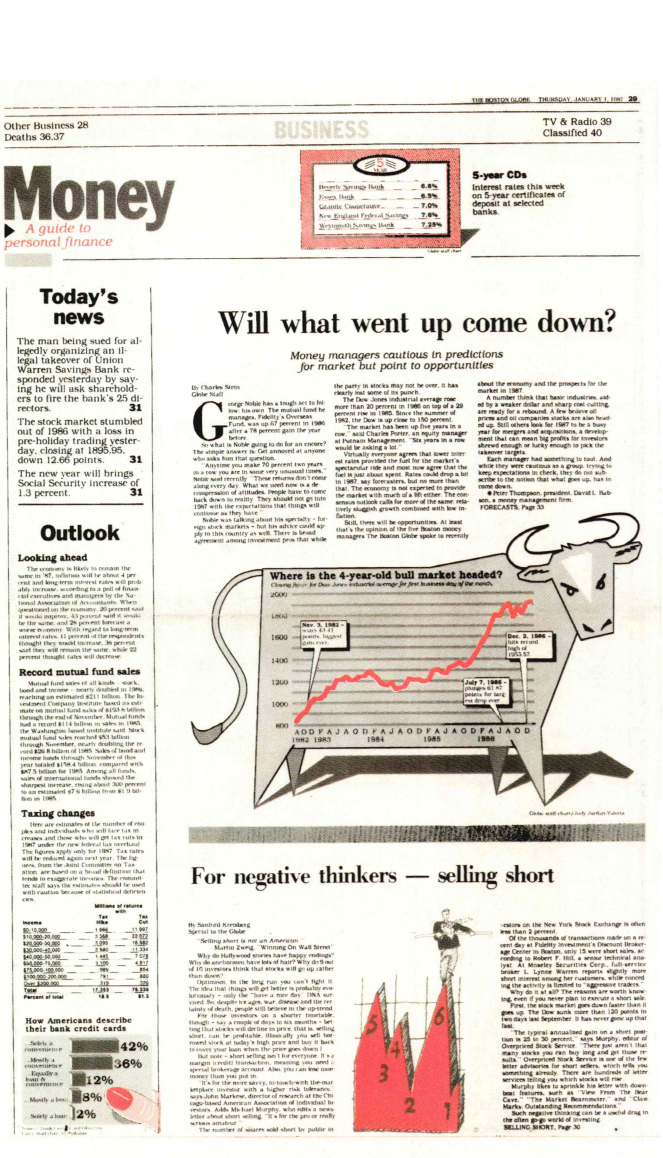
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NEWSDAY
Melville,
New York
Brigitte Zimmer



Award of Excellence
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER
Lexington, Kentucky
Jim Jennings



Award of Excellence
THE BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Massachusetts
Richard Baker



THE BOSTON GLOBE THURSDAY JANUARY 1, 1987 39

Other Business 28
Deaths 36.37

BUSINESS

TV & Radio 39
Classified 40

Money
A guide to personal finance

5-year CDs
Interest rates this week on 5-year certificates of deposit at selected banks.

Heavily Savings Bank — 6.8%
Essex Bank — 6.9%
Granite Cooperative — 7.0%
New England Federal Savings — 7.6%
Weymouth Savings Bank — 7.25%

Today's news

The man being sued for allegedly organizing an illegal takeover of Union Warren Savings Bank responded yesterday by saying he will ask shareholders to fire the bank's 25 directors. 31

The stock market stumbled out of 1986 with a loss in pre-holiday trading yesterday, closing at 1895.95, down 12.66 points. 31

The new year will brings Social Security increase of 1.3 percent. 31

Outlook

Looking ahead

The economy is likely to remain the same in '87, inflation will be about 4 per cent and long-term interest rates will probably increase, according to a poll of financial executives and managers by the National Association of Business Economists. When asked for their forecasts, 20 percent said it would improve, 43 percent said it would be the same, and 26 percent forecast a worse economy. With regard to long-term interest rates, 41 percent of the respondents thought they would increase, 36 percent said they will remain the same, while 22 percent thought rates will decrease.

Record mutual fund sales

Mutual fund sales of all kinds – stock-based and income – nearly doubled in 1986, reaching an estimated $211 billion. The Investment Company Institute based its estimate on mutual fund sales of $153.6 billion through the end of November. Mutual funds had a record $114 billion in sales in 1985, the Washington-based institute said. Stock mutual fund sales reached $53 billion through November, nearly doubling the record $26.8 billion of 1985. Sales of bond and income funds through November of this year totaled $170.4 billion, compared with $87.5 billion for 1985. Among all funds, sales of international funds showed the sharpest increase, rising almost 300 percent to an estimated $7.6 billion from $1.9 billion in 1985.

Taxing changes

Here are estimates of the number of couples and individuals who will have tax increases and those who will get tax cuts in 1987 under the new federal tax overhaul. The figures apply only for 1987. Tax rates will be reduced again next year. The figures, from the Joint Committee on Taxation, are based on a broad definition that tends to exaggerate increases. The committee staff says the estimates should be used with caution because of statistical deficiencies.

Income	Millions of returns with Tax hike	Tax Cut
$0–10,000	1.966	11.997
$10,000–20,000	3.568	23.072
$20,000–30,000	3.095	16.382
$30,000–40,000	2.540	13.334
$40,000–50,000	1.445	7.018
$50,000–75,000	1.120	4.817
$75,000–100,000	369	854
$100,000–200,000	781	660
Over $200,000	318	326
Total	17,393	79,334
Percent of total	18.9	81.1

How Americans describe their bank credit cards

Solely a convenience — 42%
Mostly a convenience — 36%
Equally a loan & convenience — 12%
Mostly a loan — 8%
Solely a loan — 2%

Will what went up come down?

Money managers cautious in predictions for market but point to opportunities

By Charles Stein
Globe Staff

George Noble has a tough act to follow: his own. The mutual fund he manages, Fidelity's Overseas Fund, was up 67 percent in 1986 after a 76 percent gain the year before.

So what is Noble going to do for an encore? The simple answer is: Get annoyed at anyone who asks him that question.

"Anytime you make 70 percent two years in a row you are in some very unusual times," Noble said recently. "Those returns don't come along every day. What we need now is a decompression of attitudes. People have to come back down to reality. They should not go into 1987 with the expectations that things will continue as they have."

Noble was talking about his specialty – foreign stock markets – but his advice could apply to his country as well. There is broad agreement among investment pros that while the party in stocks may not be over, it has clearly lost some of its punch.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 23 percent in 1986 on top of a 29 percent rise in 1985. Since the summer of 1982, the Dow is up close to 150 percent.

The market has been up five years in a row, said Charles Porter, an equity manager at Putnam Management. "Six years in a row would be asking a lot."

Virtually everyone agrees that lower interest rates provided the fuel for the market's spectacular ride and most now agree that the fuel is just about spent. Rates could drop a bit in 1987, say forecasters, but no more than that. The economy is not expected to provide the market with much of a lift either. The consensus outlook calls for more of the same: relatively sluggish growth combined with low inflation.

Still, there will be opportunities. At least that's the opinion of the five Boston money managers The Boston Globe spoke to recently about the economy and the prospects for the market in 1987.

A number think that basic industries, aided by a weaker dollar and sharp cost-cutting, are ready for a rebound. A few believe oil prices and oil companies stocks are also headed up. Still others look for 1987 to be a busy year for mergers and acquisitions, a development that can mean big profits for investors shrewd enough or lucky enough to pick the takeover targets.

Each manager had something to tout. And while they were cautious as a group, trying to keep expectations in check, they do not subscribe to the notion that what goes up, has to come down.

● Peter Thompson, president, David L. Babson, a money management firm.
FORECASTS, Page 33

Where is the 4-year-old bull market headed?
Closing figures for Dow Jones Industrial average for first business day of the month.

Globe staff chart/Judy Jordan-Valoria

For negative thinkers — selling short

By Sanford Kronberg
Special to the Globe

"Selling short is not an American Martin Zweig. "Winning On Wall Street"

Why do Hollywood stories have happy endings? Why do auctioneers have lots of hair? Why do 9 out of 10 investors think that stocks will go up rather than down?

Optimism. In the long run you can't fight it. The idea that things will get better is probably evolutionary – only the "have a nice day" DNA survived. So, despite hot ages, Wall Street's uncertainty of death, people still believe in the up-spiral. Even when they're caught in a shorter timetable, though – say a couple of days to six months – betting that stocks will decline in price, that is, selling short, can be profitable. Ironically, you sell borrowed stock at today's high price and buy it back to cover your loan when the price goes down.

But note – short selling isn't for everyone. It's a margin (credit) transaction, meaning you need a special brokerage account. Also, you can lose more money than you put in.

It's for the more savvy, in-touch-with-the-marketplace investor with a higher risk tolerance, says John Markese, director of research at the Chicago-based American Association of Individual Investors. Adds Michael Murphy, who edits a newsletter about short selling, "It's for the pro or really serious amateur."

The number of shares sold short by public investors on the New York Stock Exchange is often less than 2 percent.

Of the thousands of transactions made on a recent day at Fidelity Investment's Discount Brokerage Center in Boston, only 15 were short sales, according to Robert F. Hill, a senior technical analyst. At Moseley Securities Corp., full-service broker L. Lynne Warren reports slightly more short interest among her customers, while considering the activity is limited to "aggressive traders."

Why do it at all? The reasons are worth knowing, even if you never plan to execute a short sale:

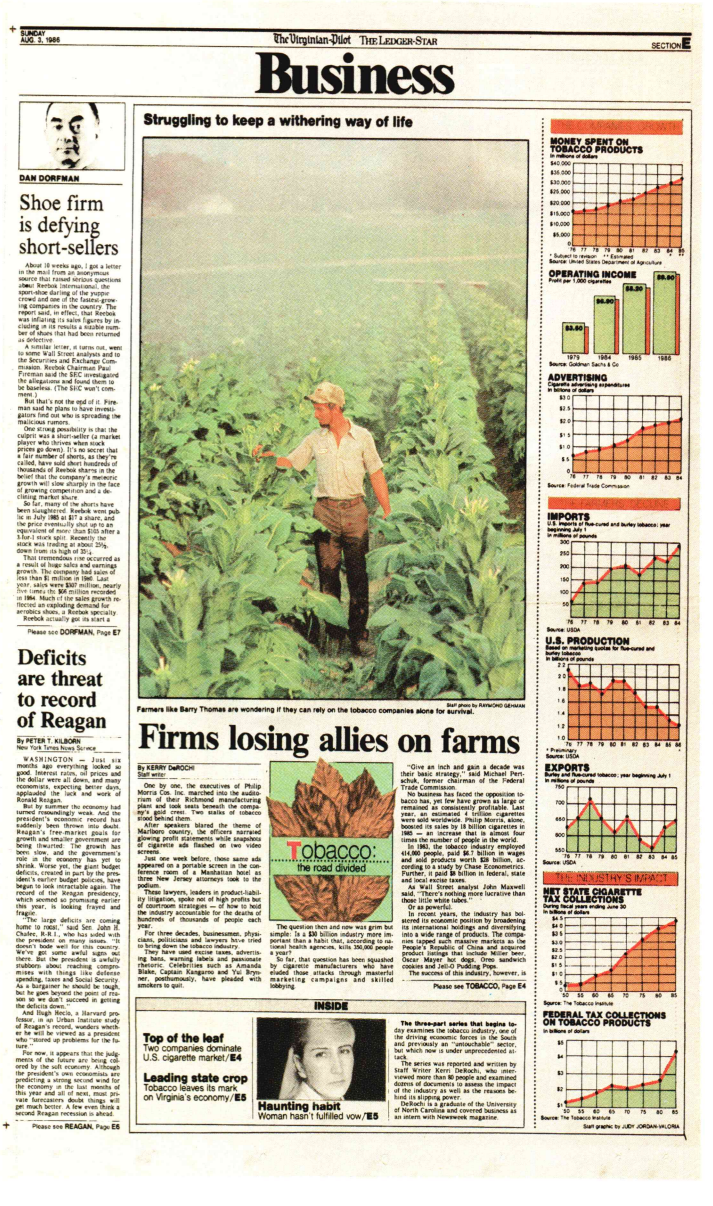
First, the stock market goes down faster than it goes up. The Dow sunk more than 120 points in two days last September. It has never gone up that fast.

The typical annualized gain on a short position is 25 to 30 percent," says Murphy, editor of Overpriced Stock Service. "There just aren't that many stocks you can buy long and get those results." Overpriced Stock Service is one of the few letter advisories for short sellers, which tells you something already. There are hundreds of letter services telling you which stocks will rise.

Murphy likes to sprinkle his letter with downbeat features. Recently he ran one from "The Bear Market Institute," "Bear Market Beanometer," and "Claw Marks: Outstanding Recommendations."

Such negative thinking can be a useful drag in the often go-go world of investing.
SELLING SHORT, Page 30

Award of Excellence
THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT/LEDGER-STAR
Norfolk, Virginia
Judy Jordan-Valoria, Bradley Lehman



SUNDAY AUG. 3, 1986

The Virginian-Pilot THE LEDGER-STAR SECTION E

Business

DAN DORFMAN

Shoe firm is defying short-sellers

About 18 weeks ago, I got a letter in the mail from an anonymous source that raised serious questions about Reebok International, the sport-shoe darling of the yuppie crowd and one of the fastest-growing companies in the country. The report said, in effect, that Reebok was inflating its sales figures by including in its results a sizable number of shoes that had been returned as defective.

A similar letter, it turns out, went to some Wall Street analysts and to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reebok Chairman Paul Fireman said the SEC investigated the allegations and found them to be baseless. (The SEC won't comment.)

But that's not the end of it. Fireman said he plans to have investigators find out who is spreading the malicious rumors.

One strong possibility is that the culprit was a short-seller (a market player who thrives when stock prices go down). It's no secret that a fair number of shorts, as they're called, have sold short hundreds of thousands of Reebok shares in the belief that the company's meteoric growth will slow sharply in the face of growing competition and a declining market share.

So far, many of the shorts have been slaughtered. Reebok went public in July 1985 at $17 a share, and the price eventually shot up to an equivalent of more than $105 after a 3-for-1 stock split. Recently the stock was trading at about 25½, down from its high of 30¼.

That tremendous rise occurred as a result of huge sales and earnings growth. The company had sales of less than $1 million in 1985. Last year, sales were $307 million, nearly five times the $66 million recorded in 1984. Much of the sales growth reflected an exploding demand for aerobics shoes, a Reebok specialty. Reebok actually got its start a

Please see DORFMAN, Page E7

Deficits are threat to record of Reagan

By PETER T. KILBORN
New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Just six months ago everything looked so good. Interest rates, oil prices and the dollar were all down, and many economists, expecting better days, applauded the luck and work of Ronald Reagan.

But by summer the economy had turned resoundingly weak. And the president's economic record has suddenly been thrown into doubt. Reagan's free-market goals for growth and smaller government are being thwarted. The growth has been slow, and the government's role in the economy has yet to shrink. Worse yet, the giant budget deficits, created in part by the president's earlier budget policies, have begun to look intractable again. The record of the Reagan presidency, which seemed so promising earlier this year, is looking frayed and fragile.

"The large deficits are coming back, I fear," said Sen. John H. Chafee, R-R.I., who has sided with the president on many issues that don't bode well for this country. We've got some awful signs up there. But the president is awfully stubborn about reaching compromises with things like defense spending, taxes and Social Security. As a bargainer he should be tough, but he goes beyond the point of reason so we don't succeed in getting the deficits down."

And Hugh Heclo, a Harvard professor, in an Urban Institute study of Reagan's record, wonders whether he will be viewed as a president who "stored up problems for the future."

For now, it appears that the judgments of the future are being clouded by the soft economy. Although the president's own economic advisers predicting a strong second wind for the economy in the last months of this year and all of next, most private forecasters doubt things will get much better. A few even think a second Reagan recession is ahead.

Please see REAGAN, Page E6

Struggling to keep a withering way of life

Staff photo by RAYMOND GEHMAN
Farmers like Barry Thomas are wondering if they can rely on the tobacco companies alone for survival.

Firms losing allies on farms

By KERRY DeROCHI
Staff writer

One by one, the executives of Philip Morris Co. Inc. marched into the auditorium of their Richmond manufacturing plant and took seats beneath the company's gold crest. Two stalks of tobacco stood behind them.

After speakers blared the theme of Marlboro country, the officers narrated glowing profit statements while snapshots of cigarette ads flashed on two video screens.

Just one week before, those same ads appeared on a portable screen in the conference room of a Manhattan hotel as three New Jersey attorneys took to the podium.

These lawyers, leaders in product-liability litigation, spoke not of high profits but of courtroom strategies — of how to hold the industry accountable for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people each year.

For three decades, businessmen, physicians, politicians and lawyers have tried to bring down the tobacco industry.

They have used excise taxes, advertising bans, warning labels and passionate rhetoric. Celebrities such as Amanda Blake, Captain Kangaroo and Yul Brynner, posthumously, have pleaded with smokers to quit.

The question then and now was grim but simple: Is a $30 billion industry more important than a handful of politicians, national health agencies, and 300,000 people a year?

So far, that question has been squashed by cigarette manufacturers who have eluded those attacks through masterful marketing campaigns and skilled lobbying.

"Give an inch and gain a decade was their basic strategy," said Michael Pertschuk, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

No business has faced the opposition to its product as few have grown as large or remained as consistently profitable. Last year, an estimated 4 trillion cigarettes were sold worldwide. Philip Morris, alone, boosted its sales by 18 billion cigarettes in 1985 — an increase that is almost four times the number of people in the world.

In 1982, the tobacco industry employed 414,000 people, paid $6.7 billion in wages and sold products worth $28 billion, according to a study by Chase Econometrics. Further, it paid $5 billion in federal, state and local excise taxes.

As Wall Street analyst John Maxwell said, "There's nothing more lucrative than those little white tubes."

Or as powerful.

In recent years, the industry has bolstered its economic position by broadening its international holdings and diversifying into a wide range of products. The company's name is now known around the world. Penguin's Republic of China and acquired product listings that include Miller beer, Oscar Mayer hot dogs, Orno sandwich cookies and Jell-O Pudding Pops.

The success of this industry, however, is

Please see TOBACCO, Page E4

INSIDE

Top of the leaf
Two companies dominate U.S. cigarette market/E4

Leading state crop
Tobacco leaves its mark on Virginia's economy/E5

Haunting habit
Woman hasn't fulfilled vow/E5

The three-part series that begins today examines the tobacco industry, one of the driving economic forces in the South and previously an "untouchable" sector, but which now is under unprecedented attack.

The series was reported and written by Staff Writer Kerri DeRoch, who interviewed more than 80 people and examined dozens of documents to assess the impact of the industry as well as the reasons behind its slipping power.

DeRoch is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and covered business as an intern with Newsweek magazine.

MONEY SPENT ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS
In millions of dollars
$40,000
$35,000
$30,000
$25,000
$20,000
$15,000
$10,000
$5,000
0
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85
* Subject to revision ** Estimated
Source: United States Department of Agriculture

OPERATING INCOME
Profit per 1,000 cigarettes
$8.80
$8.90
$8.30
$9.00
1979 1984 1985 1986
Source: Goldman Sachs & Co.

ADVERTISING
Cigarette advertising expenditures
In billions of dollars
$3.0
$2.5
$2.0
$1.5
$1.0
$.5
0
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84
Source: Federal Trade Commission

IMPORTS
U.S. imports of flue-cured and burley tobacco; year beginning July 1
In millions of pounds
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84
Source: USDA

U.S. PRODUCTION
Flue-cured and burley tobacco; year beginning July 1
In billions of pounds
2.2
2.0
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 86
* Projected
Source: USDA

EXPORTS
Burley and flue-cured tobacco; year beginning July 1
In millions of pounds
750
700
650
600
550
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85
Source: USDA

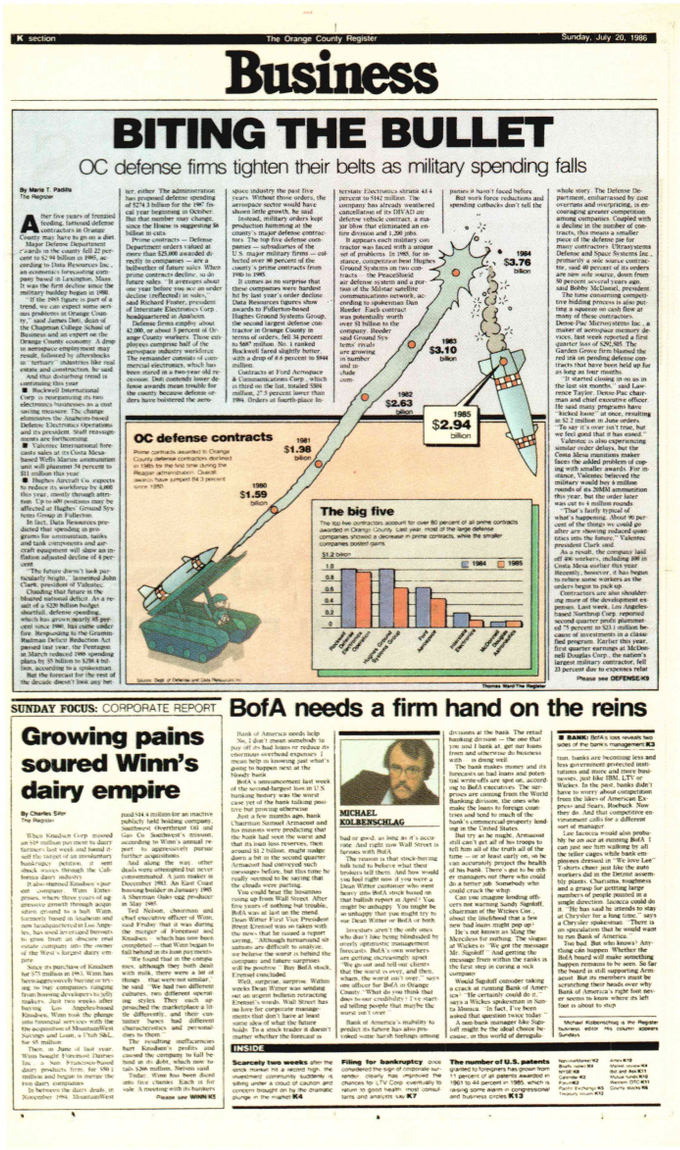
THE INDUSTRY'S IMPACT

NET STATE CIGARETTE TAX COLLECTIONS
Excludes local sales ending June 30
In millions of dollars
$4.5
$4.0
$3.5
$3.0
$2.5
$2.0
$1.5
$1.0
$.5
0
50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85
Source: The Tobacco Institute

FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS
In billions of dollars
$5
$4
$3
$2
$1
0
50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85
Source: The Tobacco Institute

Staff graphic by JUDY JORDAN-VALORIA

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Gene Harbrecht



K section The Orange County Register Sunday, July 20, 1986

Business

BITING THE BULLET

OC defense firms tighten their belts as military spending falls

By Marie T. Padilla
The Register

After five years of frenzied feeding, fattened defense contractors in Orange County may have to go on a diet.

Major Defense Department awards in the county fell 22 percent to $2.94 billion in 1985, according to Data Resources Inc., an economics forecasting company based in Lexington, Mass. It was the first contraction since the military buildup began in 1980.

"If the 1985 figure is part of a trend, we can expect some serious problems in Orange County," said James Dietz, dean of the Chapman College School of Business and an expert on the Orange County economy. A drop in aerospace employment may result, followed by aftershocks in "tertiary" industries like real estate and construction, he said.

And that disturbing trend is continuing this year.

■ Rockwell International Corp. is reorganizing its two electronics businesses in a cost saving measure. The change eliminates the Anaheim-based Defense Electronics Operations and its president. Staff reassignments are forthcoming.

■ Valentec International forecasts sales at its Costa Mesa-based Wells Marine ammunition unit will plummet 54 percent to $11 million this year.

■ Hughes Aircraft Co. expects to reduce its workforce by 4,400 this year, mostly through attrition. Up to 600 positions may be affected at Hughes' Ground Systems Group at Fullerton.

In fact, Data Resources predicted that spending in six categories for ammunition, tanks and tank components and aircraft equipment will show an inflation adjusted decline of 4 percent.

"The future doesn't look particularly bright," lamented John Chuang, chairman of Valentec International, which manufactures artillery shells. "It's a result of a $28 billion budget shortfall; defense spending, which has grown nearly 85 percent since 1980, has come under fire. Responding to the Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act passed last year, the Pentagon in March reduced 1986 spending plans by $5 billion to $284.4 billion, according to a spokesman.

But the forecast for the rest of the decade doesn't look any better, either. The administration has proposed defense spending of $274.3 billion for the 1987 fiscal year beginning in October. But that number may change, since the House is suggesting $6 billion in cuts.

Prime contracts — Defense Department orders valued at more than $25,000 awarded directly to companies — are a bellwether of future sales. When prime contracts decline, so do future sales. "It averages about one year before two are in order decline (reflected) in sales," said Richard Foster, president of Interstate Electronics Corp., headquartered in Anaheim.

Defense firms employ about 42,000, or about 5 percent of Orange County workers. Those employees comprise half of the aerospace industry workforce. The remainder consists of commercial electronics, which has been stayed in a two-year skid recession. Dietz contends lower defense awards mean trouble for the county because defense orders have bolstered the aerospace industry the past five years. Without those orders, the aerospace sector would have shown little growth, he said.

Instead, military orders kept production humming at the county's major defense contractors. The top five defense companies — subsidiaries of the U.S. major military firms — collected over 40 percent of the county's prime contracts from 1981 to 1985.

It comes as no surprise that these companies were hardest hit by last year's order decline. Data Resources figures show awards to Fullerton-based Hughes Ground Systems Group, the second largest defense contractor in Orange County in terms of orders, fell 34 percent to $687 million. No. 1 ranked Rockwell fared slightly better with a drop of 8.6 percent to $944 million.

Contracts at Ford Aerospace & Communications Corp., which is third on the list, totaled $804 million, 27.5 percent lower than 1984. Orders at fourth-place Interstate Electronics shrank 43.4 percent to $142 million. The company has already weathered cancellation of its DIVAD air defense vehicle contract, a major blow that eliminated an entire division and 1,200 jobs.

It appears each military contractor was faced with a unique set of problems. In 1985, for instance, competitor best Hughes Ground Systems on two contracts — the Peacekeeper air defense system and a portion of the Milstar satellite communications network, according to spokesman Dan Roeder. Each contract was potentially worth over $1 billion to the company. Roeder said Ground Systems' rivals are growing in number and include com-

panies it hasn't faced before.

But work force reductions and spending cutbacks don't tell the whole story. The Defense Department, embarrassed by cost overruns and overpricing, is encouraging greater competition among companies. Coupled with a decline in the number of contracts, this means a smaller piece of the defense pie for many contractors. Ultrasystems Defense and Space Systems Inc., primarily a sole source contractor, said 40 percent of its orders are now sole source, down from 50 percent several years ago, said Bobby McDaniel, president.

The tome consuming competitive bidding process is also putting a squeeze on cash flow at many of these contractors. Dense-Pac Microsystems Inc., a maker of aerospace memory devices, last week reported a first quarter loss of $202,305. The Garden Grove firm blamed the red ink on pending defense contracts that have been held up for as long as four months.

It started closing in on us in the last six months," said Lawrence Taylor, Dense-Pac chairman and chief executive officer. He said many programs have "kicked loose" at once, resulting in $2.2 million in June orders.

"To say it's over isn't true, but we feel good that it has eased."

Valentec is also experiencing similar order delays, but the Costa Mesa munitions maker faces the added problem of coping with smaller awards. For instance, Valentec believed the military would buy 6 million rounds of its 20MM ammunition this year, but the order later was cut to 4 million rounds.

"That's fairly typical of what's happening. About 90 percent of the things we could go after are showing reduced quantities into the future," Valentec president Clark said.

As a result, the company laid off 406 workers, including 300 in Costa Mesa earlier this year. Recently, however, it has begun to rehire some workers as the orders begin to pick up.

Contractors are also shouldering more of the development expenses. Last week, Los Angeles-based Northrop Corp. reported second quarter profit plummeted 75 percent to $23.1 million because of investments in a classified program. Earlier this year, first quarter earnings at McDonnell Douglas Corp., the nation's largest military contractor, fell 23 percent due to expenses relat

Please see DEFENSE/K4

SUNDAY FOCUS: CORPORATE REPORT

BofA needs a firm hand on the reins

Growing pains soured Winn's dairy empire

By Charles Sifor
The Register

When Knudsen Corp. moved an $89 million payment to dairy farmers last week, and based it on sell the largest of an involuntary bankruptcy petition, it sent shock waves through the California dairy industry.

It also stunned Knudsen's parent company, Winn Enterprises, where three years of aggressive growth brought acquisitions ground to a halt. Winn, formerly based in Anaheim and now headquartered in Los Angeles, has watched its once-booming gross from an obscure real estate company into the owner of the West's largest dairy empire.

Since its purchase of Knudsen for $75 million in 1983, Winn has been aggressively buying or trying to buy other companies ranging from housing developers to jelly makers. Just two weeks after buying Los Angeles-based Knudsen, Winn took the plunge into financial services with the the acquisition of Mountain West Savings and Loan, a Utah S&L, for $5 million.

Then, in June of last year, Winn bought Fairmont Dairies Inc., a San Francisco-based dairy products firm, for $90 million and began to merge the two dairy companies.

In between the dairy deals, in November 1984, Bluestar/Fleet paid $34.4 million for an inactive publicly held holding company, Southwest Overthrust Oil and Gas Co. Southwest's interest, according to Winn's annual report "is aggressively pursue further acquisitions."

And along the way, other deals were attempted but never consummated. A jam maker in December 1983. An East Coast housing builder in January 1985. A Sherman Oaks egg producer in May 1985.

Ted Nelson, chairman and chief executive officer of Winn, said Friday that it was during the merger of Fleetwood and Knudsen — which has now been completed — that Winn began to fall behind in its loan payments.

"We found that in the companies, although they both dealt with milk, there were a lot of things that were not similar," he said. "We had two different cultures, two different operating styles. They each approached the marketplace a little differently, and their customer bases had different characteristics and personalities to them.

The resulting inefficiencies hurt Knudsen's profits and caused the company to fall behind in its debt, which now totals $246 million, Nelson said.

Today, Winn has been sliced into five chunks. Each is for sale. A meeting with its bankers

Please see WINN/K5

Bank of America needs help. No, I don't mean somebody to pay off its bad loans or reduce its enormous overhead expenses. I mean help in knowing just what's going to happen next at the bloody bank.

BofA's announcement last week of the second-largest loss in U.S. banking history was the worst case yet of the bank talking passive but proving otherwise.

Just a few months ago, bank Chairman Samuel Armacost and his minions were predicting that the bank had seen the worst and that its loan loss reserve of around $1.2 billion might make it a bit in the second quarter. Armacost also conveyed such assurances before, but this time he really seemed to be saying that the clouds were parting.

You could hear the bootstraps rising up from Wall Street. After two years of nothing but trouble, BofA was at last at the trend. Dean Witter Fund Vice President Brent Elwood was so taken with the news that he issued a report saying, "Although turnaround situations are difficult to analyze, we believe the worst is behind the company and future surprises will be positive." Buy BofA stock, Elwood concluded.

Well, surprise, surprise. Within weeks Dean Witter was sending out an urgent bulletin retracting Elwood's words. Wall Street has no love for corporate management that doesn't have at least some idea of what the future holds. To a stock trader it doesn't matter whether the forecast is bad or good, as long as it's accurate. And right now Wall Street is furious with BofA.

The reason is that stock-buying tells tend to believe what their brokers tell them. And how would you feel right now if you were a Dean Witter broker who had just been given BofA stock buy recommendation report in April? You might be unhappy. You might be so unhappy that you might try to sue Dean Witter or BofA or both.

Investors aren't the only ones who don't like being blindsided by overly optimistic management forecasts. BofA's own workers are getting increasingly upset with the bank's management. "We go out and tell our clients that the worst is over, and then, whamo, the worst isn't over," says one officer for BofA in Orange County. "What do you think that does to our credibility? I've started telling people that maybe the worst isn't over."

Bank of America's inability to predict its future has also provoked some harsh feelings among

MICHAEL KOLBENSCHLAG

divisions at the bank. The retail banking division — the one that you and I bank at, get our loans from and otherwise do business with — is doing well.

The problem makers money and its forecasts on bad loans and potential write-offs are spot on, according to BofA executives. The savings are coming from the World Banking division, the ones who make the loans to foreign countries and tend to much of the bank's commercial-property lending in the United States.

But try as he might, Armacost still can't get all of his troops to tell him all of the truth all of the time — or at least early on, so he can accurately project the health of his bank. There's got to be others managers out there who could do a better job. Somebody who could crack the whip.

Can you imagine lending officers not warning Sandy Sigoloff, chairman of the Wickes Cos., about the likelihood that a few new bad loans might pop up?

He's not known as King the Merciless for nothing. The slogan at Wickes is "We get the message Mr. Sigoloff." And getting the message from within the ranks is the first step in curing a sick company.

Would Sigoloff consider taking a crack at running Bank of America? He certainly could do it, says a Wickes spokesman in Sunbonica. "In fact, I've been asked that question twice today."

A non-bank manager like Sigoloff might be the ideal choice because, in this world of deregulation, banks are becoming less and less a government-protected institutions and more and more businesses, just like IBM, LTV or Wickes. In the past, banks didn't have to worry about competition from the likes of American Express and Sears, Roebuck. Now they do. And that competitive environment calls for a different sort of manager.

Lee Iacocca would also probably be an ace at running BofA. I can just see him walking by all the teller cages while bank employees dressed in "Fix love Lee" T-shirts cheer just like the auto workers did in the Detroit assembly plants. Charisma, toughness and a grasp for getting large numbers of people pointed in a single direction. Iacocca could do it. "He has said he intends to stay at Chrysler for a long time," says a Chrysler spokesman. "There is no speculation that he would want to run Bank of America.

Too bad. But who knows? Anything can happen. Whether the BofA board will make something happen remains to be seen. So far the board is still supporting Armacost. But its members must be scratching their heads over why Bank of America's right foot never seems to know where its left foot is about to step.

Michael Kolbenschlag is the Register business editor. His column appears Sundays.

■ BANK: BofA's lost, reveals two sides of the bank's management K3

INSIDE

Scarcely two weeks after the stock market hit a record high, the investment community suddenly is talking under a cloud of caution and concern brought on by the dramatic plunge in the market K4

Filing for bankruptcy does not spell the end of corporate survival, clearly has improved the chances for LTV Corp. eventually to return to good health, most consultants and analysts say K7

The number of U.S. patents granted to foreigners has grown from 11 percent of all patents awarded in 1963 to 44 percent in 1985, which is raising some alarm in congressional and business circles K12

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Santa Ana, California
Gene Harbrecht



M section The Orange County Register Sunday, April 12, 1987

Business

MASTER DEVELOPER

Donald Bren reshapes Irvine Co. into a trim, money-making machine again

By Jane Glenn Haas
The Register

Donald Bren's a patient man. It takes patience to play the game of long-term real estate development.

But even patient people have their limits. The chairman and virtual sole owner of the Irvine Co. reached his a year ago.

He couldn't get a timely financial report on his $3 billion company and its landholdings that cover 60,000 acres, roughly 100 square miles of Orange County.

THE IRVINE CO.: OC's LAND LORDS

TODAY: Donald Bren's brand on management shakes up the ranch

MONDAY: The power and politics of Donald Bren's top lieutenants

He owns Newport Beach marinas and avocado orchards near the Cleveland National Forest, but his 1986 business plan projected running deficits from runaway overhead.

Bren was devastated. "I feel like I'm flying in a fog without instruments," he told a board member at the time.

It didn't take him long to find a compass. In a series of stunning moves Bren brought in a crash team from Kenneth Leventhal & Co. accounting firm, reorganized financial planning, slashed the budget by one-third and restructured top management.

His goal was to spread the risk of running the master-planned development company. Operating the firm that includes the city of Irvine and new communities in Tustin and Orange, among other developments, "is an enormous responsibility," says Bren.

Hence, a change in philosophy from hierarchical management to management by committee. "I'm the chairman, the captain of this ship," Bren said in an exclusive interview last week. "But this company is too diversified to have any one man, including myself, be responsible. ... Now (with the new management structure) I believe that we're in control to the extent that we can have control of the destiny of this property."

To gain control, Bren cut back his involvement in other business interests like Los Angeles-based Bren Co., one of the state's largest homebuilders, and Bren Investments Co., commercial and industrial developer of projects like Westwood Gateway in West Los Angeles.

He started showing up at his seventh floor Newport Beach office every day, instead of three days a week. "This company is my principal, primary involvement," he now says.

Please see BREN/M8

Irvine Co.'s financial foundation

Since 1983, the Irvine Co. has invested heavily in the expansion of the company's assets and in infrastructure costs associated with land development. These long-term investments are only beginning to show signs of paying off.

Sources: court documents and other Register sources
*Projected to end of fiscal year June 30
Stephanie Parsons/The Register

Are we ready for bad economic times? Naaah!

MICHAEL KOLBENSCHLAG

In case you haven't noticed, there's a little panic spreading across the land. The Wall Street Journal recently cashed it' gathering clouds.

As skeptically as this recovery began, it now appears to be getting to an end. Paul Volcker has already warned that inflation could return, that the entire industrialized world seems afflicted with slow growth and that a recessionary mentality is alive in the land.

Are we headed back to 1980 and 1980 gold, double-digit inflation and 16 percent mortgage rates? There's a fear we could be. A mortgage banker called the other day to say that his lobby was packed with people worried about closing before interest rates got too high. Those folks were jetting for space with the last of the dot-bards with variable-rate mortgages eager to bail out.

Is this the end of the recovery, and are we going back in financial time? I think not. The recovery may be slowing, all right, but we are rocketing along into the future at such a rapid rate that we may well have achieved escape velocity from a host of problems that got us into that fine mess the last time around.

Guys like Volcker shake their heads and point out that the budget deficit is too great, the trade gap too wide and indebtedness too high for the recovery to continue.

I have a friend, his name is Leo. He lives in Santa Ana. Leo's a great guy. He's a smart guy, and he's a lucky guy. He was running around Eichman field in 1941 and they moved him — the Japs now, that is.

Leo may be lucky, but he's a tad gloomy about the economy. When he calls we talk about all the big economic problems that he just discovers the surface of the nation's business. He thinks they're ready to pounce.

"I'm not so sure," I'm not so sure. What's now? The budget deficit was high and the trade balance out of whack in 1984 when this recovery really started to pick up steam. So use has been able to satisfactorily explain why we had the recovery in the first place. so I'm doubtful about the chances for another big recession as well.

A lot of what happens to the economy has nothing to do with the size of the budget deficit or the number of Japanese cars coming across the ocean every day. It has everything to do with our psychology and how secure we feel about the future.

Back in 1979 a lot of major banks around the nation didn't feel very secure at all. They were sitting with a lot of fixed-rate to come on one side of the ledger and a lot of variable-rate expenses on the other. They called it a mismatched book, where income could never keep up with expenses.

But banks have all shifted the bulk of their income-producing assets to variable rates as well, so they can ride up and down in tandem with rates. A lot of this has taken place through a technique called securitization. And it really has made our financial institutions a lot more secure than they were only five years ago.

Essentially, the fixed-rate loans, the bad loans and the risky loans have been packaged up and sold to investors like insurance companies who theoretically have the deep pockets to sit through a bad time or two. Bank of America has done it, and so have other troubled ships like Financial Corporation of America in Irvine.

We've even come to realize that while BofA's real estate portfolio or energy portfolio may be rotten, the entire empire isn't worthless. BofA has some of the best credit card and auto-loan assets around

Investment bankers have begun packaging these good assets and selling them as discrete investments. So a little problem in one end of BofA's domain does not affect the entire empire.

This is new, this is different and this is why the rocket scientists who run our financial institutions are a lot more confident than they were five years ago.

That's not to say that the worst can't happen anymore — because it can. But essentially we have embarked on a new era of flexible financial management.

Our entire financial and economic system has been mobilized to get up and run depending on which way the wind is blowing. Of course some of the basic underlying problems are still there, but we are better prepared.

So I tell Leo that he was lucky in Heckman field and that he'll be lucky again today. Times have changed.

Michael Kolbenschlag is the Register's business editor. His column appears Sunday.

INSIDE

Low-level workers who are fired or laid off might receive a few weeks' pay or moving expenses to cushion their departure. Others receive nothing. In business it pays to be at the top — especially when you lose your job B11

Making a Big Mac in Brazil isn't as easy as it sounds. Just ask Dregory Ryan, the chief executive of the 16 McDonald's restaurants in Sao Paulo. Brazil's topsy-turvy economy has kept his business in a pickle M9

About a year from now a huge Rockwell International hangar on the California desert will open its doors and the 100th and final B-1B bomber will roll off the production line. But as the major program winds down, what is to happen to Rockwell after the last B-1? M18

Other



Editorial and Op-Ed pages, 22-23

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The New York Times
THE WEEK IN REVIEW
Section 4
Sunday, December 14, 1986

The Story Thus Far

Assembling Some of the Pieces of the Puzzle

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON

What has come to be called the White House Crisis first crept into public view in early October, a month with a report in an obscure Lebanese magazine that American arms had been sold to the Iranians. Relentlessly, the story has grown day by day to fill the front pages and capture the world's attention. There have been startling revelations — the most riveting of them about the diversion of arms sale proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels — and secret hints, denials and admissions from Administration officials. Nothing dramatic has happened in many days, but the questions remain unanswered: Did anyone know whether a seller in the bank is fiddling around with the books? No.

Mr. Regan has dismissed as "ridiculous" the notion that Oliver L. North, a fired National Security Council operative who directed efforts to assist the contras with money from the Iranian transactions, briefed him on these arrangements. It is unclear how much he knew about the diversion or what he learned of it.

Members of Congress and the President's political advisers are urging him to replace Mr. Regan. So is Nancy Reagan, according to people close to the long-time foe to the President's family.

Donald T. Regan, Chief of Staff

Mr. Regan has exercised tight control as chief of the White House staff since he became its chief in February 1985, and he has talked of his experience in foreign affairs. But he insists that he did not know until a few days ago about the diversion to the contras of profits from the Iranian arms sales.

The National Security Council "does not report to me," Mr. Regan declared Nov. 20 in an apparent effort to distance himself from the operation. "Does the bank president know whether a teller in the bank is fiddling around with the books? No."

Mr. Regan has dismissed as "ridiculous" the notion that Oliver L. North, a fired National Security Council operative who directed efforts to assist the contras with money from the Iranian transactions, briefed him on these arrangements. It is unclear how much he knew about the diversion or what he learned of it.

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George P. Shultz, Secretary of State

Mr. Shultz says he received only "fragmentary" and sporadic information about the shipment of American weapons to Iran. He has told Congress and colleagues that he took part in two "full-scale discussions" of the program at White House meetings in December 1985 and January 1986.

He says he opposed the sale of American weapons to Iran and had "zero" knowledge of the diversion of Iranian payments to the contras until it was disclosed publicly last month. Mr. Shultz has told friends that, in retrospect, it was for not being more vigorous in his opposition or more aggressive in his attempts to find out what was happening.

Mr. Shultz says he was "shocked" to learn that Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North, a member of his staff, had been directly involved in the sale of American weapons to Iran. He says he was also surprised to learn that Mr. North, without informing Mr. Shultz, had been in contact with Iranian officials.

With approval from President Reagan to "open a dialogue," he secretly visited Iran in May, arriving on a plane carrying American weapons. He held four days of meetings with Iran's military and political leaders.

On the trip to Iran, Mr. McFarlane says, he learned from Colonel North, the Security Council staff member, that "the U.S. Government was going to be a source of resupply" from the Iranian arms sales "to support the contras." This was five months after Mr. McFarlane had left the Government. His account appears in testimony prepared for Congressional hearings, which said that "no American private actually handled" or controlled "any of the funds that went to the forces in Central America."

John M. Poindexter

Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter had succeeded Mr. McFarlane and was serving as national security adviser when money from the Iranian arms sales was sent through a Swiss bank account to the contras, the records show.

Though President Reagan and Admiral Poindexter say they "set directly involved" in the diversion, Admiral Poindexter's national security aide resigned on Nov. 25.

Admiral Poindexter has refused to answer questions before Congressional committees, invoking his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. He has disclosed whether he approved the funneling of money from the Iranian arms sales to the contras. Attorney General Edwin Meese said, "Admiral Poindexter did have that information, but he was not recurring, but he did not think one is fundamental."

Other Top Officials

Casper W. Weinberger, the Secretary of Defense, said Nov. 20 that he had not learned until July 29 that the contras had received money from the sale of American arms to Iran. The transfer of funds, he says, was a "patently wrong thing to do."

Mr. Weinberger has had a strained relationship with the White House staff since December 1985, which, according to Mr. Weinberger, is ruled by "some fanatics." He says he has known since January of the arms sales. The weapons were taken from Defense Department stocks and were transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency, which reimbursed the Pentagon, according to Mr. Weinberger.

Vice President Bush says he supported the decision in January 1986 to ship arms to Iran in "secret" to secretly selling American weapons to Tehran. But he says, "I was not aware of and I oppose any diversion of funds" from those sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

"Clearly, mistakes were made," Mr. Bush said Dec. 3, both Mr. Regan had explicitly admitted mistakes.

Mr. Bush, a former Director of Central Intelligence, has been criticized for having seen five year with Felix Rodriguez, a C.I.A. veteran identified as a leader of efforts to supply the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, Donald P. Gregg, has said that he introduced Mr. Rodriguez, who used the alias Max Gomez.

The Vice President denies that he had any role in supervising the program to resupply the contras, saying that such a role would damage his chances of winning the Presidential nomination in 1988.

The Key Players

Robert C. McFarlane

Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser, has said that he described the arms-for-hostages policy under which arms were sent to Iran in an effort to free the hostages held by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon.

With approval from President Reagan to "open a dialogue," he secretly visited Iran in May, arriving on a plane carrying American weapons. He held four days of meetings with Iran's military and political leaders.

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Oliver L. North

Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North of the Marine Corps was dismissed from his job at the National Security Council Nov. 25. Attorney General Meese said the colonel was the only person in the United States Government who knew about the diversion of the profits from the arms sales to the contras.

Colonel North has refused to answer questions at Congressional hearings, citing his Fifth Amendment right to avoid self-incrimination. The colonel is the only person who has said that he destroyed documents. He has hired a lawyer, Brendan Sullivan Jr., to help him defend himself before Congress and in criminal investigations.

Mr. Meese's account has described Colonel North as "a national hero." And Patrick J. Buchanan, the White House communications director, has said that Colonel North was close to, will stand up and hear. Like the fighting marine he is. But I say, Lt.Colonel North ripped off the Ayatollah and took $30 million and gave it to the contras, which is, I believe, against the law.

For several years, the colonel had been known as the coordinator of private efforts to assist the contras when Congress had prohibited or restricted aid from the United States Government. Colonel North was also reported to be giving advice as military tactics to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Viewed as a man of action, he helped plan the 1983 invasion of Grenada and helped rescue Lieut. Col. Bernard Kalb and other hostages in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship last year.

The Agencies

The C.I.A.

William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, says the agency acted as a "facilitator" for the arms sales to Iran at the request of Colonel North. Mr. Casey says he learned about the diversion of money to the contras when Attorney General Meese told him about it on Nov. 24, the day before Mr. Meese made it public. Reports that he knew earlier are "utterly false," Mr. Casey says.

But he told the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week that he began to suspect potential irregularities and the diversion of money to the contras in talks with an old friend and former legal client, Roy M. Furmark, on Oct. 7.

Mr. Furmark, a New York oil trader and energy consultant, knew about the shipment of arms to Iran, Mr. Casey said, because Mr. Casey was a group of Canadian investors, who had financed some of the shipments, was threatening to take legal action because the Iranians had not made a payment on arms or some of the money had been diverted.

The C.I.A. may also have had a role in setting up front companies to conduct the Iran-contra sales and for assistance to the contras, Mr. Casey said. Former C.I.A. operatives have provided extensive assistance to the contras.

The N.S.C.

The National Security Council was established in 1947 to help the President coordinate domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security. The members are President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger. Attorney General Meese regularly attends meetings.

The council, as envisioned by Congress, has no adviser to the President. It has a staff of 180 people, including 30 professionals, headed by the national security adviser. They were not meant to carry out clandestine operations, as they did in arranging arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, and Gen. William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are official advisers to the council.

President Reagan appointed Frank C. Carlucci to be his national security adviser after Admiral Poindexter resigned. Mr. Carlucci has been Deputy Director of Central Intelligence and Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The Weapons

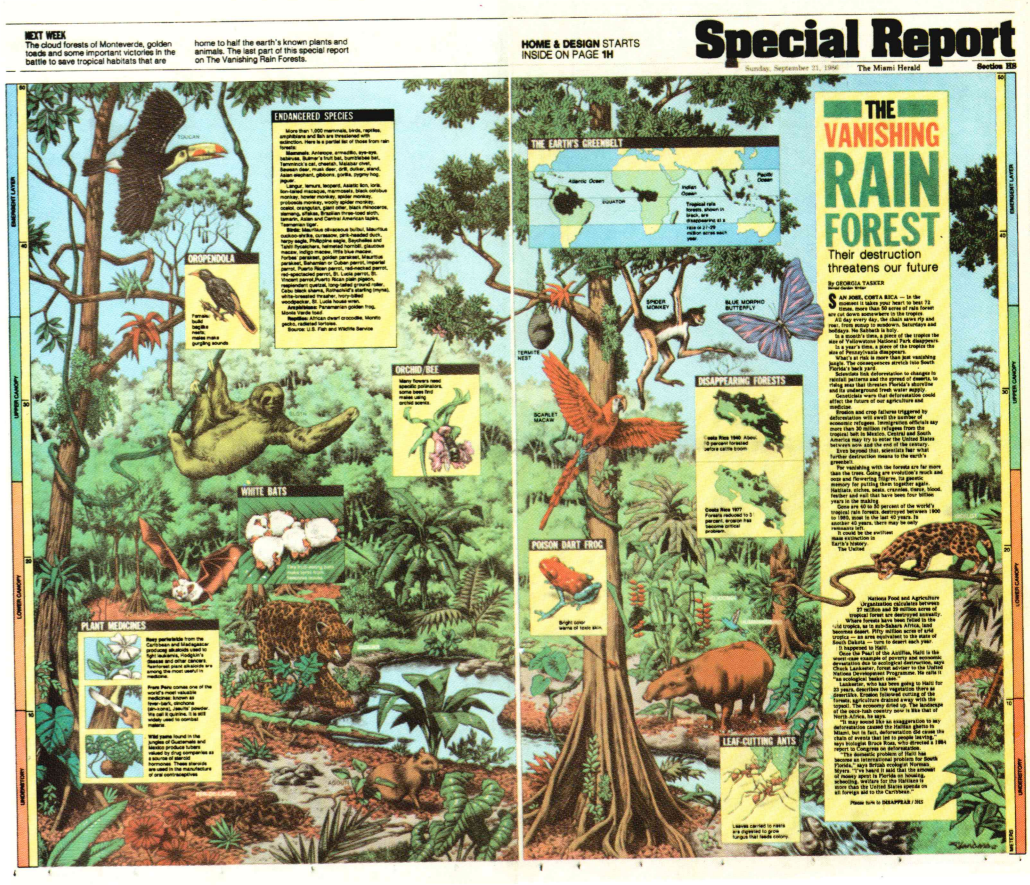
Administration officials say two types of weapons were sent to Iran: 1,200 TOW antitank missiles — the acronym stands for tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided — and parts for batteries of Hawk antiaircraft missiles.

President Reagan has said he authorized the shipment of only "small amounts of defensive weapons." But Defense Secretary Weinberger has said that the Iranians told military experts say the weapons could significantly increase the chances for and could influence the course of the war.

The TOW is a highly effective weapon effective against tanks used by the Iraqi army. The Hawk surface-to-air missile has proved effective against Iraqi aircraft. Both types of weapons were included in the shipments arranged through the Israelis.

Continued on Page 7

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NEXT WEEK
The cloud forests of Monteverde, golden toads and some important victories in the battle to save tropical habitats that are home to half the earth's known plants and animals. The last part of this special report on The Vanishing Rain Forests.

HOME & DESIGN STARTS INSIDE ON PAGE 1H

Special Report

Sunday, September 21, 1986 The Miami Herald Section 1H

THE VANISHING RAIN FOREST

Their destruction threatens our future

By GEORGIA TASKER
Herald Staff Writer

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA — In the moment it takes your heart to beat 72 times, more than 50 acres of rain forest are cut down somewhere in the tropics.

All day every day, somewhere, forests are being leveled, burned, bulldozed and bulldozed. No fantasy is holy.

In a month's time, a patch of the tropics the size of Yellowstone National Park disappears.

In a year, an area of the tropics the size of Pennsylvania disappears.

What's at risk is more than just vanishing jungle. The consequences stretch into Beard Florida's back yard.

Among them: deforestation in changes to tropical patterns and spread of pests, to rising seas that threaten Florida's shoreline and to underground fresh water supply.

Scientists warn that deforestation could affect the future of our agriculture and medicine.

Erosion and crop failures triggered by deforestation will exact their toll as well.

Some experts predict that 20 million refugees from the tropics halt in Mexico, Central and South America may try to enter the United States in the next century as the environment in their area beyond that, scientists fear total further destruction means to the earth's greatest.

For vanishing with the forests are far more than the trees. Along with plants, animals and the interwoven living ecosystems that are necessary for putting them together again. Habitats, niches, seeds, microbes, insects, blood, feather and nail that have been four billion years in the making.

There are 60 to 80 percent of the world's tropical rain forests destroyed between 1800 to 1985, some in the last 40 years. In another 40 years, there may be only remnants left.

It could be the earliest mass extinction in Earth's history.

The United

Nations Food and Agriculture Organization calculated between 27 million and 39 million acres of tropical forest are destroyed annually. Whole forests have been felled in the old United States, leaving behind a land become desert. Fifty million acres of arid, tropics — an area equivalent to the state of South Dakota — turn to desert each year.

It happened to Haiti.

Once a lush land, the Caribbean, Haiti is the most vast example of poverty and economic devastation due to ecological destruction, says Lester Brown, president of Worldwatch and the National Development Programme. He calls it "an ecological basket case."

Lauderdale, who has been going to Haiti for 20 years, describes the country as "a disaster area." Haiti has been followed cutting of the forest agriculture drained away with the topsoil. The economy dried up. The landscape of the country today now is like that of the Arizona desert.

"It may sound like an exaggeration to say deforestation caused the flashes storm in Miami, but in fact, deforestation did cause the flash flood that killed 7,000 people in Haiti," says ecologist Brian Ross, who directed a 1984 report to Congress on deforestation.

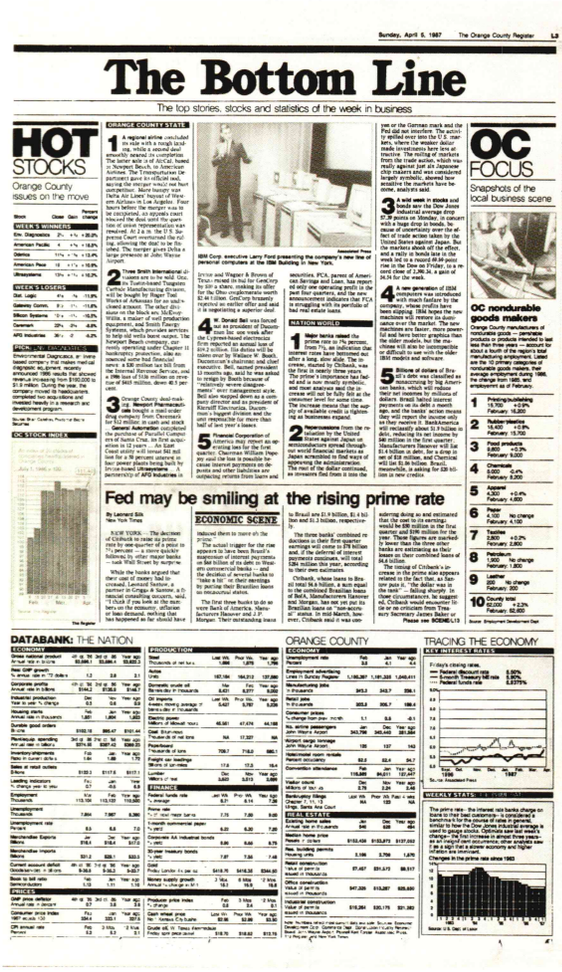
The economic problems of Haiti, he says, become an international problem for South Florida. "It's hard to say that the answer of money spent in Florida on mosquito spraying, because the mosquitoes is more than the United States spends in all foreign aid to the Caribbean."

Please turn to DISAPPEAR / 9H

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Inside Pages

Silver Award
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Neil Wertheimer



Sunday, April 5, 1987 The Orange County Register L3

The Bottom Line

The top stories, stocks and statistics of the week in business

HOT STOCKS

Orange County issues on the move

Stock	Close	Gain	Percent change
WEEK'S WINNERS:			
Env. Diagnostics	2⅛	+⅜	+20.0%
American Pacific	4	+¾	+18.8%
Optimus	11¾	+1⅜	+13.4%
American Peace	18	+1½	+10.8%
Ultrasystems	13¾	+1½	+10.2%
WEEK'S LOSERS:			
Stat. Logic	4¼	-¾	-15.0%
Gateway Comm.	8⅛	-1⅛	-13.8%
Silicon Systems	12	-1¾	-15.0%
Cenram	22¼	-2¼	-9.8%
APD Industries	36½	-2	-5.2%

FOCUS ON BACKGROUND

Environmental Diagnostics, an Irvine-based company that makes heat-sensing devices, on Thursday announced 1986 results that showed revenue increasing from $100,000 to $1.9 million. During the year, the company moved its headquarters, completed two acquisitions and invested heavily in a research and development program.

Source: Bria Corwin, Pacific First Bank Securities

OC STOCK INDEX

The Register

ORANGE COUNTY STATE

1 A regional airline concluded a merger with a Nevada trucking, while a second deal smoothly neared its completion. The latter sale of AVCAL based in Newport Beach, to American Trans Air of Indiana, awaited a final antitrust green-lit official nod, saving the merger which met hurt competition. Many hoosiers fear Delta Air Lines' buyout of Western Airlines in Los Angeles. Four hours before the merger was to be finalized, the Justice Department filed and the deal until the question of union representation was resolved. At 2 p. m. The U. S. Supreme Court overturned the ruling, allowing the deal to be finalized. The merger gives Delta a strong presence at John Wayne Airport.

2 Three Smith International oil-field tools are to be sold Orange County-based Smith Tongkah Tools Manufacturing division, will be bought by Roger Tool Works of Arkansas for an undisclosed amount. The seller divisions, which has 30 to 40 employees, specializes in drilling equipment, and Smith Energy Systems, which provides services to help old wells boost output. The Newport Beach company, currently operating under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code, announced some bad financial news: a $26 million tax bill from the Internal Revenue Service, and a 1986 loss of $16 million on revenue of $405 million, down 40.5 percent.

3 Orange County deal-maker Newport Pharmaceuticals International, a drug company from Denmark for $32 million in cash and stock. General Automation completed the purchase of Parallel Computers of Santa Cruz, in first acquisition in 12 years ... An East Coast firm said it will bid for a 50 percent interest in four power plants being built by Irvine-based Ultrasystems ... A partnership of APD Industries in Irvine and Wagner & Brown of Texas raised its bid for GenCorp by $20 a share, making its offer for the Ohio conglomerate worth $1.67 billion. GenCorp instantly rejected an earlier offer and said it is negotiating a superior deal.

4 M. Donald Bell was forced out as chief executive officer of Pizza Inn Inc. one week after the Cypress-based electronics firm reported an annual loss of $19.2 million. His duties will be taken over by Wallace W. Booth, Duckmanton's chairman and chief executive officer. Bell, employed 12 months ago, said he was asked to resign by Booth because of "relatively severe disagreements" over management style.

Bell is a former president and group director and ex president of Kincraft Electronics. Duckmanton's biggest division and the unit responsible for more than half of last year's losses.

5 Financial Corporation of America may report an operating loss for the first quarter of 1987 and may also record the loss to help reduce interest payments on deposits and other liabilities are outpacing returns from loans and securities, FCA, parent of American Savings and Loan, has reported only one operating profit in the past four quarters, and the new announcement indicates that FCA is struggling with its portfolio of bad real estate loans.

IBM Corp. executive Larry Ford presenting the company's new line of personal computers at the IBM Building in New York.

Associated Press

NATION/WORLD

1 Major banks raised the prime rate to 7¾ percent, from 7½, an indication that economic growth is picking up after a long, slow slide. The increase, started by Citibank, was the first in nearly three years. The prime's importance has faded in recent years, but it still is and most analysts said the increase will not be fully felt at the consumer level for some time. The increase means that the supply of available credit is tightening as businesses expand.

2 Repercussions from the retaliation by the United States against Japan on semiconductors spread through the world's financial markets as Japan scrambled to find ways of appeasing the administration. The rest of the dollar continued, as investors fled from it into the yen or the German mark and the Pound did not interfere. The action was taken by the Group of Seven, where the weaker dollar made investments here less attractive. The rolling of markets from the trade action, which was really against just six Japanese firms, was mixed. Some markets largely symbolic, showed how sensitive the markets have become, analysts said.

3 A mild week in stocks and bonds saw the Dow Jones industrial average drop 37.36 points on Monday, in concert with a huge drop in bonds, because of uncertainty over the effect of trade action taken by the United States against Japan. But the markets shook off the effect, and a rally in bonds late in the week led to a record 69.66 point rise in the Dow on Friday, to a recent close of 2,190.34, a gain of 34.34 for the week.

4 A new generation of IBM computers was introduced with much fanfare by the company, whose profits have plummeted. The IBM PS/2 new machines will restore its dominance over the market. The new machines are faster, more powerful and have better graphics than their predecessors, but the machines will seem to be familiar or difficult to see with the older IBM models and software.

5 Billions of dollars of Brazil's debt was classified as "nonperforming" by American banks, which will reduce their net incomes by millions of dollars. Brazil halted interest payments on its debt a month ago, and the banks' action means they will report to shareholders as they have in the past. Brazil will reclassify about $1.5 billion in debt, reducing its net income by $46 million in the first quarter. Manufacturers Hanover will list $1.1 billion in debt, Chase $1 billion and Citibank $1.4 billion. Brazil, meanwhile, is asking for $20 billion in new credits.

OC FOCUS

Snapshots of the local business scene

OC nondurable goods makers

Orange County manufacturers of nondurable goods — those products or products intended to last less than three years — account for about a fourth of the region's total manufacturing employment. Listed are the 10 primary categories of OC nondurable goods makers, the average employment during 1986, the change from 1985, and employment as of February.

		Employment	Change
1	Printing/publishing	15,700	+2.9%
		February: 16,200	
2	Rubber/plastics	13,400	+2.9%
		February: 13,700	
3	Food products	6,800	+2.3%
		February: 6,900	
4	Chemicals	3,600	-5.4%
		February: 3,300	
5	Apparel	4,300	+2.4%
		February: 4,600	
6	Paper	4,100	no change
		February: 4,100	
7	Textiles	2,800	+2.2%
		February: 2,900	
8	Petroleum	1,900	No change
		February: 1,800	
9	Leather	200	-50%
		February: 300	
10	County total	82,000	+2.2%
		Forecast: 82,400	

Source: Employment Development Dept.

Fed may be smiling at the rising prime rate

By Leonard Silk
New York Times

NEW YORK — The decision of Citibank to raise its prime rate by one-quarter of a point to 7½ percent — a move quickly followed by other major banks — took Wall Street by surprise.

While the banks argued that the move was justified by increased, Leonard Santow, a partner in Griggs & Santow, a financial consulting concern, said: "I think if you look at the numbers on the economy, inflation or lack demand, nothing that has happened so far should have induced them to move on the prime."

The actual trigger for the rise appears to have been Brazil's suspension of interest payments on $68 billion of its debt to private commercial banks — and the decision of several banks to "take a hit" on their earnings by putting their Brazilian loans on nonaccrual status.

The first three banks to do so were Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover and J.P. Morgan. Their outstanding loans to Brazil are $3.9 billion, $3.4 billion and $1.2 billion, respectively.

The three banks' combined reductions in their first quarter earnings will come to $76 billion and, if the deferral of interest payments continues, will total $1.4 billion for the year, according to their own estimates.

Citibank, whose loans to Brazil total $4.4 billion, a sum equal to the combined Brazilian loans of Bank, Manufacturers Hanover and Morgan, has not yet put its Brazilian loans on "non-accrual" status. In mid-March, however, Citibank said it was considering doing so and estimated that the cost to its earnings would be $95 million in the first quarter and $96 million for the year. These figures are marked to fewer than the three other banks, because of the smaller loans in their combined basis of $4.4 billion.

The raising of Citibank's increase in the prime also appears related to the fact that the Federal Reserve Board has "eased the rein" ... falling shortly. In those circumstances, he suggested, Citibank would encounter little or no opposition from Treasury Secretary James Baker or Fed Chairman Paul Volcker.

Please see SCENE, L13

ECONOMIC SCENE

DATABANK: THE NATION

ECONOMY

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Gross national product	qtr. to '86	3rd Qt. '86	2nd Qt. '86	Year ago
At each rate in billions		$3,994.1	$3,964.1	$3,837.7
Real GNP growth				
% annual rate in 1972 dollars		1.2	2.8	3.1
Corporate profits		qtr. to '86	3rd Qt. '86	2nd Qt. '86
Annual rate in billions		$142.2	$126.0	$144.7
Industrial production		Dec.	Nov.	Year ago
Year to date % change		0.5	0.4	3.2
Housing starts		Feb.	Jan.	Year ago
Annual rate in thousands		1,681	1,664	1,822
Durable good orders				
In billions		$100.16	$95.47	$101.44
Personal spending		3rd Qt. '86	2nd Qt. '86	Year ago
Annual rate in billions		$2,574.6	$2,567.2	$2,506.2
Unemployment		Feb.	Jan.	Year ago
Rate if seasonally adjusted		7.0	7.2	7.7
Sales at retail outlets		$122.3	$117.6	$117.1
In billions				
Leading economic index		Feb.	Jan.	Year ago
% change over a year		0.7	0.6	6.8
Employment		Feb.	Feb.	Year ago
In millions		113.134	112.137	110.290
Unemployment				
In millions		7.894	7.967	8.286
Unemployment rate		6.5	6.6	7.0
Merchandise Exports		Mar.	Feb.	Year ago
In billions		$27.4	$27.2	$27.7
Merchandise Imports				
In billions		$31.2	$28.1	$22.3
Current account deficit		4th qtr. '86	3rd Qt. '86	Year ago
October-Dec. in billions		$-38.5	$-34.2	$-34.2
Net foreign investment in U.S. securities				
In billions		1.10	Jan.	Year ago
		$-1.10	$-1.10	$-1.10

PRICES

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
GNP price deflator	4th qtr. '86	3rd Qt. '86	2nd Qt. '86	Year ago
Annual rate in percent	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Consumer price index	Feb.	Jan.		Year ago
1967 equals 100	334.4	333.1		327.5
CPI annual rate	Feb.	3 Mos.		2 Yrs.
Percent	3.2	6.3		3.1

PRODUCTION

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Steel				
Thousands of net tons		1,866	1,819	1,784
Autos		182,184	164,313	137,280
Domestic made all		Mar.	Feb.	Year ago
Be-lieu-lar in thousands		8,451	8,077	8,050
Oil imports		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Average daily average in barrels-day in thousands		5,427	5,787	5,236
Oil companies				
Net income of 25 major petroleum companies — total		4th qtr. '86	3rd qtr. '86	Year ago
		46,561	47,474	44,104
Coal: Short-tons				
Thousands of net tons		NA	17,327	NA
Paperboard				
Thousands of tons		709.7	716.2	686.1
Freight car loadings				
Billions of car-miles		17.8	17.3	16.4
Lumber		Dec.	Nov.	Year ago
Millions of feet		1,820	2,013	2,000

FINANCE

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Federal funds rate		Mar.	Feb.	Year ago
Percent		6.7	6.14	7.55
Prime rate				
Percent most major banks		7.75	7.50	9.00
1-month commercial paper				
Rate		6.20	6.30	7.20
Composite AA industrial bonds				
Rate		8.66	8.60	9.79
10-year treasury bonds				
Rate		7.87	7.56	7.48
Gold				
Policy, London 4 p.m. su		$418.75	$418.30	$344.50
Money supply				
Money supply growth		3 Mos.	6 Mos.	2 Yrs.
Annual rate		13.1	13.1	15.4

PRICES

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Producer price index		Feb.	3 Mos.	2 Yrs.
% change		0.7	3.4	3.1
Cash wheat price		Mar.	Feb.	Year ago
No. 1 hard Kansas City bushel		$2.56	$2.66	$3.30
Crude oil, W. Texas intermediate				
Friday spot price/barrel		$18.70	$18.62	$15.74

ORANGE COUNTY

ECONOMY

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Unemployment rate		Feb.	Jan.	Year ago
Percent		3.3	3.5	4.1
Employment advertising				
Level in Sunday Register		1,166,397	1,181,335	1,045,411
Manufacturing jobs				
In thousands		345.3	343.7	356.1
Retail jobs				
In thousands		305.0	306.7	188.4
Consumer prices				
% change from year / month		1.1	0.5	-0.1
No. airline passengers		Jan.	Dec.	Year ago
John Wayne Airport		343,756	345,040	281,884
Airport cargo tonnage				
John Wayne Airport		135	137	143
Hotel/motel room rentals				
Percent occupancy		82.0	82.4	84.7
Convention attendance		Feb.	Jan.	Year ago
		119,689	84,031	122,457
Visitor count		Dec.	Nov.	Year ago
Millions of dec. vis.		2.78	2.24	3.49
Bankruptcy filings		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Chpt. 7 and Chpt. 11		120	114	104
Chpt. Santa Ana Court				

REAL ESTATE

		Latest Mth.	Prior Mth.	Year ago
Existing home sales		Jan.	Dec.	Year ago
Annual rate in thousands		946	928	464
Median home price				
Resale / OC tract		$153,450	$153,873	$137,552
Res. building permits				
Housing units		3,199	3,709	1,876
Retail construction				
Value of permits		$7,487	$11,272	$8,517
Month in thousands				
Office construction				
Value of permits		$47,326	$13,287	$25,630
Month in thousands				
Industrial construction				
Value of permits		$18,264	$20,176	$21,382
Month in thousands				

Note: Numbers without month-year dates are latest. Sources: Economic Trends, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; Business Week; Dun's Review; Barron's; Wall Street Journal; Forbes; Fortune; Journal of Commerce; Press-Telegram; Register; Los Angeles Times; Orange County Business Journal; Orange County Economic Forecast; Robert Arnott; Pacific First Federal; Kaiser Aetna; Pacific Mutual; New York Times.

TRACING THE ECONOMY

KEY INTEREST RATES

Friday's closing rates

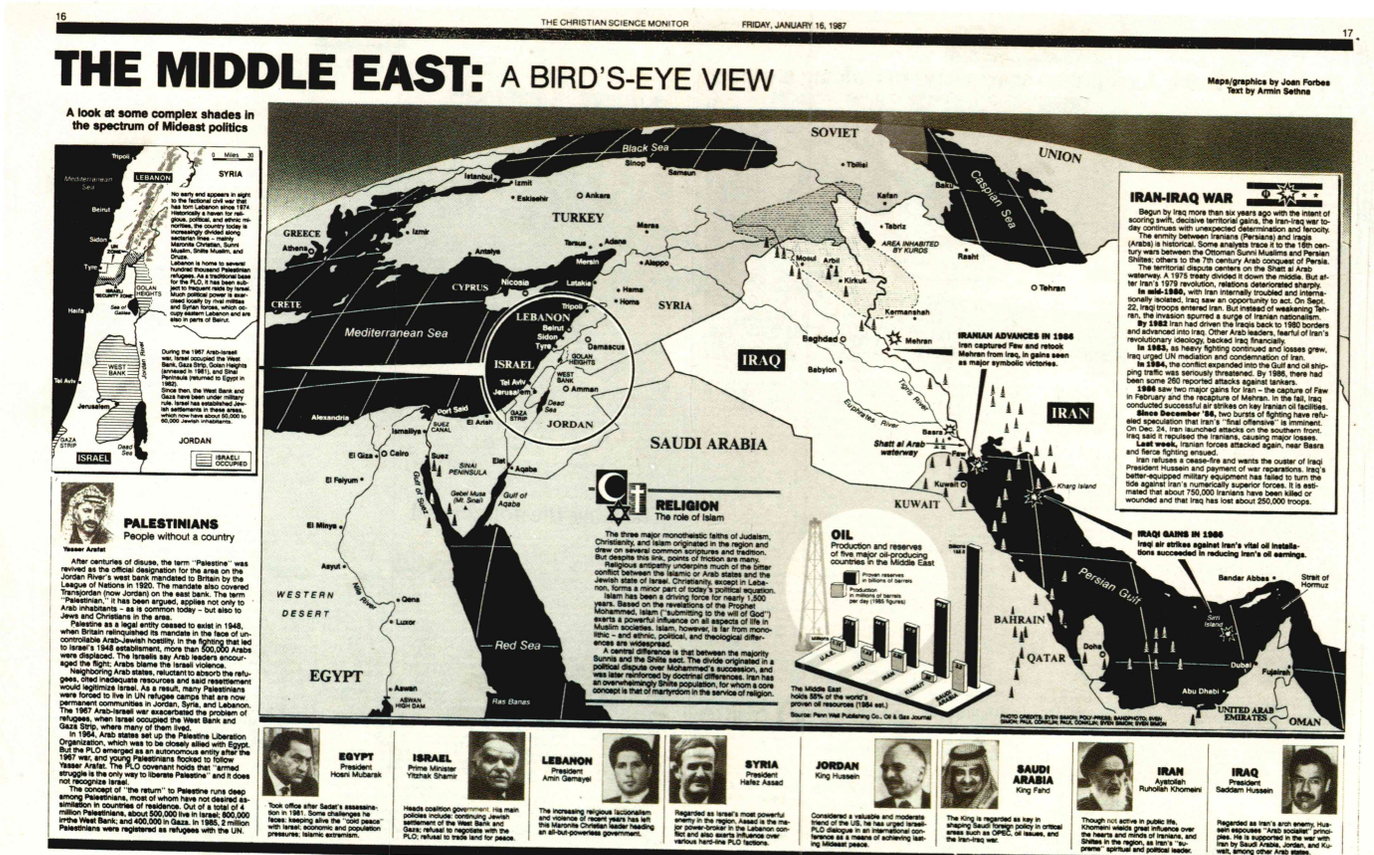
- Federal discount rate 5.50%
- 3-month Treasury bill rate 5.82%
- Federal funds rate 6.2375%

WEEK'S STATS

The graphic says: "Big interest rate banks charge on loans to the best customers — usually used as a benchmark for the course of rates in general, similar to how the Dow Jones industrial average is used for stocks. Numbers are percentage points. A change of one full increase is almost three years as an integral term occurrence, other analysts saw it as a sign that a slower economy and higher inflation are imminent.

Source: Changes in the prime rate since 1983

Silver Award
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Boston, Massachusetts
Joan W. Forbes



16 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1987 17

THE MIDDLE EAST: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Maps/graphics by Joan Forbes
Text by Armin Sethna

A look at some complex shades in the spectrum of Mideast politics

No early end appears in sight to the factional civil war that has torn Lebanon since 1974. Beirut is a haven for militias of every stripe. Across the north, the country today is increasingly divided along sectarian lines — mainly Maronite Christian, Sunni Muslim, Shiite Muslim, and Druze.

Lebanon is home to several hundred thousand Palestinian refugees who fled Israel when the PLO, it has been subject to frequent raids by Israel. Israel has established Jewish settlements in these areas, which now number 50,000 to 60,000 Jewish inhabitants.

During the 1967 Arab-Israel war, Israel occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights (annexed in 1981), and Sinai Peninsula (returned to Egypt in 1982).

Since then, the West Bank and Gaza have been under military rule. Israel has established Jewish settlements in these areas, which now number 50,000 to 60,000 Jewish inhabitants.

Yasser Arafat

PALESTINIANS
People without a country

After centuries of disuse, the term "Palestine" was revived as the official designation for the area on the Jordan River's west bank mandated to Britain by the League of Nations in 1920. The mandate also covered Transjordan (now Jordan) on the east bank. The term "Palestinian," it has been argued, applies not only to Arab inhabitants – as is common today – but also to Jews and Christians in the area.

Palestine as a legal entity ceased to exist in 1948, when Britain relinquished its mandate in the face of uncontrollable Arab-Jewish hostility in the fighting that led to Israel's 1948 establishment, more than 500,000 Arabs were displaced. The Israelis say Arab leaders encouraged the flight; Arabs blame the Israeli violence.

Neighboring Arab states, reluctant to absorb the refugees, cited inadequate resources and said resettlement would legitimize Israel. As a result, many Palestinians were forced to live in UN refugee camps that are now permanent communities in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The 1967 Arab-Israeli war exacerbated the problem of refugees, when Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where many of them lived.

In 1964, Arab states set up the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was to be closely allied with Egypt. But the PLO emerged as an autonomous entity after the 1967 war, and young Palestinians flocked to follow Yasser Arafat. The PLO covenant holds that "armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine" and it does not recognize Israel.

The concept of "the return" to Palestine runs deep among Palestinians, most of whom have not desired assimilation in countries of residence. Out of a total of 4 million Palestinians, about 500,000 live in Israel; 800,000 in the West Bank; and 400,000 in Gaza. In 1986, 2 million Palestinians were registered as refugees with the UN.

IRANIAN ADVANCES IN 1986
Iran captured Faw and retook Mehran from Iraq, in gains seen as major symbolic victories.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Begun by Iraq more than six years ago with the intent of scoring swift, decisive territorial gains, the Iran-Iraq war today continues with unexpected determination and ferocity.

The enmity between Iranians (Persians) and Iraqis (Arabs) is historical. Some analysts trace it to the 16th century wars between the Ottoman Sunni Muslims and Persian Shiites; others to the 7th century Arab conquest of Persia.

The territorial disputes center on the Shatt al Arab waterway. A 1975 treaty divided it down the middle. But after Iran's 1979 revolution, relations deteriorated sharply.

In mid-1980, with Iran internally troubled and internationally isolated, Iraq saw an opportunity to act. On Sept. 22, Iraqi troops entered Iran. But instead of weakening Tehran, the invasion spurred a surge of Iranian nationalism.

By 1982 Iran had driven the Iraqis back to 1980 borders and advanced into Iraq. Other Arab leaders, fearful of Iran's revolutionary ideology, backed Iraq financially.

In 1983, as heavy fighting continued and losses grew, Iraq urged UN mediation and condemnation of Iran.

In 1984, the conflict expanded into the Gulf and oil shipping traffic was seriously threatened. By 1986, there had been some 260 reported attacks against tankers.

1986 saw two major gains for Iran – the capture of Faw in February and the recapture of Mehran. In the fall, Iraq conducted successful air strikes on key Iranian oil facilities.

Since December '86, two bursts of fighting have refueled speculation that Iran's "final offensive" is imminent. On Dec. 24, Iran launched attacks on the southern front. Iraq said it repulsed the Iranians, causing major losses.

Last week, Iranian forces attacked again, near Basra and fierce fighting ensued.

Iran refuses a cease-fire and wants the ouster of Iraqi President Hussein and payment of war reparations. Iraq's better-equipped military equipment has failed to turn the tide against Iran's numerically superior forces. It is estimated that about 750,000 Iranians have been killed or wounded and that Iraq has lost about 250,000 troops.

IRAQI GAINS IN 1986
Iraqi air strikes against Iran's vital oil installations succeeded in reducing Iran's oil earnings.

RELIGION
The role of Islam

The three major monotheistic faiths of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam originated in the region and drew on several common scriptures and tradition. But despite this link, points of friction are many.

Religious antipathy underpins much of the bitter conflict between the Islamic or Arab states and the Jewish state of Israel. Christianity, except in Lebanon, forms a minor part of today's political equation. Islam has been a driving force for nearly 1,500 years. Based on the revelations of the Prophet Mohammed, Islam ("submitting to the will of God") exerts a powerful influence on all aspects of life in Muslim societies. Islam, however, is far from monolithic – and ethnic, political, and theological differences are widespread.

A central difference is that between the majority Sunnis and the Shiite sect. The divide originated in a political dispute over Mohammed's succession, and was later reinforced by doctrinal differences. Iran has an overwhelmingly Shiite population, for whom a core concept is that of martyrdom in the service of religion.

OIL
Production and reserves of five major oil-producing countries in the Middle East

The Middle East holds 58% of the world's proven oil resources (1984 est.).

Source: Penn Well Publishing Co., Oil & Gas Journal

PHOTO CREDITS: EVEN SIMON, ROY WITTEN, BARRINGTON IRVEN, SIMON, PAUL CONKLIN, PAUL CONKLIN, EVEN SIMON, EVEN SIMON

EGYPT
President
Hosni Mubarak

Took office after Sadat's assassination in 1981. Some challenges he faces: keeping alive the "cold peace" with Israel; economic and population pressures; Islamic extremism.

ISRAEL
Prime Minister
Yitzhak Shamir

Heads coalition government. His main policies include: continuing Jewish settlement of the West Bank and Gaza; refusal to negotiate with the PLO; refusal to trade land for peace.

LEBANON
President
Amin Gemayel

The increasing religious factionalism and violence of recent years has left this Maronite Christian leader heading an all-but-powerless government.

SYRIA
President
Hafez Assad

Regarded as Israel's most powerful enemy in the region. Assad is the major power-broker in the Lebanon conflict and also exerts influence over various hard-line PLO factions.

JORDAN
King Hussein

Considered a valuable and moderate friend of the US, he has urged Israel-PLO dialogue in an international conference as a means of achieving lasting Mideast peace.

SAUDI ARABIA
King Fahd

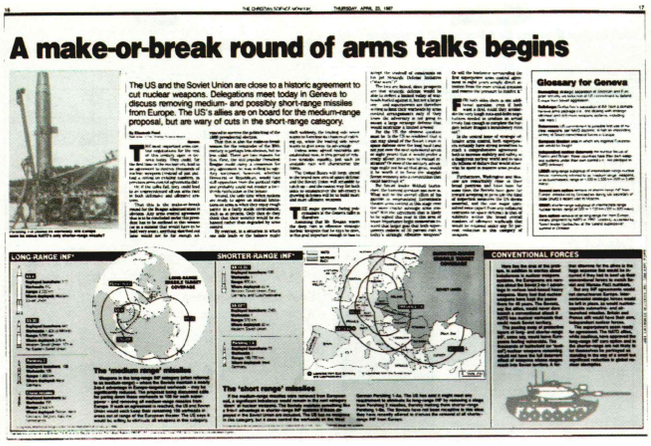
The King is regarded as key in shaping Saudi foreign policy in critical areas such as OPEC, oil issues, and the Iran-Iraq war.

IRAN
Ayatollah
Ruhollah Khomeini

Though not active in public life, Khomeini wields great influence over the hearts and minds of Iranians, and Shiites in the region, as Iran's "supreme" spiritual and political leader.

IRAQ
President
Saddam Hussein

Regarded as Iran's arch enemy, Hussein espouses "Arab socialist" principles. He is supported in the war with Iran by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Kuwait, among other Arab states.



A make-or-break round of arms talks begins

The US and the Soviet Union are close to a historic agreement to cut nuclear weapons. Delegations meet today in Geneva to discuss removing medium- and possibly short-range missiles from Europe. The US's allies are on board for the medium-range proposal, but are wary of cuts in the short-range category.

Glossary for Geneva

LONG-RANGE INF* — SHORTER-RANGE INF* — CONVENTIONAL FORCES

The 'medium range' missiles

The 'short range' missiles

Award of Excellence
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Boston, Massachusetts
Lisa Remillard, Joan W. Forbes



BUDGET '87

LAWSON'S PARADISE LOST

A path to safety first

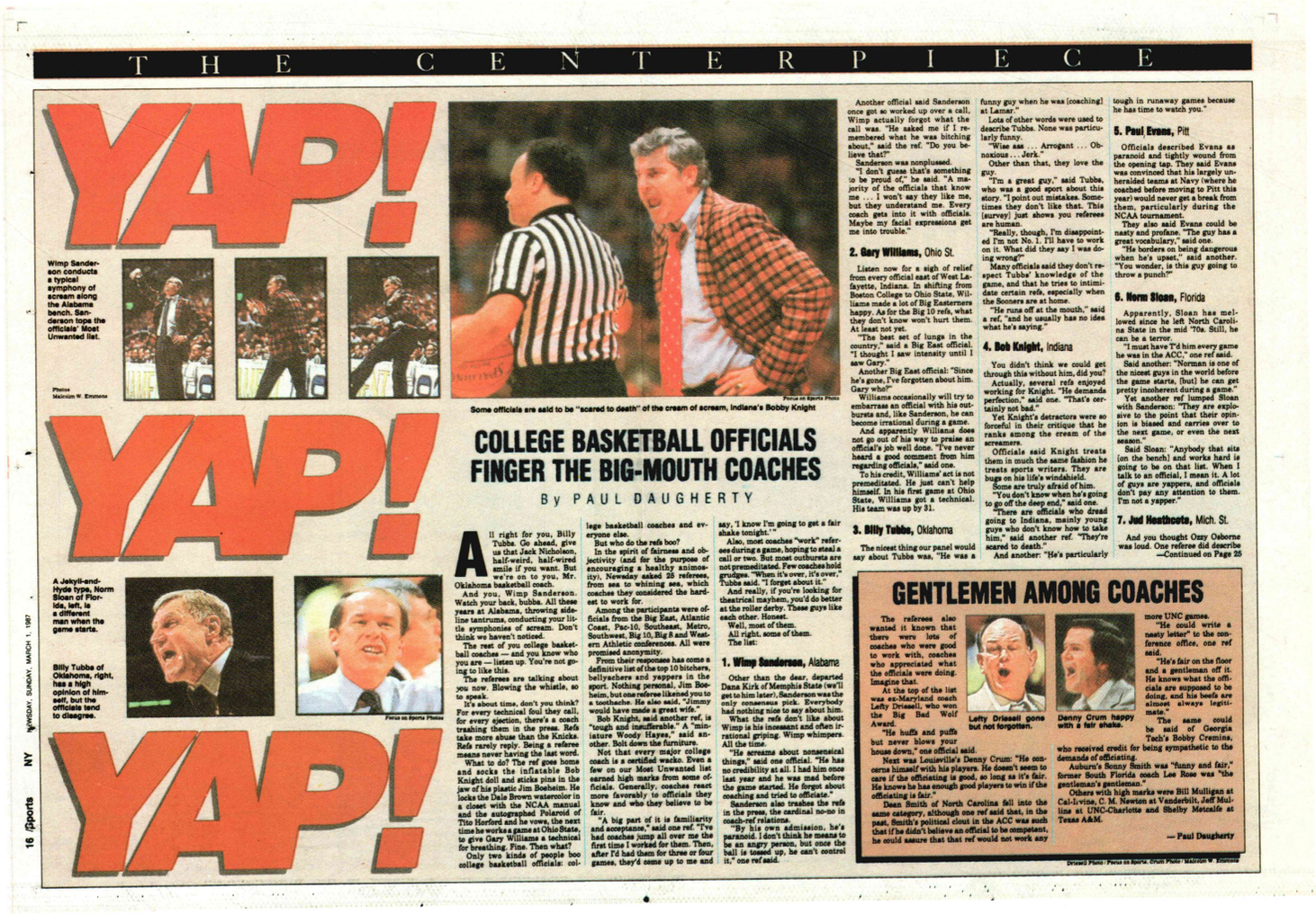
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THE CENTERPIECE

YAP! YAP! YAP!

Wimp Sanderson conducts a typical symphony of scream along the Alabama bench. Sanderson tops the officials' Most Unwanted list.

Photos Malcolm W. Emmons

Some officials are said to be "scared to death" of the cream of scream, Indiana's Bobby Knight

Focus on Sports Photo

COLLEGE BASKETBALL OFFICIALS FINGER THE BIG-MOUTH COACHES

By PAUL DAUGHERTY

All right for you, Billy Tubbs. Go ahead, give us that Jack Nicholson, half-weird, half-wired smile if you want. But we're on to you, Mr. Oklahoma basketball coach.

And you, Wimp Sanderson. Watch your back, bubba. All these years at Alabama, throwing sideline tantrums, conducting your little symphonies of scream. Don't think we haven't noticed.

The rest of you college basketball coaches — and you know who you are — listen up. You're not going to like this.

The referees are talking about you now. Blowing the whistle, so to speak.

It's about time, don't you think? For every technical foul they call, for every ejection, there's a coach trashing them in the press. Refs take more abuse than the Knicks. Refs rarely reply. Being a referee means never having the last word.

What to do? The ref goes home and socks the inflatable Bob Knight doll and sticks pins in the jaw of his plastic Jim Boeheim. He locks the Dale Brown watercolor in a closet with the NCAA manual and the autographed Polaroid of Tito Horford and he vows, the next time he works a game at Ohio State, to give Gary Williams a technical for breathing. Fine. Then what?

Only two kinds of people boo college basketball officials: college basketball coaches and everyone else.

But who do the refs boo?

In the spirit of fairness and objectivity (and for the purpose of encouraging a healthy animosity), Newsday asked 25 referees, from sea to whining sea, which coaches they considered the hardest to work for.

Among the participants were officials from the Big East, Atlantic Coast, Pac-10, Southeast, Metro, Southwest, Big 10, Big 8 and Western Athletic conferences. All were promised anonymity.

From their responses has come a definitive list of the top 10 bitchers, bellyachers and yappers in the sport. Nothing personal. Jim Boeheim, but one referee likened you to a toothache. He also said, "Jimmy would have made a great wife."

Bob Knight, said another ref, is "tough and insufferable." A "miniature Woody Hayes," said another. Bolt down the furniture.

Not that every major college coach is a certified wacko. Even a few on our Most Unwanted list earned high marks from some officials. Generally, coaches react more favorably to officials they know and who they believe to be fair.

"A big part of it is familiarity and acceptance," said one ref. "I've had coaches jump all over me the first time I worked for them. Then, after I'd had them for three or four games, they'd come up to me and say, 'I know I'm going to get a fair shake tonight.'"

Also, most coaches "work" referees during a game, hoping to steal a call or two. But most outbursts are not premeditated. Few coaches hold grudges. "When it's over, it's over," Tubbs said. "I forget about it."

And really, if you're looking for theatrical mayhem, you'd do better at the roller derby. These guys like each other. Honest.

Well, most of them.

All right, some of them.

The list:

1. Wimp Sanderson, Alabama

Other than the dear, departed Dana Kirk of Memphis State (we'll get to him later), Sanderson was the only consensus pick. Everybody had nothing nice to say about him.

What the refs don't like about Wimp is his incessant and often irrational griping. Wimp whimpers. All the time.

"He screams about nonsensical things," said one official. "He has no credibility at all. I had him once last year and he was mad before the game started. He forgot about coaching and tried to officiate."

Sanderson also trashes the refs in the press, the cardinal no-no in coach-ref relations.

"By his own admission, he's paranoid. I don't think he means to be an angry person, but once the ball is tossed up, he can't control it," one ref said.

Another official said Sanderson once got so worked up over a call, Wimp actually forgot what the call was. "He asked me if I remembered what he was bitching about," said the ref. "Do you believe that?"

Sanderson was nonplussed.

"I don't guess that's something to be proud of," he said. "A majority of the officials that know me . . . I won't say they like me, but they understand me. Every coach gets into it with officials. Maybe my facial expressions get me into trouble."

2. Gary Williams, Ohio St.

Listen now for a sigh of relief from every official east of West Lafayette, Indiana. In shifting from Boston College to Ohio State, Williams made a lot of Big Easterners happy. As for the Big 10 refs, what they don't know won't hurt them. At least not yet.

"The best set of lungs in the country," said a Big East official. "I thought I saw intensity until I saw Gary."

Another Big East official: "Since he's gone, I've forgotten about him. Gary who?"

Williams occasionally will try to embarrass an official with his outbursts and, like Sanderson, he can become irrational during a game.

And apparently Williams does not go out of his way to praise an official's job well done. "I've never heard a good comment from him regarding officials," said one.

To his credit, Williams' act is not premeditated. He just can't help himself. In his first game at Ohio State, Williams got a technical. His team was up by 31.

3. Billy Tubbs, Oklahoma

The nicest thing our panel would say about Tubbs was, "He was a funny guy when he was [coaching] at Lamar."

Lots of other words were used to describe Tubbs. None was particularly funny.

"Wise ass . . . Arrogant . . . Obnoxious . . . Jerk."

Other than that, they love the guy.

"I'm a great guy," said Tubbs, who was a good sport about this story. "I point out mistakes. Sometimes they don't like that. This [survey] just shows you referees are human.

"Really, though, I'm disappointed I'm not No. 1. I'll have to work on it. What did they say I was doing wrong?"

Many officials said they don't respect Tubbs' knowledge of the game, and that he tries to intimidate certain refs, especially when the Sooners are at home.

"He runs off at the mouth," said a ref, "and he usually has no idea what he's saying."

4. Bob Knight, Indiana

You didn't think we could get through this without him, did you?

Actually, several refs enjoyed working for Knight. "He demands perfection," said one. "That's certainly not bad."

Yet Knight's detractors were so forceful in their critique that he ranks among the cream of the screamers.

Officials said Knight treats them in much the same fashion he treats sports writers. They are bugs on his life's windshield.

Some are truly afraid of him.

"You don't know when he's going to go off the deep end," said one.

"There are officials who dread going to Indiana, mainly young guys who don't know how to take him," said another ref. "They're scared to death."

And another: "He's particularly tough in runaway games because he has time to watch you."

5. Paul Evans, Pitt

Officials described Evans as paranoid and tightly wound from the opening tap. They said Evans was convinced that his largely unheralded teams at Navy (where he coached before moving to Pitt this year) would never get a break from them, particularly during the NCAA tournament.

They also said Evans could be nasty and profane. "The guy has a great vocabulary," said one.

"He borders on being dangerous when he's upset," said another. "You wonder, is this guy going to throw a punch?"

6. Norm Sloan, Florida

Apparently, Sloan has mellowed since he left North Carolina State in the mid '70s. Still, he can be a terror.

"I must have T'd him every game he was in the ACC," one ref said.

Said another: "Norman is one of the nicest guys in the world before the game starts, (but) he can get pretty incoherent during a game."

Yet another ref lumped Sloan with Sanderson: "They are explosive to the point that their opinion is biased and carries over to the next game or even the next season."

Said Sloan: "Anybody that sits (on the bench) and works hard is going to be on that list. When I talk to an official, I mean it. A lot of guys are yappers, and officials don't pay any attention to them. I'm not a yapper."

7. Jud Heathcote, Mich. St.

And you thought Ozzy Osborne was loud. One referee did describe

—Continued on Page 25

A Jekyll-and-Hyde type, Norm Sloan of Florida, left, is a different man when the game starts.

Billy Tubbs of Oklahoma, right, has a high opinion of himself, but the officials tend to disagree.

Focus on Sports Photos

GENTLEMEN AMONG COACHES

The referees also wanted it known that there were lots of coaches who were good to work with, coaches who appreciated what the officials were doing. Imagine that.

At the top of the list was ex-Maryland coach Lefty Driesell, who won the Big Bad Wolf Award.

"He huffs and puffs but never blows your house down," one official said.

Next was Louisville's Denny Crum: "He concerns himself with his players. He doesn't seem to care if the officiating is good, so long as it's fair. He knows he has enough good players to win if the officiating is fair."

Dean Smith of North Carolina fell into the same category, although one ref said that, in the past, Smith's political clout in the ACC was such that if he didn't believe an official to be competent, he could assure that that ref would not work any more UNC games.

"He could write a nasty letter" to the conference office, one ref said.

"He's fair on the floor and a gentleman off it. He knows what the officials are supposed to be doing, and his beefs are almost always legitimate."

The same could be said of Georgia Tech's Bobby Cremins, who received credit for being sympathetic to the demands of officiating.

Auburn's Sonny Smith was "funny and fair," former South Florida coach Lee Rose was "the gentleman's gentleman."

Others with high marks were Bill Mulligan at Cal-Irvine, C. M. Newton at Vanderbilt, Jeff Mullins at UNC-Charlotte and Shelby Metcalfe at Texas A&M.

— Paul Daugherty

Lefty Driesell gone but not forgotten.

Denny Crum happy with a fair shake.

Driesell Photo - Focus on Sports. Crum Photo - Malcolm W. Emmons

16 /Sports NEWSDAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1987 NY



FOOTBALL '86 THE COLLEGES

COTTON GOAL

TOP TEAM

TOP TALENT

1986 SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Award of Excellence
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Gary Visgatis

Award of Excellence
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Clif Bosler



8 B The Dallas Morning News Friday, February 6, 1987

Friday, February 6, 1987 The Dallas Morning News 9 B

The Dallas Morning News

INDOOR GAMES

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

AFTERNOON SESSION

EVENING SESSION

THE MAIN EVENTS

MEN'S 60-YARD HURDLES

MEN'S TWO-MILE RUN

MEN'S 60-YARD DASH

POLE VAULT

MEN'S 440-YARD RUN

WOMEN'S 60-YARD HURDLES

MEN'S 300-YARD RUN

WOMEN'S 60-YARD DASH

MEN'S 640-YARD RUN

WOMEN'S 440-YARD RUN

MEN'S 600-YARD RUN

WOMEN'S 600-YARD RUN

MEN'S 1,000-YARD RUN

WOMEN'S MILE RUN

MEN'S MILE RUN

SHOT PUT

WOMEN'S LONG JUMP

WOMEN'S HIGH JUMP

COLLEGE TEAMS

Athletes' entrance

Shot put circle

Finish line for all races on the oval

High jump pit

High jump approaches

Long jump/ triple jump pit

Pole vault runway

Long jump/ triple jump runway

Sprints and hurdles track

Pole vault pit

The Dallas Morning News
Informational graphic: Clif Bosler

Keeping track of the meet

By Sam Blair
Staff Writer of The News

THE TRACK

THE START

THE FINISH

THE BATON PASS

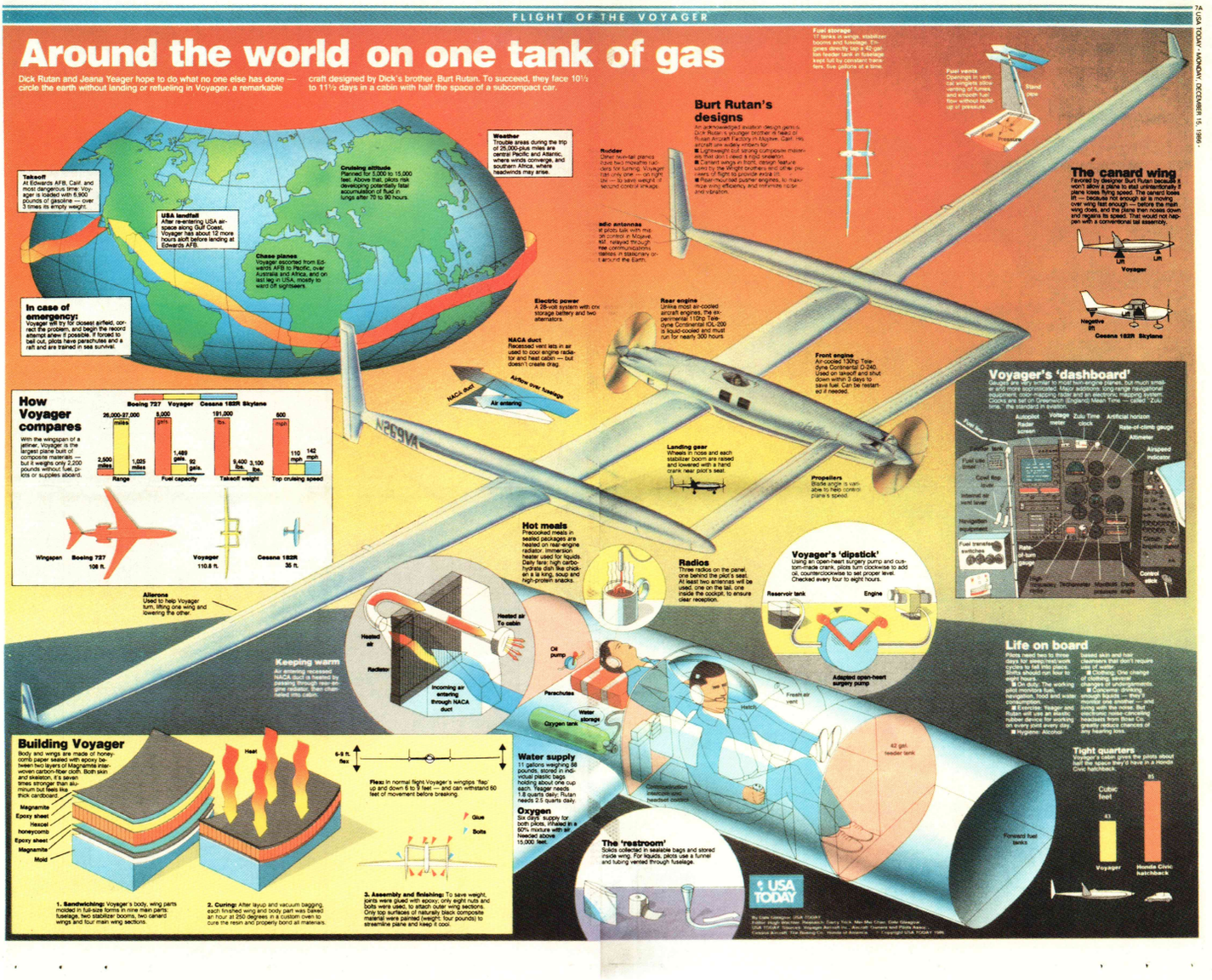
THE SHOT PUT

THE HURDLES

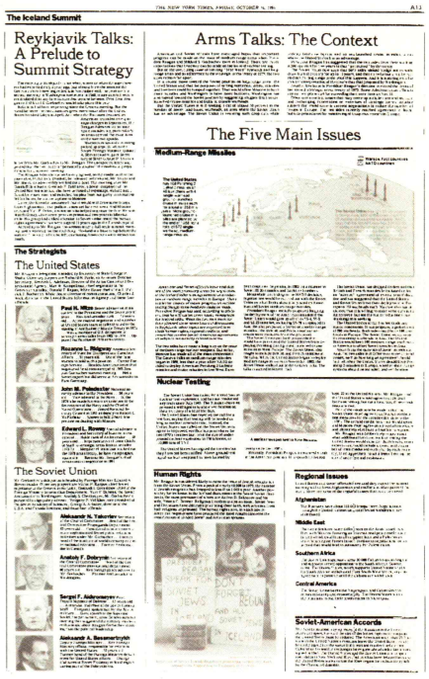
THE HIGH JUMP

THE FLOP

Sources: Olympic Access, by Richard Saul Wurman; Track and Field Omnibook, by Ken Doherty; Reunion Arena operations staff; Mark McDonald, Staff Writer of The News



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TOP GUNS

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THE WASHINGTON POST
Washington, DC
Marty Barrick


The Washington Post
APRIL 20, 1987
Washington Business
U.S. SHOE FIRMS STEP INTO HIGH TECH
Virginia, Maryland Manufacturers Acting to Counter Cheap-Labor Advantage of Foreign Competitors
By Rudolph A. Pyatt Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer
MADE IN USA
INSIDE
Recipe for Fast-Food Success
Fred DeLuca doesn't like change. And why should he, since his Subway Sandwiches & Salads was named the fastest growing of top fast-food franchisers in the country. Page 3

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LOS ANGELES TIMES
Los Angeles, California
James Owens


BUSINESS
Los Angeles Times
JOHN P. LAWRENCE
Bending the Rules to Satisfy the Customer
HOW WENDY'S BOTCHED BREAKFAST
Chain Returns to Kitchen After Made-to-Order Mistake
New, Leaner IBM Tries to Beat the Blues
Bill Simon: Bottom-Fishing in S&L Waters



GOOD MORNING
Recipe for a good July 4th: don't buy a fifth on the third.

The Virginian-Pilot AND THE LEDGER-STAR

WEATHER
Sunny with highs in the low 80s. Complete weather / A4

FRIDAY
JULY 4, 1986

NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA BEACH, CHESAPEAKE AND SUFFOLK

Not like the brazen giant
of Greek fame
With conquering limbs
astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed,
sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch,
whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning,
and her name
Mother of Exiles.
From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome:
her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that
twin cities frame.
"Keep ancient lands, your
storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips.
"Give me your tired,
your poor,
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your
teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside
the golden door!"

"The New Colossus"
by Emma Lazarus, inscribed on a tablet in the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in 1903.

© 1986 Dan Cornish/STG

'We are the keepers of the flame'

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN
New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — With the eyes of America on its most cherished symbol of freedom, the city and the nation rededicated the Statue of Liberty in a blaze of light Thursday night, marking its centennial as a beacon of hope in New York Harbor.

In a radiant crescendo to Liberty Weekend's opening ceremonies on Governors Island, President Reagan "unveiled" the monument by triggering a 1.4 million-watt series of laser beams that shot a mile across the harbor and bathed the statue in successive stages of light.

INSIDE

Take the Lady Liberty quiz / A2
A detailed look at the statue's restoration / B1
What liberty means to me / D1

Beams of bright red caught the base of the Lady first, then changed to red-amber as they caught the pedestal. Seconds later, a steel-blue wash revealed the full, 151-foot monument. Next, 15 floodlights splashed the full statue in an intense white light.

Then, at 11:38 p.m., after a program of music and dance, speeches and swearing-in ceremonies for new citizens, came the dramatic finale: High above the harbor, stark against a black velvet sky, the statue's torch suddenly flamed into golden brilliance.

It was a tableau witnessed by millions lining the shores and aboard ships and boats riding at anchor in the light-flecked harbor, and by tens of millions of television viewers in the United States and abroad.

"We are the keepers of the flame of liberty," Reagan said, addressing a crowd of 4,000 celebrities and officials on the windswept island. "We hold it high tonight for the world to see — a beacon of hope, a light unto the nations."

Earlier in remarks to President Francois Mitterrand of France, Reagan declared: "Tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: May it ever be so. God bless America! Vive la France!"

Mitterrand struck a similar theme. "May the children of our children find themselves celebrating together in one hundred years' time, and longer still, the festival of free men in a peaceful world." Then, in English, he added: "Happy Birthday United States! Happy Birthday Miss Liberty!"

During the ceremonies, which featured performances by Shirley MacLaine, Elizabeth

Please see FLAME, Page A2

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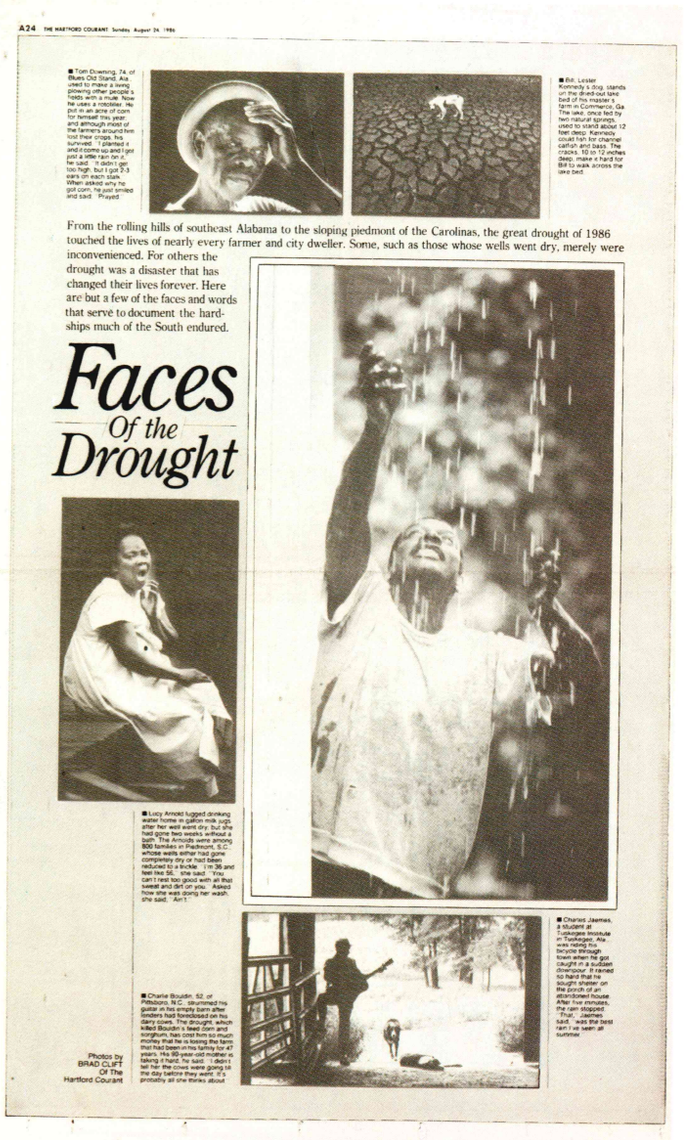
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HOLIDAY HOURS

The Classified Advertising Department of The Virginian-Pilot and The Ledger-Star will be open today from 8:30 a.m. until noon for telephone cancellations and corrections.

It's Broyhill: In the wake of John East's death, N.C. gets another GOP senator / A3

Award of Excellence
THE VIRGINIA-PILOT/LEDGER-STAR
Norfolk, Virginia
Alan Jacobson



A24 THE HARTFORD COURANT Sunday, August 24, 1986

■ Tom Downing, 74, of Blues Old Stand, Ala., used to make a living plowing other people's fields with a mule. Now he uses a rototiller. He put in an acre of corn for himself this year, and although most of the farmers around him lost their crops, his survived. "I planted it and it come up and I got just a little rain on it," he said. "It didn't get too high, but it got it's water. That's enough." When asked why he got corn, he just smiled and said, "Prayed."

■ Bill Lester Kennedy's dog, Islands, lies in dried-out lake bed of Kennedy's farm in Commerce, Ga. The lake, once fed by two natural springs, used to stand about 12 feet deep. Kennedy could fish for channel catfish and bass. The cracks, 10 to 12 inches deep, make it hard for Bill to walk across the lake bed.

From the rolling hills of southeast Alabama to the sloping piedmont of the Carolinas, the great drought of 1986 touched the lives of nearly every farmer and city dweller. Some, such as those whose wells went dry, merely were inconvenienced. For others the drought was a disaster that has changed their lives forever. Here are but a few of the faces and words that serve to document the hardships much of the South endured.

Faces Of the Drought

■ Lucy Arnold lugged drinking water home in gallon milk jugs after her well went dry, but she had gone two weeks without a bath. The Arnolds were among 800 families in Piedmont, S.C., whose wells either had gone completely dry or had been reduced to a trickle. "I'm 36 and feel like 56," she said. "You can't rest too good with all that sweat and dirt on you. Asked how she was doing her wash, she said, "Ain't

■ Charles Jaemes, a student at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala., was riding his bicycle through town when he got caught in a sudden downpour. It rained so hard that he sought shelter on the porch of an abandoned house. After five minutes, the rain stopped. "That, Jaemes said, was the best rain I've seen all summer."

■ Charles Boulden, 52, of Pittsboro, N.C., strummed his guitar in his empty barn after lenders had foreclosed on his dairy cows. The drought, which killed Boulden's feed corn and sorghum, has cost him so much money that he is losing the farm that had been in his family for 47 years. His 80-year-old mother is talking it hard, he said. "I didn't tell her the cows were going to the day before they went. It's probably all she thinks about

Photos by BRAD CLIFT Of The Hartford Courant

Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Randy Cox

Breaking News

Election Night

Silver Award
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
Rob Covey, Staff



ELECTION SPECIAL **THE STATE**

Wednesday, November 5, 1986 — The Seattle Times B 7

★ JUDGES ★

Name carries Heavey to judicial victory

by Julie Emery
Times staff reporter

Veteran politician and attorney Edward Heavey, 56, got a boost from name familiarity in the four-way race for a King County Superior Court seat.

Heavey, a former King County councilman and ex-state legislator, was the lead-known of the candidates for Position No. 14 on the ballot. Two of the others had the same name as the lawyer because his nephew, Michael Heavey, 28, was running for state representative in the 34th District in West Seattle. Michael Heavey also won.

Edward Heavey will be seated for the two-year term on the bench as soon as the ballots are certified on Nov. 19, ousting his closest competitor, incumbent Judge Stephen Gaddis, 49. Gov. Booth Gardner appointed Gaddis to the bench in mid-September and campaigned for him.

Bellevue resident Jane Gilbertson, 34, had withdrawn from the race after it was too late to have her name removed from the ballot, then threw her support to Heavey. The two other attorneys, John Aumiller and Robert Ratcliffe, ran far behind.

In the single contested race for Seattle Municipal Court, incumbent Judge George Holbrad trounced John Simmons in Position No. 5.

In the bitterly contested race for Northeast District Court, newcomer William Ruarty, an assistant city attorney for Seattle, was neck and neck as a battle with incumbent Judge James Kaiser. Kaiser, known for his tough stance on drunken drivers, had accused Ruarty of getting a majority of campaign-money support from attorneys who handle drunken-driving cases.

Incumbent Judge James R. Cook, of Shoreline District Court, also was leading his competitor, I. Stan Weiem.

James C. Kaiser held a lead of less than 100 votes over Will Ruarty in the contest for Position 1 in the Northeast District Court.

Incumbent Judge Joel Rindal also won handily over John Coil in the judicial race in Precinct No. 2 in Bellevue District Court.

Edward Heavey
Best-known candidate

★ TACOMA ★

Beleaguered Deming loses race for court seat

Associated Press

TACOMA — Former Pierce County District Judge Mark Deming, who resigned after multiple allegations of sexual harassment and courthouse misconduct, was soundly beaten yesterday by his opponent, Judge Rudy Tollefson.

Deming earlier said he was not actively campaigning but remained in the race for Pierce County District Court Seat No. 3 as a matter of principle.

Deming resigned his District Court Seat No. 3 judgeship on Aug. 15. He was accused of sexually harassing women in his courtroom and making unfounded, intimidating statements to defendants. The state Judicial Qualifications Commission recommended his removal from office after Deming said the panel has yet to rule on the recommendation.

Shortly after he resigned, Deming said he wanted to campaign. Tollefson, a longtime friend of Deming's, ran on the anti-incumbent preference plaguing the race judges nearly.

The problems have resulted in numerous complainers and two lawsuits against the court, Deming said.

Dana Lyons, author of the song, "Our State is a Dump Site," celebrates at a victory party for Referendum 40.

★ NOTEBOOK ★

Euphoric Magnuson shares glee with Adams

A soapy fog swirled around the Queen Anne home of Warren and Jermaine Magnuson, obscuring their view of the Olympics, Elliott Bay and the city about them. But the former U.S. senator yesterday afternoon was able to clearly see what counted most on his 61st birthday.

Brock Adams, Magnuson said, was going to win.

It was six years ago that Magnuson lost to Republican Seri Slade Gorton in the GOP tidal wave from Ronald Reagan's presidential victory. It was six years ago that then-President Carter convened dozens of national television, asking away whatever wind was left in senators Democratic sails.

But now Magnuson, chipper at 61, was looking court once again, with Adams at his side.

"God, I love you! I'm glad to see you," Adams exclaimed as he greeted Magnuson with a hug as the two men and their families met in the Magnusons' living room shortly before the election.

A few minutes earlier, before Adams' arrival, Magnuson had told visiting reporters that he thought Adams would win in a close race. The ballpoint had in the voter turnout. "As a rule of thumb, the bigger the vote, the more people who join Democratic ticket," said Magnuson.

But as Adams arrived, Magnuson gave him the kind of encouragement talk that a father might give his son. "I wouldn't bet the family farm, either way," said Warren, underscoring the closeness of the current Adams, over the effective optimism, responded. "Yeah, I'd bet the family farm. I've been out on the streets." And the feeling he got there was good, he said.

And now minds turn to campaign in '88

■ With Adams' opponent certain, his supporters were already wondering what that means for Sen. Dan Evans, R-Wash., and for the Democrats who might decide to challenge him if he runs for re-election in 1988.

One Adams' supporter was asked when Rep. Norm Dicks, D-Tacoma, would begin his campaign against Evans.

"How about yesterday?" she joked.

Once-lonely backers now 'loved to death'

■ Referendum 40 supporters, not surprisingly, what happened since they were told earlier this year the anti-nuclear-waster measure didn't have a chance of making it on the ballot.

"We created something here," said Gerald Pollet, campaign director for the Washington Public Interest Research Group. "We even had (Brock) Adams and (Slade) Gorton running ads loving us to death."

Pollet cautioned that to fully ignore when only six state legislators were willing to back the measure for the November ballot before lobbying efforts began. "People told us we were crazy to hope for a two-to-one victory margin."

The final statewide vote was 64 percent in favor.

Miller leads election and wins repayment

■ John Miller's campaign for re-election in the 1st District was one of the few bright spots on the state's Democratic ballot Tuesday, and campaign workers knew how to manage money.

When it looked as though the time would be short to raise money for the campaign, Miller kicked in $100,000 from his own bank account. His campaign manager, immediately took $50,000 of that and put it in a money market fund to build a little on the interest. Although Miller's campaign finally spent only about $420,000, ending the campaign with enough in the bank to repay Miller's loan.



An imitation Ronald Reagan, with mask firmly in place, shows up at Brock Adams' headquarters last night to attend a Republican defeat in the race for the U.S. Senate seat.

'Full court press' may get results, says Gardner

N-DUMP
continued from Page 1

...waste-siting decision, and we will accept nothing less."

The state has fired four lawsuits since the decision last spring, and Gardner said, "Washington citizens might be clueless to get massively hazy thousands of tons of highly radioactive spent fuel rods from commercial reactors. In all, 26 lawsuits have been filed in federal court challenging the DOE's naming of Hanford and sites in Texas and Nevada as possible underground repositories and in determining the search for a second dump site in the East.

Gardner added that the Legislature will convene in the next session to get the measure onto the ballot and campaign statewide to send the federal government a strong negative signal, noting that the advisory vote by itself does little to slow or stop the process. However — combined with the lawsuits, lobbying, public hearings, proposed bills to halt the DOE's work, and media attention — the "full court press" will have results, Gardner said.

Secretary of State Ralph Munro said Franklin County might be chosen to get massively hazy thousands of tons of highly radioactive spent fuel rods from commercial reactors. In all, 26 lawsuits have been filed in federal court challenging the DOE's naming of Hanford and sites in Texas and Nevada as possible underground repositories and in determining the search for a second dump site in the East.

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Another action mentioned by Gardner was Referendum 39, a future ballot measure to get the measure onto the ballot and...

over 40 percents a victory for us," said Wendy Wendlandt, executive director of the Washington Public Interest Research Group, which coordinated the referendum campaign.

"We've created something here that the rest of the country will have to sit up and take notice," said Gerald Pollet, Referendum 40 campaign director for WashPIRG. "There is a myth out there that Washington state should take anything that the rest of the United States sends our way. Tonight we dismissed that myth."

The referendum also sets up a public vote if Hanford is picked as the site after five years of study by the federal Energy Department for such. The measure passed by 51 in Franklin County and 41 at Benton County.

Still, referendum supporters were encouraged by the 70 Clues that the measure received statewide, particularly in Franklin County, where the measure won with nearly 56 percent. "We considered anything short of 50 percent a victory for us," said Wendy Wendlandt, executive director of the Washington Public Interest Research Group, which coordinated the referendum campaign.

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Reagan visit backfired, many say

BROCK
continued from B 1

...campaign, caused Gorton irreparable harm.

"I think the White House handled this whole thing terribly, both administratively and politically," Macinlay said. "If they'd bypassed the law, the dump would be in Mississippi and Slade would be shaking it. Face it, this has been the issue."

The second-down emotions on election night were matched by the one-sour polls that both camps admitted left them worrying where the undecided electorate was headed. Adams' forces acknowledge that a week ago Gorton had forged in front.

But Alex Butchman, Adams' late partner and longtime political ally, said the trend had begun to help Adams' favor from Gorton's early support from Reagan, where the president refused to give anything but vague assurances about the federal government's plans for Hanford, made the difference for Adams.

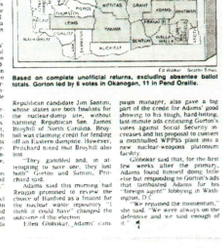
In fact, Butchman said, Gorton's own strategic errors repeatedly played into Adams' hands. Each time Adams hit a low point, Gorton would do something — such as cut his campaign budget, or call for a debate before he consented to one — that aggravated Democratic Motivation, or made Reagan in the state, Butchman said.

"What you'll see is the book is that Gorton kept stumbling and tripping, his foot in his mouth," Butchman added.

Former Republican Rep. Joel Pritchard seemed to agree with that assessment, though he said the Adams-Reagan issue helped Gorton only slightly.

Pritchard noted that Brock did also...

★ HOW COUNTIES VOTED ★



Based on complete unofficial returns, excluding absentee ballot totals. Gorton led by 6 votes in Okanogan, 11 in Pend Oreille.

CD Walker - Seattle Times

Hope sprang eternal

SLADE
continued from B 1

...stations announces that Gorton had pulled even with Adams in the vote count, a huge cheer rises from the room.

11:16 p.m.: This typically is the time when the candidate makes an appearance for the benefit of the 11 p.m. news. No Slade Gorton. Plums shows up to tell Gorton's supporters and the TV cameras that "Slade is in his room and doesn't want to be seen over till it's over, at least over us."

11:48 p.m.: Gorton finally arrives, and mounts the podium. "The reports of our demise were greatly exaggerated," he says, borrowing a phrase from Mark Twain.

With that, Gorton exits out a rear door without talking to a large crowd of reporters.

12:18 a.m.: By now Adams has again take an edge in the vote count. The cake is gone. The TV crews have gone home. So have most of the campaign supporters. Just Democratic former governor Dan Evans is holding up. He watch as a TV commentator, is waiting for the returns.

A few last questions. Why did Gorton do so poorly?

"More people in this state are Democrats than Republicans. It's a tough state" for a Republican, he says.

1 a.m., or thereabouts: Lee Leiter Ben, Gorton's campaign spokeswoman, comes down from a hotel somewhere to tell the press what Gorton is holed up. He won't see anyone tonight, she says. "We were always on the defensive and we said enough of it."

paign manager, also gave a big part of the credit for Adams' good showing to his tough, hard-hitting, last-minute ads criticizing Gorton's record. Adams' campaign had created and his proposal to convert a mothballed WPPSS plant into a new nuclear-weapons plutonium facility.

Globekar said that, for the first few weeks after the primary, Adams found himself doing little else but responding to Gorton's ads that lambasted Adams for his "foreign agent" lobbying in Washington, D.C.

"We regained the momentum," she said. "We were always on the defensive and we said enough of it."

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Nanette Bisher, staff



A16 The Orange County Register Wednesday, November 5, 1986

86 Elections **STATE:** LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATURE: Republicans reap some gains

Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Democrats lost three seats in the state Assembly and one of two in the Senate, but kept their majorities Tuesday despite extensive challenges by both parties.

Republicans inched up strength in the lower house in the November election and were leading in the battle for an open seat in the Senate. Democrats kept control of the Assembly and Senate.

Republican Assemblyman Pat Nolan, who faced a serious challenge from dissidents in his caucus if he had not made gains.

Nolan said Tuesday night that he was pleased with the results, since Democrats led by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, outspent him three or four to one in the contested races.

While his party is still a minority, the real test is 1988," when the party in power will be able to control the next reapportionment of legislative districts, he said. "If we pick up two to four seats (this year), we'll be on our way to a majority."

The election was also a partial victory for Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti, D-Los Angeles, who helped save three of his incumbents, Sens. Barry Keene of Benicia, Lerry Green of Carmichael and Dan McCorquodale of San Jose, from well-financed challengers.

Democrats lost open Assembly seats in northeast Sacramento, Napa-Sonoma, Compton-Lakewood, San Mateo County and Bakersfield. Total contributions had topped $1 million for each race.

While Speaker Brown lost some open seats, Republicans failed to topple incumbent Assembly Members Dick Floyd of Hawthorne, Richard Katz of Sensilveda, Sally Tanner of El Monte, Steve Clute of Riverside and Lucy Killea of San Diego, all were targets of expensive challenges. Likewise, Brown were unable to oust incumbent Assemblyman William Filante of Greenbrae even though they financed his opponent.

Republicans led Pauser 47 percent to 40 percent with all of the vote counted. In the other open Senate seat, with 89 percent of the vote in, Republican Assemblyman Don Rogers led Bakersfield Democrat Jim Boswell 52 percent to 48 percent. Chiv won over Matt Webb of Riverside, 50 percent to 49 percent. Killea topped Earl Cantos of San Diego, 57 percent to 40 percent.

Filante, in turn, held off Joanna Willmann of San Rafael, 55 percent to 45 percent.

The Republicans who won open Assembly seats that were expensively and strenuously fought by Democrats were Tim Leslie of Carmichael, Bev Hansen of Santa Rosa, William Duplissea of San Carlos and Paul Zeltner of Lakewood.

Republican Trice Harvey led Tom Fuligatter of Bakersfield, 51 percent to 46 percent with 87 percent of the vote in.

58TH DISTRICT: Republican Brown wins

The Register

Republican incumbent Dennis Brown won a decisive victory Tuesday over Democratic challenger Peggy Staggs in the 58th Assembly District.

Brown received 67 percent of the votes cast, to Staggs' 33.4 percent.

Brown's consistent opposition to government spending has earned him the title "Dr. No" from his colleagues.

Brown said his biggest accomplishment since joining the Assembly in 1978 was his role last year as the key Republican working on the overhaul of the unitary tax system.

Staggs promised to work for in-

surance reform, upgrade the quality of education in California and preserve the state's tourist areas.

Brown, 47, agreed that the quality of education needs to be upgraded, but said the decline was due to the administration of former Governor Edmund Brown Jr.

The most notable moment in the campaign, which proved little controversy, was a dispute involving the KCET-TV 56, which declined not to cover the 58th Assembly District primary debate because of a budget crunch.

Staggs, 54, who teaches history at Golden West College, criticized the station for choosing to ignore the assembly race in its own district.

Assemblyman Dennis Brown
Garners 67 percent of votes cast

67TH DISTRICT: Lewis defeats challenger

The Register

Republican incumbent John Lewis earned another term representing the 67th District in the State Assembly Tuesday by crushing Democratic challenger Ray Anderson.

Lewis received almost 76 percent of the votes cast. Anderson garnered just under 25 percent.

Lewis, 47, is chairman of the Republican Assembly Elections Committee. During the race, he spent much of his time campaigning, the campaigns of other Republican Assembly candidates around the state.

Lewis served during the just completed legislative session on the Assembly Ways and Means Subcommittee and Insurance, Revenue and Taxation and Housing committees.

The 67th District includes Tustin, Yorba Linda, Villa Park, Orange, portions of Anaheim and rural Orange County.

Anderson, the Democratic challenger, contended throughout his campaign that Orange County's snarled traffic is the most pressing issue facing the district. Anderson blamed Lewis for not lobbying for state funds to help correct the situation.

Anderson, 39, campaigned unsuccessfully for the Assembly seat in 1984. This time, he ran a low budget, grass-roots campaign geared mainly toward getting out stick campaign posters and expensive mailers.

John Lewis
Three-term Assemblyman

69TH DISTRICT: GOP's Frizzelle a winner

The Register

Incumbent Republican Assemblyman Nolan Frizzelle won his fourth term representing the 69th Assembly District Tuesday, easily beating Democratic challenger Jack Baldwin.

Frizzelle claimed almost 70 percent of the vote Baldwin, running in a race the Democratic Party virtually ignored, received just under 30 percent.

Frizzelle said he would use his victory to strengthen Southern California's share of Sacramento.

"We've had too soft of a touch for too long," he said. "I'm going to start raising a little hell."

Frizzelle, 60, said that protecting Southern California's water supply was the most important issue on his re-election agenda.

Baldwin, 50, is an Irvine computer retailer and a member of the state executive board of the California Democratic Party. He had criticized Frizzelle as an outspoken "do-nothing" assemblyman during the campaign.

He said his loss was "about what I expected."

"I do think we were able to educate people about his record, and what we have done is set him up for a failure next time," Baldwin said.

The heavily Republican district will within Orange County, including Irvine, Tustin, Villa Park and parts of Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Tustin and Westminster.

Assemblyman Nolan Frizzelle
Im going to start raising a little hell

70TH DISTRICT: Ferguson an easy winner

The Register

Republican Assemblyman Gil Ferguson administered a sound thrashing to Democratic challenger Jo Ann Ross in the 70th District.

He won almost 72 percent of the vote. Democrat Geoffrey Gray pulled in almost 28 percent.

Ferguson, 63, of Newport Beach, had predicted a comfortable margin of victory in what he called "the most Republican district in America." Ninety-two percent of its voters are registered as Republicans.

Ferguson said he prides himself on his Republican activism rather than his legislative efforts.

Assemblyman Gil Ferguson
Represents Newport Beach

71ST DISTRICT: Allen easily re-elected

The Register

Despite her opponent's claim that her work at Sacramento has been "frivolous," 1st District Assemblywoman Doris Allen easily won re-election Tuesday.

Allen, a Republican, earned 64.1 percent of the vote. Democratic challenger Mark Rosen garnered 31.2 percent of the ballots cast.

"I'm grateful the voters and constituents in my district have voted me back in office," Allen said.

Rosen said his race was $100,000 short of what he would have liked. The county's Democratic party, he said, is "in shambles."

"We never got it together until it was too late," he said.

Allen said she would like to rewrite the state's vocational education program to better serve the needs of those who don't go on to college.

During the campaign, Rosen attacked Allen's Sacramento role by bring what she said was the "mismanaged" department of Fish and Game under control.

Rosen criticized his opponent for dodging the issue even after the Legislature defeated her attempt to collect back taxes from commercial fishermen.

He accused her of missing important votes in Sacramento while she pursued "frivolous" issues, such as the Fish and Game matter.

Allen said that the Fish and Game battle was an important effort to make government fiscally responsible and accountable to voters.

Allen, 51, has served two terms in the Assembly.

Assemblywoman Doris Allen
Frivolous allegation didn't stick

72ND DISTRICT: GOP's Longshore ousts Democrats

By Dan Weikel
The Register

Republican Richard Longshore, a two-time loser in state Assembly races, defeated Norah Ana Mayer Daniel Grisset Tuesday and ousted the Democratic Bonita Bay councilmanning Assembly seat in Orange County.

Longshore received 55 percent of the votes cast in the 72nd District race. Grisset claimed 45 percent of the ballots.

Integrity was the basic issue — to versus mine — and he knew it," said Longshore, an Anaheim real estate broker and career Navy man who has logged no time in elected office.

"You either do your homework or you don't," he said. "He didn't, and it cost him."

Longshore was referring to two Grisset campaign mailers implying that the heirs of a Santa Ana family had many housing-code violations and had become a haven for migrant workers.

Manuel Taffolla's family confronted Grisset over the brochures, saying they were misleading and could hurt some workers have lived in their house. Grisset said the photos accurately portrayed a serious problem in Santa Ana.

Richard Longshore
Integrity was the basic issue

Grisset declined to speculate on his political future. He has another month as mayor. He has been on the council is up in November 1988.

Both political parties considered the contest one of the most important Assembly races in the state, and earmarked a considerable amount of staff and money for each candidate.

In 1984, Longshore was defeated by six votes. Assemblyman Richard Robinson, a Democrat, by 266 votes. Robinson left the seat to run against Rep. Robert Dornan for the 38th District.

32ND DISTRICT: Royce defeats Hoffman

By Dan Weikel
The Register

Despite a dramatic upset in the primary election over the Democratic party-backed candidate Francis Hoffman fell far short Tuesday night in the support needed to unseat Republican state Sen. Edward Royce.

Royce, enjoying the benefits of incumbency — money, party support and name recognition — defeated Hoffman in the 32nd Senate District race 66 percent to 34 percent.

"The situation has been reversed from four years ago when the district was considered a safe Democratic seat," Royce said. "We've worked hard to convince Democrats to change parties."

Hoffman, 37, an Anaheim attorney and Orange County Board of Education member, had run without formal support or financial assistance from the Democratic Party. He was able to mount only token opposition with a low-budget door-to-door campaign financed by a few thousand dollars.

In contrast, Royce raised at least $200,000 as of the end of October to pay for his campaign. Most of the money came from traditional Republican sources — business, banking interests, medical professionals and local developers.

Although disappointed by the lack of support, Hoffman remained undaunted during the campaign and was encouraged by his defeat of Stanton City Councilman Sal Sacinto in the primary by a 2-1 margin.

Hoffman and local Democrats believed Royce was vulnerable, contending he was an "invisible senator," unresponsive to his district, ineffective in Sacramento and favored special interests.

Royce, 35, fought back with claims that he was a solid and conscientious legislator, who has done well as a freshman lawmaker. He was first elected in 1984.

Sen. Edward Royce
Raised $200,000 for campaign

74TH DISTRICT: Frazee gets 87 percent

The Register

Republican incumbent Robert C. Frazee, who faced no Democratic opposition, ambled Tuesday to a fifth term in the 74th Assembly district.

Frazee, who did little to no campaigning, won almost 87 percent of the vote district-wide, while his Libertarian opponent, Don Ellis, garnered 12.6 percent.

He plans to continue as we have in serving the district, Frazee said.

The district includes northern San Diego County, San Clemente and southern Capistrano Beach.

Frazee said he would continue track his efforts in his next term on shoreline erosion and training opportunities for improvements of the district's many coastline parks.

During the campaign, Frazee said his most important accomplishment during the last term had been constituent services. He cited as an example his obtaining a $3 million grant to Carlsbad for shoreline protection.

Ellis, a physicist from Oceanside, acknowledged early in the race he had little to no chance of victory and ran primarily to publicize the Libertarian Party platform.

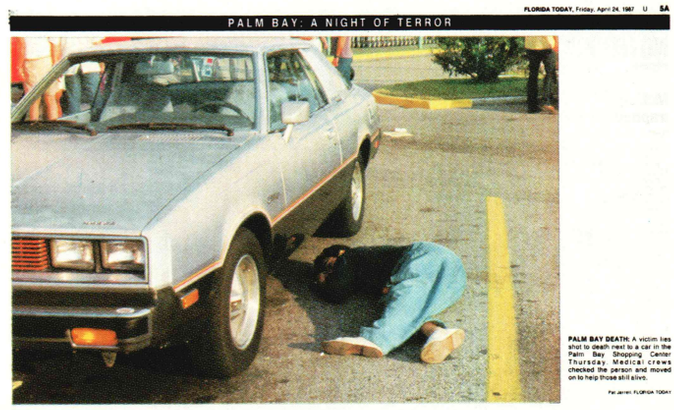
This year, as in 1986, the Democrats failed to muster a candidate for Tuesday's election.

In his last election, Frazee overwhelmed his Democratic opponent with 75 percent of the vote.



Robert C. Frazee
Glides to 5th term

Editor's Choice: Local



PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR

FLORIDA TODAY, Friday, April 24, 1987 U 5A

PALM BAY DEATH: A victim lies shot to death next to a car in the Palm Bay Shopping Center Thursday. Medical crews checked the person and moved on to help those still alive.

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

Eyewitness account:

'He was shooting anything that moved. He shot at the parking lot, shot at K mart, shot anything he saw'

FLORIDA TODAY

Joe Carnevale of Palm Bay went to Publix early Thursday evening to buy beer. His quick trip to the store turned into a nightmare as he heard gunfire, followed by loud screams, from within.

"I heard this pop, pop, pop," Carnevale, 24, said shortly after he and about eight other people ran out the back of the store at 4711 Babcock St. N.E. into some woods.

"I wasn't sure what happened until everyone started screaming and people started fading. Then I just started running toward the back, figuring he was coming this way. And he kept firing."

Carnevale said he and the other people who had run out of the store with him stayed in the woods for about five minutes and then ran across the street to an apartment complex.

"Some people wanted to stay there (in the woods)," he said. "We were out in the woods and we could still hear him shooting. Even when we went across the street we could still hear him shooting."

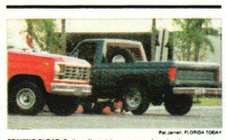
"There were so many shots. It sounded like there might be two people."

George Lanix, of Instant Images, in the same shopping center as Publix, gave this account from himself and the manager of Publix.

An elderly man barreled down the entrance of the center near K mart in a white Toyota. He squealed his tires and made a right turn and then pointed a gun at a woman who worked at the supermarket.

He didn't shoot her but then stopped the car and shot four people, one at gunpoint in the stomach. He hit one man in the left temple and then shot him again in the neck.

The man then careened around in the car to Luria's, another store in the Sabal Palm Shopping Center and started shooting inside the store.



Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

STAYING CLEAR: Police officer takes cover under a truck.

Photographer: Scene like 'war zone'

When FLORIDA TODAY photographer Pat Jarrell arrived at Publix in Palm Bay early Thursday evening she had no idea of the spectacle awaiting her.

"I just assumed it was going to be more of a routine crime scene. I had no idea it was going to be like this."

Jarrell arrived at Publix before the area was roped off by police. As she took pictures, Jarrell observed a man's body lying near a car.

"I walked up and saw the body lying there and it was real eerie because no one was standing around it.

"I felt like I was in a war zone. I failed to understand how it could be happening here in our own neighborhood."

Reported by FLORIDA TODAY Staff Writer Alice Moynehan.

Other witnesses told similar tales.

Gerard Franklin of Pet Palace of Palm Bay Inc., another store in the Publix shopping center, said he saw an old man with white hair and a beard driving a white Toyota.

The shots sounded like they were from a shotgun or automatic weapon, he said. "I didn't stay out to see the rest. I know it to be killed one person in front of the Publix.

Babcock Street and the shopping centers were crawling with police cars. I'm glad it's over. It looks calm now, but I still see people running for their cars."

Stephanie Call, of Allen's Hallmark Card and Gift Shop in the center, said she first saw the man in front of Eckerd Drugs, next to the Hallmark store.

"I could hear the gunshots, like an automatic pistol. He shot out the windows on a blue Ford Fairmont. It seems like there was more than one involved because I heard shooting at Publix and then at the Winn Dixie."

Witnesses said some people fled in their cars while others ran to the stores in the center.

Another witness gave a different account.

The suspect was wearing camouflage clothing and a military-style cap and carrying a high-power rifle, said Bob Jones, 20, the son of the manager of Linen Supermarket in the Publix shopping center. The 5-foot-11 man was standing in the street in front of Publix when he opened fire at random, he said.

Then got into a small brown car and drove across the street to Winn Dixie. "Like he just didn't care. Like he owned the damn place.

"There were so many kids and old people walking around that I was concerned about getting them out of the way.

"It's just been a nightmare."

Wayne Landry, 38, warehouse manager of Luria's in Publix shopping center, said the man was 5-feet6 to 6 feet tall with a medium build, gray hair and a beard. He was wearing a brown shirt and gray slacks and was 50 to 55 years old.

"He was shooting anything that moved. He shot at the parking lot, shot at K mart, shot anything he saw."

Another witness, Sandy Sharpe, an employee of the Movie Market near Publix, said: "I just saw him shooting and we ducked and came around the counter and called the police. I finally got up and locked the door. I am very scared right now."

Shirley Bunker of Palm Bay was going to work out at the Cosmopolitan Spa near Winn Dixie when the shooting occurred. "I was scared to death. The first thing that came to mind was the McDonald's thing" in California.

Bunker said she was just pulling into the parking lot when she asked someone what was going on. She saw people hiding behind their cars and heard a man screaming, "Get down."

She went across the parking lot to the Burger King and was hiding out with some people there, looking for a safe place.

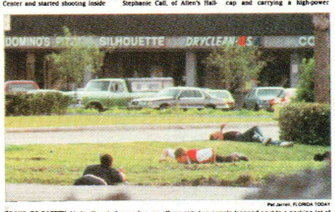
Looking around, she said she saw a bullet hole in a store front and some guy lying near it. Then everyone came out and said that everyone is, she said. She jumped in an ambulance.

"It's shocking, it really is. You don't think it's going to happen to you. I just hope they get him."



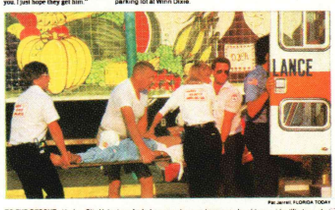
Tim Shaw, FLORIDA TODAY

TENSE VIGIL: Law enforcement officers stand ready to act in the parking lot at Winn Dixie.



Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

CRAWL TO SAFETY: Under threat of more fire, an officer aids two people trapped next to a parking lot of the Sabal Palm Shopping Center



Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

TO THE RESCUE : Harbor City Volunteer Ambulance workers and a passer-by aid an unidentified gunshot victim outside the Publix supermarket. Crews ferried victims throughout the night.



GANNETT — THE SPACE COAST'S NEWSPAPER — 35 CENTS

FLORIDA TODAY — PUBLISHED IN BREVARD COUNTY

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PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR
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FRIDAY, April 24, 1987

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IN USA TODAY

THOUSANDS PREPARE to stage one of the largest peace demonstrations since heyday of Vietnam War protests. Section A, USA TODAY.

BILL COSBY takes 10-second-old baby's desperate need for a liver to TV. Please turn your personal tragedy into hope for Jonathan Clark," Cosby says. Section A, USA TODAY.

For all the news from around the country and the world, see USA TODAY every day.

HELPING THE WOUNDED: Rescue workers try to help victims into a waiting ambulance outside a Palm Bay shopping center while ducking to avoid gunfire in the area.

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

Sniper toll: 8 dead

Palm Bay siege wounds 14; suspect captured

By FLORIDA TODAY Staff

Police stormed a Palm Bay Winn-Dixie at 1:30 a.m. today and 10 minutes later captured a gunman who had gone on a shooting spree that left eight people dead, including two Palm Bay police officers, and at least 14 others wounded.

The suspect, William Cruise, 50, of Palm Bay, was taken to the Palm Bay Police Department.

Armed with a high-powered rifle, the man began his trail of terror at 6:25 p.m., driving a white Toyota Tercel into the parking lot of the Palm Bay Shopping Center at Babcock Street and Palm Bay Road and firing at bystanders.

Following the shooting spree there, he went across the street to Sabal Palm Plaza and shot more people near Winn-Dixie before taking hostages inside the store, Palm Bay police spokesman Louise Brown said.

The gunman released two hostages shortly after 1 a.m. and one more 30 minutes later. "He said he didn't want to hurt any more women; then he let two of them go," Brown said. He then released his last hostage and police threw tear gas into the store.

"It was a slow, cautious entry," said Palm Bay Lt. Candice Lewis. The gunman was captured unhurt in the back of the store, she said.

Several people who had locked themselves in a freezer earlier were also then freed. They appeared to be unhurt but were receiving medical attention as a precaution, Lewis said.

Following the gunman's capture, police searched every vehicle near Winn-Dixie to see if any victims remained.

Police initially reported that two gunmen were involved in the attack, but later said there was only one gunman.

Some witnesses said the second man — who was captured by police — was trying to protect bystanders from the gunman.

The gunman was described as a clean-shaven White male, who looked to be in his 50s. He had on a khaki shirt and pants, said Howard Brock, whose girlfriend, Donna Gallo, was shot in the hip as they were driving away from shopping center at the corner of Babcock Street and Palm Bay Road in Palm Bay.

The shooting. He described the weapon as "a military-type weapon, a semi-automatic. He had in squeeze every shot off."

Thirty bodies were on the ground in the two shopping centers and sources gave varying estimates of the dead, ranging up to 12 people, Brown said.

By 2 a.m. today, 14 people had been treated at Holmes Regional Medical Center, three had been treated and released, six were in surgery or had been in surgery and two were hospitalized in satisfactory condition. Three people were pronounced dead at the hospital and five bodies were found in the parking lot of Palm Bay Shopping Center, Brown said.

Names of the victims had not been released. Police used an

See SNIPER, Next Page

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

SHOOTING VICTIM: Rescuers bind the wounds of a unidentified person outside the Publix

THE SCENE: Shooting started about 6:25 p.m. Thursday and ended around 2 a.m. today.

"I heard a couple of pops and I heard some guy scream, 'Oh my God.' There were two guys on the ground in front of Publix."

— Douglas Pollack, witness to shooting

Neighbors: Cruise a dangerous loner

By Mickey Higginbotham and Evonne Kaplan
FLORIDA TODAY

Neighbors of William Cruise, a suspect in the slaying of at least eight people in Palm Bay on Thursday, described him as a loner who had displayed unusual behavior as recently as last week.

Cruise, who has been a resident at 1363 Creet Road for two or three years, kept to himself and never spoke to his neighbors, said John and Johanna Nissley, who live two doors away. His house had been up for sale for about a year, they said.

But several neighbors said Cruise had exposed himself to their sons.

"He exposed himself to little boys down the street a few days ago and the police said they thought he was dangerous. We never dreamed it would come to this," said Cruise's next-door neighbor, Ron Stearns. "We had the first inkling of what turned out to be a massacre.

Palm Bay police were called to the neighborhood April 17 after Cruise allegedly exposed himself to some kids, Nissley said. Police reports were not available early today.

Ron Stearns, of 1582 Creet Road, said his 6-year-old son was approached by Cruise on April 17. Cruise asked his son for an obscene act and chased him in his car, Stearns said.

Stearns said an officer was called to the neighborhood but told Stearns he couldn't do anything about it because it was a weekend and it would be difficult to get with the State Attorney's Office. Police wanted to do a 72-hour psychiatric evaluation of Cruise, he said.

Cruise was arguing with two neighborhood teens Thursday afternoon because they were running across his lawn, Hall said.

All of a sudden I heard Cruise screaming and saw him drive his old white Toyota Tercel out of the driveway," Hall said. A teen-aged boy was playing basketball in his driveway across the street from Cruise's house when Cruise began firing shots at a car in the driveway.

The teen was shot in the upper leg or groin area, Hall said. The boy's father screamed, "Get an ambulance. David has been shot."

Hall said she then saw Cruise drive toward the Palm Bay Shopping Center, shooting and screaming.

Legislature OKs sales tax; Martinez signs bill into law

Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE — The Legislature passed a $761 million tax bill Thursday that would apply the state's sales tax to most services, a measure described as the biggest single tax increase in Florida's history.

The Senate passed the bill 24-14 and sent it to the House, which passed the measure 63-21 just 15 minutes after receiving the legislation. Gov. Bob Martinez then signed the bill into law.

"The longer you put off paying, the more it's going to cost you," said Senate Presidents Jon Vogel, D-Merritt Island. "This was an opportunity to take a bold new step and provide for the financing of both our operations and infrastructure."

Martinez supported the idea of expanding the sales tax to services such as advertising and fees charged by lawyers, accountants and engineers.

Services customized to be vital to the average consumer such as transportation, food production and health care were allowed to remain exempt from the sales tax.

■ Sales tax impact, 7B. 16C.
■ Legislative roundup, 8B.

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THE FAIRFAX JOURNAL
Springfield, Virginia
Dennis Fitzgerald


Inside:
FRIDAY HOME REPORT
FAIRFAX
THE Journal
Fairfax County's daily newspaper
July 11, 1986
WEEKEND EDITION
25 cents
The night Lorton burned
Flames rise above guard tower as fire ravages the Occoquan facilities at the Lorton prison complex.
Larry Roberts/Journal
Fairfax officials blame fed inaction
By ALAN FOGG
Fire at a glance
THE PRISON: The five dormitories at Lorton's Occoquan complex will be rebuilt, but officials could give no estimate to how much it will cost/A1
THE BLAME: Fairfax County leaders say federal officials are responsible for the fire at Lorton/A1
OPINION: The District of Columbia is not up to the job of running the huge prison complex at Lorton. See editorial/A10
THE MELEE: A wave of violence followed fire at Lorton prison. A total of 29 prisoners were injured/A12
CHRONOLOGY: An minute-by-minute account of Thursday's fire and melee at Lorton prison/A12
NEIGHBORS: Once again, residents in Lorton area are disturbed by violence at the prison/A13
Please see REACTION, A13
Search is on for beds while prison is rebuilt
By VERA TITUNIK
Please see JAIL, A13
OUTSIDE
Sunny weekend
TONIGHT: Partly cloudy, a 30 percent chance of showers, lows in 70s. SATURDAY: Sunny, a 30 percent chance of showers, highs in 90s. Today's records: high 99 (1936), 54 (1898).
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BIG BUCKS
The world economy undergoes big changes/A2
MUSICAL MEALS
Champagne and serenades during your Sunday brunch/B1
NEW NAME
Olmsted Building is now 3100 Clarendon/A11
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Clifton post office, firehouse may move/A3
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MONDAY: Preview of the Bobby Bowers golf tournament, in Sports

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MONTGOMERY JOURNAL
Rockville, Maryland
Lisa M. Griffis


Tomorrow USA WEEKEND Bad Bear Jim McMahon and a 'Patton' sequel
MONTGOMERY
THE Journal
Montgomery County's daily newspaper
THURSDAY
'You are looking at a miracle'
Boyds couple tell tale of harrowing escape after train demolished house
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"All the News That's Fit to Print"
The New York Times
Late Edition
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1986
A VERY SPECIAL DAY
Millions Watch Festive Harbor Salute to Liberty
FIREWORKS FILL SKY
21-Gun Salutes Thunder as Warships and Tall Ships Ply the Bay
SAILING TALL: Ships proceeding through the harbor, part of a nearly six-hour parade that delighted an audience of millions on land and on water.
STRIKE BY MINERS HITS SOUTH AFRICA
Workers at Diamond Company Seek Release of Unionists
Family Sails Amid History For a Moment
About New York
For Ronald Reagan, The Ceremonies Stir Pride and Patriotism
BURSTING IN AIR: Fireworks unveiling lurid but brilliant vividity for viewers at bench.
New York Relaxes as It Savors a Celebration
INSIDE

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Editors and Art Directors of The New York Times



Silver Award
EL NUEVO DIA
San Juan,
Puerto Rico
Carlos Castaneda



Fuego y dolor a media tarde

Regalo de fin de año. Un día hermoso, como para comérselo a dentelladas, sol tibio y brisa fresca, mar azul añil. Luz y ambiente propias de una postal. Sin aviso y a las tres y media de la tarde, según dan fe los despachos oficiosos, la muerte toca en El Condado. Revienta subitamente el dolor y el día tórnase en fuego que calcina los huesos. Han llamado a morirse en un día tan hermoso, en un lugar tan tibio, así, imprevistamente, dejando truncas las frases, los tragos a medio apurar, rota la risa de las fiestas navideñas, los planes abruptamente cancelados. Como la vida.

Por doquier rostros contraídos de dolor, olor de carnes chamuscadas. Los socorristas apretan el paso del drama, apuran sus rescates. Llegar a aquél piso, salvar aquella niña que no entiende que pasa a su alrededor. Precariamente atada con una soga, bajan desde un piso alto a una señora gruesa. El público que observa desde la calle queda transido de la emoción que matiza el rescate, del suspenso más espeluznante. La bajan con la sincronía de sus corazones y bendiciones.

Por un lado hay llamas y dolor y por el otro el valor extraordinario de todos los socorristas, de los policías, los bomberos, las cuadrillas de rescate de la Defensa Civil. Todos hacen su esfuerzo más solidario ante la tragedia, que ha sido el triste colofón al año.

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SUNDAY'S METRO

UPSTATE
BACK TO CLASSICS
Fall fashions bring back the old standards — style and quality. Cover story

NATION
CATCHING HIS PASS
Buffalo takes Jim Kelly optimism and runs with it. 17A. Bills game, 1E.

PEOPLE
ABOARD NEW SHIP
Captain Kangaroo rides airwaves again, on PBS. Page 1D

Sunday Democrat and Chronicle

SEPTEMBER 7, 1986 — ROCHESTER, N.Y. — $1.00 ($1.25 HOME DELIVERY)

SHIVERY
HIGH NEAR 60
DETAILS ON 13A

TODAY

Wings advance to playoff final

The Rochester Red Wings rolled into the Governor's Cup final series with a 5-1 victory over the Pawtucket Red Sox last night at Silver Stadium. The Wings won the best-of-five semifinal series, 3-1. Rochester begins the best-of-five final at best to Richmond tomorrow night. Story on 1E.

College football

Massapo State 24, Syracuse 17
Penn State 43, Temple 15
Rutgers 11, Boston College 9
Oklahoma 38, UCLA 3
Miami 22, Florida 19
Nebraska 24, Florida State 17
Tennessee 35, Cincinnati 21
Alabama 42, Vanderbilt 10
Auburn 42, Tennessee-Chattanooga 14
Mercyhurst 45, Brockport State 14
Newport News 19, St. John Fisher 10
Richmond 38, New Hampshire 12

Derailment spills fuel

WARSAW — Residents of six Wyoming County homes were evacuated last night when 21 cars of a 70-car freight train derailed, spilling 23,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

The train derailed about 7:40 p.m. a half-mile east of Route 19 where the rail line crosses Keeney Road, said John Priolo of state police Troop A in Batavia. Fifteen people living within a half-mile of the derailment were evacuated, he said.

The diesel fuel spilled when a Rochester Southern Railroad car overturned. Another car containing 9,000 gallons of the toxic chemical acetonitrile also overturned but did not leak, Priolo said.

State police and the oil spill unit of the Department of Environmental Conservation were cleaning up the fuel last night.

Reagan appeals for Daniloff

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan has appealed to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for the release of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, imprisoned in Moscow on a spying allegation, a senior administration official said yesterday.

The official said the message was delivered Friday. He said Reagan gave personal assurances that Daniloff was not a spy and warned of harm to U.S.-Soviet relations. Related story, 4A.

N.Y. LOTTERY

Yesterday's winning number was 000. The Win Four number was 4342. The Lotto 45 numbers were 2, 17, 27, 42, 43, 44. The supplementary number was 34.

INSIDE THIS MORNING

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- Education is tough for migrant kids, 1B.

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- Being a senior citizen means having time to "do your own thing," says one, 6D.

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- Two workers sharing one job get best of both worlds, 1F.

UPSTATE
- When it's time to relinquish your child to the teachers, Page 2J.

TV BOOK
- David Rappaport plays a little guy with big powers in The Wizard. Cover story.

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CLASSIFIED 8C | 10D STRADIVARI
DEAR ABBY 6C | 15A SPEAKING OUT
HELP WANTED 8D | 13C STOCKS
HOROSCOPE 6D | 13C TELEVISION
N.Y. LOTTERY 1A | 1C TRAVEL
OBITUARIES 14A | 10A TV CHANGES
CROSSWORD 10A | 9D WHAT'S GOING

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THE ACCIDENT THAT ENDED THE RACE/TWO FULL PAGES OF COVERAGE ON 8A, 9A



Less than a minute into race, the 41-foot *Team Apache* (left) plows into wave (center). The impact injures two people. Seconds later boat is afloat but swamped.

Over in a minute



Paramedic diver Craig Dunham, left, and competitor Gerry Billington from *Love It Again*, helping seriously injured throttleman Bob Saccenti from the wreck of his powerboat, *Team Apache*, as waves crash against hull.

3 racers injured when powerboat plows into wave near start of race

By Brett Avery
Democrat and Chronicle staff writer

SODUS POINT — Yesterday's inaugural Coca-Cola Offshore 212 International powerboat race was over in a few minutes — leaving three people injured, one seriously.

Less than a minute after starting into Lake Ontario, the 41-foot *Team Amoco* boat plowed into a wave, fracturing the skull of throttleman Bob Saccenti. Last night, Saccenti was in guarded condition in Rochester General Hospital.

The boat's driver, Ben Kramer was bruised but didn't require medical treatment.

A third racer, navigator Gerald Billington of Medford entry *Love It Again*, suffered unknown injuries after his boat stopped to help *Team Apache*. He was treated at Mayo Community Hospital in Sodus and released.

Team Apache, one of the largest of the 49 boats in the field, soared about 20 feet above the water before landing off balance and ramming its nose into an oncoming wave, an event known in the sport as "stuffing."

The accident eventually forced the cancellation of the race, the first of its kind on Lake Ontario.

The start of the race had been delayed nearly 40 minutes by 6-foot-high waves, which hampered medical and other official boats trying to get into

TURN TO PAGE 8A

Cold water thrown on all the hot hype

By Dena Bunis and Kinsey Wilson
Democrat and Chronicle staff writers

The hype for the "Hi-C Water" extravaganza had been intense.

Fans were promised powerboats streaking across Lake Ontario at more than 100 mph, action in the pits, partying on land.

But if you weren't paying attention yesterday, you could have missed the entire six-minute spectacle on the water.

"It's a little like going to a prize fight where the contender is knocked out on the first punch," said race referee Ralph Rodgers.

Early on, it appeared the race might come off as planned. The village began filling up with spectators — though not the tens of thousands organizers hoped for — race crews got the finishing touches on their boats, and fans lined the wet pits to watch the sleek machines being eased into the water.

TURN TO PAGE 8A

22 worshipers killed in attack on synagogue

2 Arab terrorists also die in Turkish massacre

By Knight-Ridder Newspapers

ISTANBUL, Turkey — A massacre by two Arab gunmen at Istanbul's main synagogue left 22 worshipers dead and linked running to "cut off the murderous hand" of whoever was behind the attack.

The two gunmen blew themselves up with hand grenades, officials said.

Three worshipers were injured. One of the 22 who were killed died at a hospital after the attack.

The only uninjured survivor in the attack at Neve Shalom Synagogue, 17-year-old Rafi Saul, described the carnage in which his father died.

The Sabbath service started. After a time an armed man came in and started firing all around. Everyone threw themselves onto the floor," Turkey's official news agency, Anatolia, quoted Saul as saying.

"The man, who had an automatic weapon, went on firing and he was speaking in Arabic to his friend. At that moment there was an explosion.

"I looked across from where I was hiding and saw they were starting to burn the corpses. They poured gasoline on them. I played dead and stayed still."

Interior Minister Vildirim Akbulut said the gunmen locked the synagogue's main door with an iron bar to keep worshipers from escaping.

Police said the attackers ran out of the synagogue but saw officers coming toward them, went back in and exploded gre-

TURN TO PAGE 2A

Balancing acts in high gear

Some area couples succeed in 2 careers

By Phil Eberzole
Democrat and Chronicle staff writer

WOMEN AT WORK

A more and more women enter the work force, many married couples in Rochester are coming to depend upon two incomes.

That means two careers and, often, two conflicting personal agendas.

For most of those couples, a bit of juggling is in order: of household chores, child-rearing activities and scheduling.

Three Rochester couples have found different ways of working it out. Here are snapshots of the way they balance work outside and inside their homes.

Few couples could be more egalitarian than Mark and Donna Mannion-Reed,

TURN TO PAGE 10A

As fewer and fewer Rochester-area women are able to work full-time in the home, mothers — and fathers as well — find it more and more difficult to balance the responsibilities of careers and parenthood. Today, the final part of the series, Women at Work looks at how families cope with dual careers. Additional stories on 1F

Award of Excellence

THE COURIER-JOURNAL
Louisville, Kentucky
Johnny Maupin,
Jerry Ryan

The Trophy. Appraisers have set a $55,000 value on this solid 14-karat gold loving cup with its horse-and-jockey statuette, but dollars don't define the real worth of this, the ultimate prize since Flying Ebony took it home in 1925. In the Derby's earlier years, winners took home antique silver pieces.



THE TRAINER

Whittingham's chase for elusive butterfly of victory finally is over in his 73rd year

BY DAVE KOERNER AND RICK CUSHING

Trainer Charlie Whittingham settled the elusive butterfly yesterday, catching him in his 73rd year after decades of wishing and hoping that some day he would stand in more sunshine than anyone else on the first Saturday in May.

Seconds after Ferdinand thundered through the homestretch to win the 112th Kentucky Derby, Whittingham paused to thank his trainer.

"I don't know how he made it," said Whittingham. "I guess the man upstairs was looking out for us."

Ferdinand, who broke from the No. 1 post in the 16-horse field, quickly became last. After a half-mile, that's where he was, as the 3-year-old colt had been pinched back at the start, nearly causing jockey Bill Shoemaker to stand up.

But Whittingham said, "I wasn't worried, because I knew he would finish well. I was hoping they would run fast enough up front that they would slow down."

The Derby victory was Whittingham's first in three tries. He was eighth with Gone Fishin' in 1968 and ninth with Divine Comedy in 1980. For the past 26 years, he said he wouldn't return until he thought he would leave with some roses.

"Not really," said Whittingham. "I didn't think something was missing (by not winning the Derby). But if you go anywhere in America and they find out you're a horse trainer, the only thing they ask you is, 'You ever win the Kentucky Derby?'

"You say no, and they say, 'I don't know where he trains horses.'"

The California-based trainer began saddling horses in 1924 and quickly began to stamp out some brawny credentials. He was Eclipse Awards in 1971 and 1982, seven times stood atop the nation's earnings list and was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1974. His best horses have included Ack Ack, Excelsior, Cougar II and Kennedy Road.

But there was no Derby winner.

"It's something I had never done and I said I wouldn't be back if I didn't think I could do it," he said. "But if I hadn't done it, I wouldn't have shot myself.

"But it is much nicer to win the race."

Ferdinand did the running and Shoemaker did the riding, but somebody put the winning combination together.

Shoemaker said to hand the kudos to Whittingham, who brought the horse to a peak with a 58⅘-second workout for five furlongs on Tuesday.

"I think Whittingham is the best horse trainer in the country," the winning jockey said. "He sent them tell him what to do. This is probably the best horse he's had in a long, long time. We thought early he would be a Derby contender.

"He ran a couple of disappointing races, but he was immature and green. When he got here (Churchill Downs), his training changed. When he worked with horses he ran right by them and he hadn't done that before. He'd run better here than ever in his life.

"It's the horse's maturity, but Charlie gave him a chance to mature. He didn't rush him, put blinkers on him or do something someone else might do."

But while Whittingham finally caught the elusive butterfly, the chase remains for Mel Stute.

Stute, 58, is the trainer of Snow Chief, who was yesterday's 2-10-to-1 favorite. He wound up 11th.

"I'm always prepared to lose," Stute said. "I ran 700 horses last year and 610 of them lost. But this is a little different.

"This race was very important to me as an individual. It's something I was really looking forward to. It's like if you run for president and get beat — you'd feel about the same way.

"I'd sure love to win one before I go. Charlie got his at age 73. I hope I'm around that long to have another crack at it."

Stute said Snow Chief stumbled at the start but quickly settled into running.

"He was two or three lengths off the lead — just where I wanted him," he said. "He just came up empty when he got to the top of the stretch."

Although jockey Alex Solis said he suspected Snow Chief might have suffered respiratory bleeding, Stute said the horse "came out of the race fine" and that plans for the future would be announced today.

For D. Wayne Lukas, who saddled 5-to-2 second choice Badger Land, the Derby lasted only minutes.

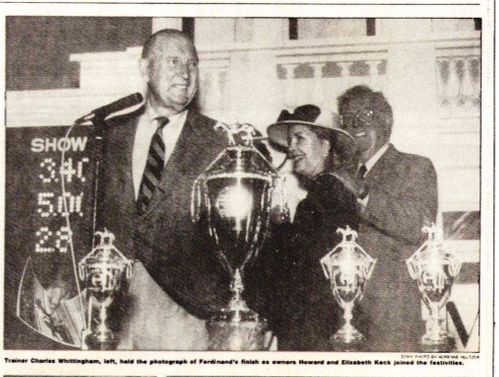
"We were eliminated in the first 100 yards," said Lukas. "He got sandwiched coming out of the gate and Jorge (Velasquez) had to snatch him up. I thought I saw his (Badger Land's) head go up in the air.

"Then he got hit in the hip in the first turn. You just can't overcome that kind of bad luck in a race like this. When you get pushed back at the start, you have to struggle every step of the way."

Badger Land was third after a mile but finished fifth.

Broad Brush finished third, and trainer Richard Small was smiling.

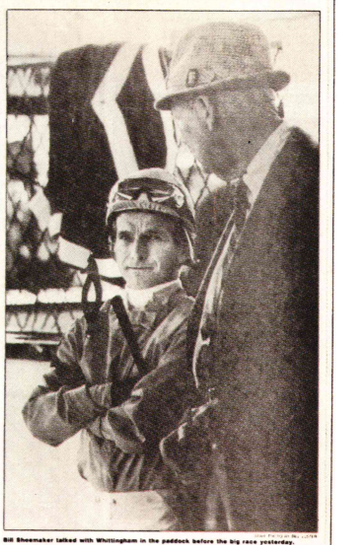
"He ran a super race. We're glad we came and pleased with the outcome," he said.



Trainer Charles Whittingham, left, held the photograph of Ferdinand's finish as owners Howard and Elizabeth Keck joined the festivities.



Whittingham joined Shoemaker as the jockey brought Ferdinand into the winner's circle following the Derby victory.



But Gary Thomas, who saddled Rampage to a fourth-place finish, was upset.

"We had a little tough luck at the start, then at the three-sixteenths (pole) the jockey (Pat Day) had to take up and I think that cost us the race," said Thomas. "We were two lengths from the lead, but the horses in front came over when my horse tried to get through on the fence."

Trainer Leroy Jolley was puzzled by the 10th-place showing of Mogambo.

"He just didn't run," he said. "He was way back all the way. There's not much I can say."

All the trainers said their horses appeared to come out of the race uninjured, and only one committed on his horse's future.

And that was Whittingham, of course.

"We have to run in the Preakness (May 17 in Baltimore)," he said. "It took us 26 years to get here. I have to go on from here."

Bill Shoemaker talked with Whittingham in the paddock before the big race yesterday.

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Rioters rampage in Huntington
Melee ends after three hours B1

THE ORANGE COUNTY **Register**

MONDAY September 1, 1986 25 CENTS

Air disaster in Cerritos

At least 70 left dead after Aeromexico jet, small plane collide over residential area

By Maria Cone
The Register

A DC-9 jet bound for Los Angeles and a light plane collided Sunday over a residential area of Cerritos, killing at least 70 people and torching at least 20 homes in the worst crash in the history of Los Angeles International Airport.

Aeromexico Flight 498 smashed into two homes, leveling them, and triggered a fireball that ignited at least 18 other houses. The smaller plane, identified as a single-engine Piper Cherokee Archer II, crashed in an empty baseball diamond at Cerritos Elementary School.

All 64 passengers and crew aboard the jet apparently were killed, including at least three Orange County residents. The three people aboard the small plane died immediately, said William Clevenland, a battalion chief at Buena Park Fire Department.

"There were just parts of bodies everywhere," said Paul Schultz, 25, a neighborhood resident. "One lady was still strapped in her seat, and her Aeromexico bracelet was still in her hand."

Officials could only speculate on the number of people killed on the ground, but three members of one family died when the jet smashed into their home. Some witnesses and other officials said they believe that perhaps 10 or more might people have been killed on the ground.

At least nine people on the ground were injured, including three firefighters and one sheriff's deputy who was shocked by an electrical line. Nine houses were destroyed, five suffered major damage, and two suffered minor damage from blown-out windows to gutted garages, said Los Angeles County Sheriff's office spokesman Drew Basey.

Jay Wright, an emergency nurse at nearby Pioneer Hospital, said about six people were treated there for minor burns and one for short bursts of breath.

"The people involved were either killed or got out very well," he said.

The orange and silver jet owned by Aeromexico, which is operated by the Mexican government, had departed from Mexico City bound for Los Angeles. Fifty-two adults, one infant, six children between 2 and 12 years of age, and six crew members were aboard the jet, Aeromexico officials said.

The small plane was demolished but did not catch fire or explode.

The two women and one man killed aboard the Piper plane had not been positively identified by late Sunday. Investigators believed the three were from the Torrance area and had taken off at a small airport in Torrance, said Sgt. John Yarbrough from Los Angeles sheriff's office homicide bureau.

Please see CRASH A3

Thomas Wood The Register

AT A GLANCE

What: An airliner and a light plane crashed in midair over a residential area of Cerritos, at an altitude of about 6,200 to 7,000 feet.

Where: Near the intersection of 183rd Street and Carmenita Road.

When: 11:59 a.m.

Description: The jet was descending on course for Los Angeles International Airport. The small plane was ascending from the opposite direction. Witnesses say the small plane crashed into the tailsection of the jet. The jet rolled and smashed into a house in Cerritos, broke into pieces and ignited several houses. The small plane sprayed and landed on its back in an empty baseball diamond at Cerritos Elementary School.

Aircraft: An Aeromexico DC-9 bound for Los Angeles from Mexico City and a single-engine Piper Cherokee Archer II, apparently from Torrance Airport headed for Big Bear.

Dead: All 64 people aboard the airliner, all three passengers in the Piper and at least three people on the ground. Officials said two of the deceased houses were believed to have contained 10 people.

Injured: At least nine people on the ground, including three firefighters and one sheriff's deputy.

Damage: At least seven houses destroyed and 13 homes damaged.

THE FULL STORY

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Chris Cavaris The Register
Aeromexico Flight 498 smashed into a Cerritos neighborhood and triggered a fireball that damaged or destroyed 20 homes.

Those who survived: They watched helplessly

By Edward Humes
The Register

A crippled Aeromexico jetliner with 64 passengers and crew members had cut a terrible swath of destruction through the Bixby-area suburban neighborhood Sunday, killing all aboard and at least three other people on the ground.

Some, like Real, were stirred to duty only to stand helplessly behind police barriers as firefighters hosed the flaming homes – seven were destroyed and 13 others damaged – and rescue workers searched in vain for survivors. The randomness of the disaster, leaving some homes untouched, others gutted, had Real wondering why he was so lucky.

"I guess I can't complain. The wife is OK. My two kids are OK," he said. "Others weren't so lucky.

"First we thought it was thunder," the 39-year-old Rockwell International mechanic said. "But I know what jet engines sound like. I heard it getting louder. Then the explosion. Then I realized what was going on, and we just picked up the kids and split. There was a lot of fallout, debris everywhere. The fire was intense, all over. It was like a war."

An hour after the crash, he leaned against a tree and stared at the smoking ruins that had been his house at 7962 Holmes St., just over the Orange County line. He wore only a pair of blue shorts. His wife's purse, snatched from the fire at the last minute, hung over his shoulder, forgotten.

As he stood, a firefighter, sooty and wet, approached with a bedraggled, brown dog in his hands, pulled miraculously from the flaming rubble.

"Rocko! It's you. You made it!" Real exclaimed, grabbing the terrified dog. A friend took the animal, cradling it, the only known survivor from the destroyed homes of this neighborhood.

"It's all gone, isn't it?" Real mused, referring to his home. "It was close. So close. We've only lived here a year."

Next door, at 7968 Holmes, the destruction was far greater. Real's home, though badly burned, was still recognizable as a home. The place next door, where a family had been in the process of moving in with the help of friends, was a leveled pile of smoldering wood, twisted metal and murky water from the tangle of fire hoses snaking down the street.

Two fathers had lost their families in that home. Real pointed them out, two dazed, blank-eyed

Please see SURVIVORS A3

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Gold Award
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
David Petro



Monday, September 1, 1986 The Orange County Register A5

MIDAIR COLLISION: DISASTER IN CERRITOS

Mark Thiessen The Register

Quiet neighborhood becomes war zone

Investigators leave the wreckage of the light plane involved in the collision. The plane crashed on the grounds of Cerritos Elementary School, killing all three aboard. Stunned spectators were kept behind fences.

John Blackmer The Register

Firefighters, above, work to cover debris on Carmenita Road in the subdivision where the crash occurred right, one of the residents hoses his property to prevent fire from spreading. Yvonne Hulley, far right, who lives a few houses away from those destroyed in the disaster, waits to hear news on survivors. My friends are in there somewhere, she said. At Holmes and Reva Circle, below, the destruction looked like a war zone

Don Bleckmer for the Register

John Blackmer The Register

Gary Hamada The Register

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More taxes favored in drug war
THE ORANGE COUNTY Register
TUESDAY September 2, 1986 35 CENTS
Piper's pilot had heart attack
Investigators still trying to solve crash mystery; death toll is at least 76
PATH OF DESTRUCTION
The neighborhood
Cleanup: Residents find they've become 'prisoners' in homes
Soviet-liner collides with freighter, sinks
Huntington police defend handling of riot, but council plans a review


A SPECIAL REPORT
DISASTER IN BRIDGEPORT
A11 FRIDAY APRIL 25, 1987
Medical crews respond quickly
Building technique called 'tried, true'
Lift-slab construction

Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
The Hartford Courant staff

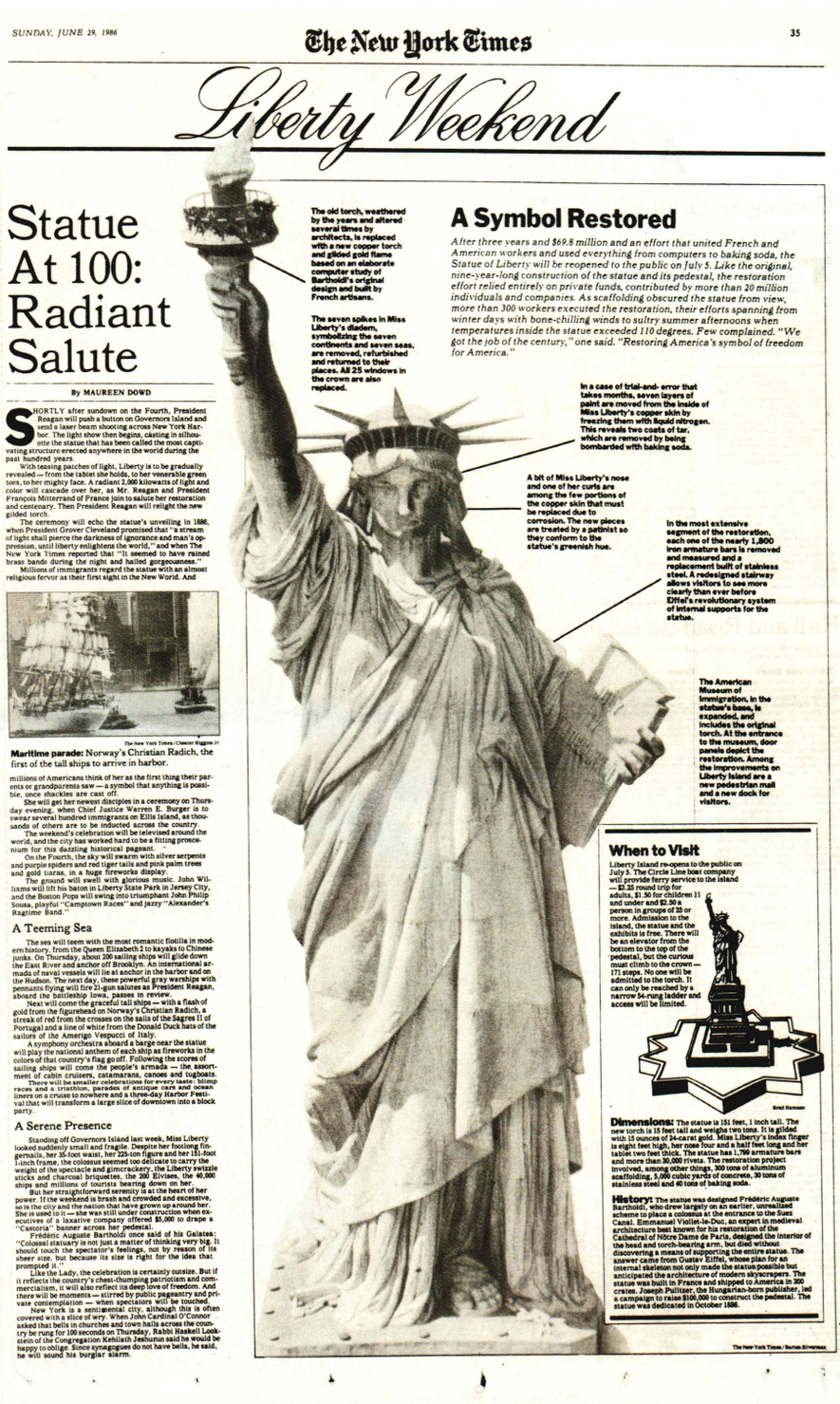

The Tower Commission Report: EXCERPTS
The President said he had no knowledge of the diversion of funds to the contras, prior to his conversation with Attorney General Meese on November 25, 1986. No evidence has come to light to suggest otherwise. Contemporaneous Justice Department staff notes of Lt. Col. North's interview with Attorney General Meese on November 23, 1986, show North telling the Attorney General that only he, Mr. McFarlane, and Vice Admiral Poindexter were aware of the diversion.
Panel: The roots of a problem
The Tower Commission said yesterday that the July 1985 funeral of Navy diver Robert Stethem, who was killed by hijackers in Beirut, was a key moment for President Reagan as he considered dealing with Iran and attempting to free the hostages.
Lt. Col. Oliver North, shown with one of his daughters leaving his house in Great Falls, Va., Wednesday morning, was sharply criticized by the Tower Commission for his role in the Iran contra affair.
Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, bears primary responsibility for the chaos that descended upon the White House, the Tower Commission said.
Eugene Hasenfus, captured in Nicaragua after the crash of an arms-transport plane, was part of a private effort to aid the rebels.
Part V
RECOMMENDATIONS
Specific recommendations: In addition to its principal recommendation regarding the organization and functioning of the NSC system, a number of steps can be planned by the participants, the Board and Congress to improve the process of policy formulation and implementation.
The National Security Act of 1947: The Commission recommends that the President consider a new statute that suggests and reaffirms in the general terms of the National Security Act of 1947 that deal with the structure and process of the NSC system. Executive branch officials should be encouraged to adhere to the Board that it remains a basic statutory framework for national security decision-making. It includes a balance between broad statutory and flexibility adequate to permit each President to tailor the system to his own needs.
As a general matter, the NSC Staff should not engage in the implementation of policy or the conduct of operations. Operational responsibility should be vested in the relevant departments and agencies that the President has delegated authority to implement. The Commission emphasizes that the NSC principals should not attempt to micromanage implementation and execution. But this has been done, the objectives of the Iran initiative might have been clarified and alternatives to the sale of arms might have been considered.
The Initiative Was Never Subjected to a Rigorous Review before the Cabinet Level: Because of the resistance with secrecy, inter-agency consideration of the Iran initiative was limited to the cabinet level. With the exception of the NSC staff and, after January 17, 1986, a handful of CIA officials, the rest of the executive departments and agencies were excluded entirely.
As a consequence, the initiative was never vetted at the staff level. This deprived those responsible for the initiative of considerable expertise in the bureaucracies that are routinely dealing with terrorism, on the actual act of conducting a diplomatic opening to Iran, and the plans from receiving a tough critical review.
Secrecy Could Have Been Unprofessional: The manner in which the Iran initiative was implemented and Lt Col North undertook to support the Contras are very similar. This is in large part because the President's wish for secrecy resulted in both cases the operations were inter-governmental, although the Board has much less evidence with respect to Lt Col North's Contra activities.
Finding the Iran initiative became a U.S. operation run by the NSC staff Lt Col North made aides of the logistical and operational decisions. He ranks but the operation through by Secret and his associates a network of private individuals who already participated in the Contra resupply operation. To this was added a handful of selected individuals from the CIA.
But the CIA support was limited. Two CIA officials, though alert at meetings, had a relatively limited role. One served on the point man to Lt Col North in providing logistics and financial arrangements. The other provided some of the basic CIA tradecraft and the intelligence assessments. By contrast, George Cave actually played a significant and supporting role. However, This George Cave was a CIA consultant, not a CIA officer, told the Board. George was paid by no one on the paper was working for no one but I think to the best of the knowledge George was working for Oliver North.
Lt Col North was the action officer for operations and agents who carried out the initiative. Lt Col North cut himself off from contacts and expertise from within the government. He relied instead on a number of private intermediaries, businessmen and other financial advisers, and foreign governments hostile to the United States. Some of these were individuals with questionable credentials and personally had personal financial interests in the transactions. Some of the intermediaries were previously complicated and involved in schemes and frauds. This arrangement also threatened to expose the risks that the initiative would run. Yet these risks were not recognized or adequately. Further, the use of Mr. McFarlane's private network in the Iran initiative linked those operations with the struggle of the Contras, threatening exposure of both operations if either became publicly known.
The result was a very unprofessional operation.
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The Tower Commission Report: REACTIONS
Following are reactions from key legislators
Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), minority leader:
"There's no doubts about it. [obscure] blunders were made. [But, there's no evidence that the president did anything wrong. The president didn't break any laws and he didn't cover up. I hope he'll demonstrate he's in charge now and dig into some of these details himself."
Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee:
"The president was not alert to his own responsibilities. His decision process was flawed, so the process was flawed. There were many other areas where there was a flawed decision-making process. Maybe history will show that Reykjavik was even more flawed. The president has to change some of his style. He has to become more involved. I think he can change and for the good of the country he must."
Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), ex-secretary of housing and urban development:
"There were mistakes made in sales of arms to Iran. However, it is important to keep in mind that the president was correct to [ask] want to have an opening to pool Khomeini Iran as well as to be concerned for the safety of hostages. What is indispensable is that the president was ill-served in not having a national security adviser of sufficient judgement and stature to have head off sales of arms to Iran, which clearly was a mistake."
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.):
"The report shows how far the president permitted himself to become disengaged from his foreign policy, and that is the heart of the scandal. The challenge now is for the president to reassert control of the presidency. Far too long, on the many vital issues in foreign policy and national defense, we seem to have had a commander in chief who has been AWOL. Delegation of authority in the White House must never become retreat from responsibility."
Sen. Barney Frank (D-Mass.):
"Basically, the report says that Ronald Reagan is incompetent. It's a total condemnation of his style of government. And the country has paid a price for it. It has made terrorism worse. Americans can't walk the streets of Beirut now."
Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.):
"When it came to the critical issue of diversion of funds to the contras, the commission said it didn't have hard evidence. This report is a damaging indictment against the secretary of state and the secretary of defense for not giving the president the information he needed. I don't think the president is going to be able to function so long as this story is on the front pages and on the television."
– John Robinson
Globe Staff
Panel: The roots of a problem
Appendix B
THE DISPUTE OVER THE 1985 SHIPMENT
McFarlane's account: In his first interview (Robert McFarlane told the Board he had inspected his contingency kit for the President before he entered the hospital for surgery. He found that it did not contain a signed document that would transfer all Nolde and Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to separate conversations. He also said he visited Regan at the hospital and told him of the terms of Reagan's directive. Later, he told the President that Robert C. McFarlane, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, Director of Central Intelligence William J. Casey and Regan. Minutes after the meeting, Regan informed the President that McFarlane had shipped arms to Iran in violation of the law. Reagan told the President he could not have done so and approved the transfer in advance.
On February 27, 1987, the President and Chairman Tower
President Reagan and John Tower shake hands after Tower's commission delivered its report on the Iran-contra affair yesterday.

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Boston, Massachusetts
Lynn Staley

Special Topics

Editor's Choice: Local

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Editors and Art Directors
of The New York Times



SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1986 — The New York Times — 35

Liberty Weekend

Statue At 100: Radiant Salute

By MAUREEN DOWD

SHORTLY after sundown on the Fourth, President Reagan will push a button on Governors Island and send a laser beam shooting across New York Harbor. The light show then begins, casting in silhouette the statue that has been called the most captivating structure erected anywhere in the world during the past hundred years.

With teasing patches of light, Liberty is to be gradually revealed — from the tablet she holds, to her venerable green toes, to her mighty face. A radiant 2,000 kilowatts of light and color will cascade over her, as Mr. Reagan and President François Mitterrand of France join to salute her restoration and centenary. Then President Reagan will relight the new gilded torch.

The ceremony will echo the statue's unveiling in 1886, when President Grover Cleveland promised that "a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression, until liberty enlightens the world," and when The New York Times reported that "It seemed to have rained brass bands during the night and hailed gorgeousness."

Millions of immigrants regard the statue with an almost religious fervor as their first sight in the New World. And millions of Americans think of her as the first thing their parents or grandparents saw — a symbol that anything is possible, once shackles are cast off.

She will get her newest disciples in a ceremony on Thursday evening, when Chief Justice Warren E. Burger is to swear several hundred immigrants on Ellis Island, as thousands of others are to be inducted across the country.

The weekend's celebration will be televised around the world, and the city has worked hard to be a fitting proscenium for this dazzling historical pageant.

On the Fourth, the sky will swarm with silver serpents and purple spiders and red tiger tails and pink palm trees and gold tiaras, in a huge fireworks display.

The ground will swell with glorious music. John Williams will lift his baton in Liberty State Park in Jersey City, and the Boston Pops will swing into triumphant John Philip Sousa, playful "Camptown Races" and jazzy "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Maritime parade: Norway's Christian Radich, the first of the tall ships to arrive in harbor.

The New York Times / Chester Higgins Jr.

A Teeming Sea

The sea will teem with the most romantic flotilla in modern history, from the Queen Elizabeth 2 to kayaks to Chinese junks. On Thursday, about 100 sailing ships will glide down the East River and anchor off Brooklyn. An international armada of naval vessels will lie at anchor in the harbor and on the Hudson. The next day, these powerful gray warships with pennants flying will fire 21-gun salutes as President Reagan, aboard the battleship Iowa, passes in review.

Next will come the graceful tall ships — with a flash of gold from the figurehead on Norway's Christian Radich, a streak of red from the crosses on the sails of the Sagres II of Portugal and a line of white from the Donald Duck hats of the sailors of the Amerigo Vespucci of Italy.

A symphony orchestra aboard a barge near the statue will play the national anthem of each ship as fireworks in the colors of that country's flag go off. Following the scores of sailing ships will come the people's armada — the assortment of cabin cruisers, catamarans, canoes and tugboats.

There will be smaller celebrations for every taste: blimp races and a triathlon, parades of antique cars and ocean liners on a cruise to nowhere and a three-day Harbor Festival that will transform a large slice of downtown into a block party.

A Serene Presence

Standing off Governors Island last week, Miss Liberty looked suddenly small and fragile. Despite her footlong fingernails, her 35-foot waist, her 225-ton figure and her 151-foot I-inch frame, the colossus seemed too delicate to carry the weight of the spectacle and gimcrackery, the Liberty swizzle sticks and charcoal briquettes, the 200 Elvises, the 40,000 ships and millions of tourists bearing down on her.

But her straightforward serenity is at the heart of her power. If the weekend is brash and crowded and excessive, so is the city and the nation that have grown up around her. She is used to it — she was still under construction when executives of a laxative company offered $5,000 to drape a "Castoria" banner across her pedestal.

Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi once said of his Galatea: "Colossal statuary is not just a matter of thinking very big. It should touch the spectator's feelings, not by reason of its sheer size, but because its size is right for the idea that prompted it."

Like the Lady, the celebration is certainly outsize. But if it reflects the country's chest-thumping patriotism and commercialism, it will also reflect its deep love of freedom. And there will be moments — stirred by public pageantry and private contemplation — when spectators will be touched.

New York is a sentimental city, although this is often covered with a slice of wry. When John Cardinal O'Connor asked that bells in churches and town halls across the country be rung for 100 seconds on Thursday, Rabbi Haskell Lookstein of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun said he would be happy to oblige. Since synagogues do not have bells, he said, he will sound his burglar alarm.

The old torch, weathered by the years and altered several times by architects, is replaced with a new copper torch and gilded gold flame based on an elaborate computer study of Bartholdi's original design and built by French artisans.

The seven spikes in Miss Liberty's diadem, symbolizing the seven continents and seven seas, are removed, refurbished and returned to their places. All 25 windows in the crown are also replaced.

In a case of trial-and- error that takes months, seven layers of paint are moved from the inside of Miss Liberty's copper skin by freezing them with liquid nitrogen. This reveals two coats of tar, which are removed by being bombarded with baking soda.

A bit of Miss Liberty's nose and one of her curls are among the few portions of the copper skin that must be replaced due to corrosion. The new pieces are treated by a patinist so they conform to the statue's greenish hue.

In the most extensive segment of the restoration, each one of the nearly 1,800 iron armature bars is removed and measured and a replacement built of stainless steel. A redesigned stairway allows visitors to see more clearly than ever before Eiffel's revolutionary system of internal supports for the statue.

The American Museum of Immigration, in the statue's base, is expanded, and includes the original torch. At the entrance to the museum, door panels depict the restoration. Among the improvements on Liberty Island are a new pedestrian mall and a new dock for visitors.

A Symbol Restored

After three years and $69.8 million and an effort that united French and American workers and used everything from computers to baking soda, the Statue of Liberty will be reopened to the public on July 5. Like the original, nine-year-long construction of the statue and its pedestal, the restoration effort relied entirely on private funds, contributed by more than 20 million individuals and companies. As scaffolding obscured the statue from view, more than 300 workers executed the restoration, their efforts spanning from winter days with bone-chilling winds to sultry summer afternoons when temperatures inside the statue exceeded 110 degrees. Few complained. "We got the job of the century," one said. "Restoring America's symbol of freedom for America."

When to Visit

Liberty Island re-opens to the public on July 5. The Circle Line boat company will provide ferry service to the island — $2.25 round trip for adults, $1.50 for children 11 and under and $2.50 a person in groups of 25 or more. Admission to the island, the statue and the exhibits is free. There will be an elevator from the bottom to the top of the pedestal, but the curious must climb to the crown — 171 steps. No one will be admitted to the torch. It can only be reached by a narrow 54-rung ladder and access will be limited.

Brad Hamann

Dimensions: The statue is 151 feet, 1 inch tall. The new torch is 15 feet tall and weighs two tons. It is gilded with 15 ounces of 24-carat gold. Miss Liberty's index finger is eight feet high, her nose four and a half feet long and her tablet two feet thick. The statue has 1,799 armature bars and more than 30,000 rivets. The restoration project involved, among other things, 300 tons of aluminum scaffolding, 5,000 cubic yards of concrete, 30 tons of stainless steel and 40 tons of baking soda.

History: The statue was designed Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, who drew largely on an earlier, unrealized scheme to place a colossus at the entrance to the Suez Canal. Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc, an expert in medieval architecture best known for his restoration of the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame de Paris, designed the interior of the head and torch-bearing arm, but died without discovering a means of supporting the entire statue. The answer came from Gustav Eiffel, whose plan for an internal skeleton not only made the statue possible but anticipated the architecture of modern skyscrapers. The statue was built in France and shipped to America in 300 crates. Joseph Pulitzer, the Hungarian-born publisher, led a campaign to raise $100,000 to construct the pedestal. The statue was dedicated in October 1886.

The New York Times / Burton Silverman



NIGHT FINAL

Sports: 'DEATH PENALTY' FOR SMU — Football barred for one year /F1

Food: FRUGAL GOURMET COMES HOME /C1

Economy: STOCKS UP 2.96 at 2,226.24 closing prices /D2

FAIR AND COLD — Tomorrow, high temperature near 30. For and cold tonight. Thursday, a little warmer. DETAILS, B13

25¢ The Seattle Times WEDNESDAY February 26, 1986

Stadium section collapses

No one hurt as 100-foot UW facility crumbles

Charges against Deaver blocked

Indictment delayed after challenge by special prosecutor

Arms deal a hostage swap, panel will report

N Reactor explosion safeguards planned

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Scene

A new attitude

Addiction dynamics

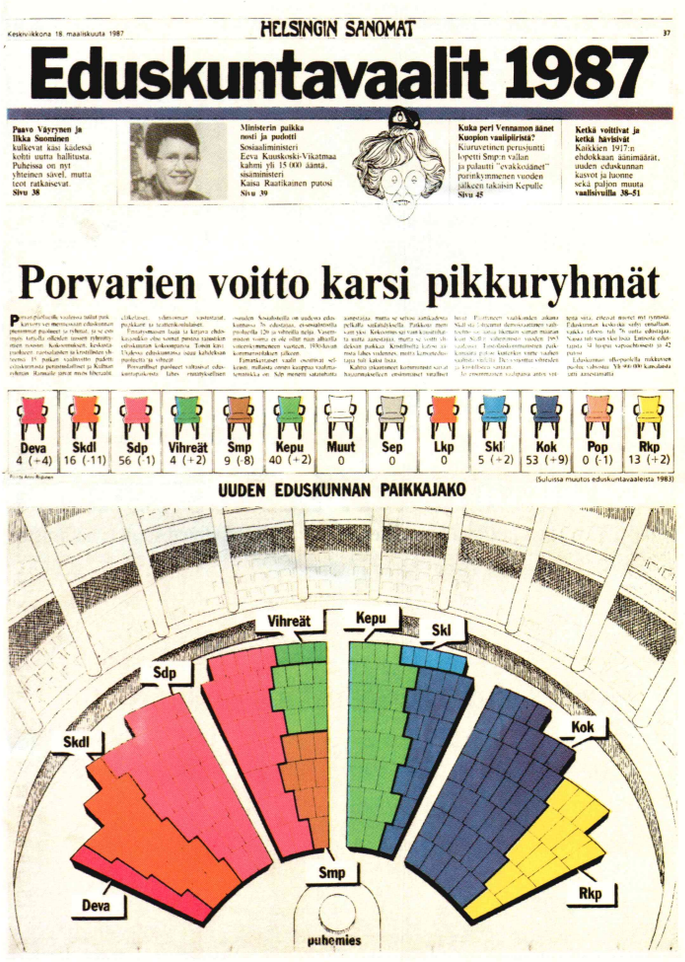
Will Brown push KIRO to No. 1?

Editor's Choice: Regional


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Editor's Choice: National


HELSINGIN SANOMAT

Keskiviikkona 18. maaliskuuta 1987

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Eduskuntavaalit 1987

Paavo Väyrynen ja Ilkka Suominen kulkevat käsi kädessä kohti uutta hallitusta. Puheissa on nyt yhteinen sävel, mutta teot ratkaisevat.
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Deva 4 (+4) | Skdl 16 (-11) | Sdp 56 (-1) | Vihreät 4 (+2) | Smp 9 (-8) | Kepu 40 (+2) | Muut 0 | Sep 0 | Lkp 0 | Skl 5 (+2) | Kok 53 (+9) | Pop 0 (-1) | Rkp 13 (+2)

(Suluissa muutos eduskuntavaalesta 1983)

UUDEN EDUSKUNNAN PAIKKAJAKO

Vihreät
Kepu
Skl
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Skdl
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Deva
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puhemies

Silver Award
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Helsinki, Finland
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Helsingin Sanomat, maanantaina 8. syyskuuta 1986

Tuhannet ja tuhannet jättivät jäähyväisensä Urho Kekkoselle

"Tulimme osoittamaan arvostusta Urkille"

Aamulla 120 tervehdystä

Taiteilijat rääväsivät

Ulkovaltoja kunnioittavia

Ulkovalloille kunnollisuutta

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LIVING TODAY

THE YEAR 86 IN REVIEW

Ins and outs of 1987

This coming year, look for Fergie, Farrah, fathers, families, Cybill Shepherd, and champagne

You can forget Republicans, Reeboks, British Royals, Cajun, croissants, and cocaine

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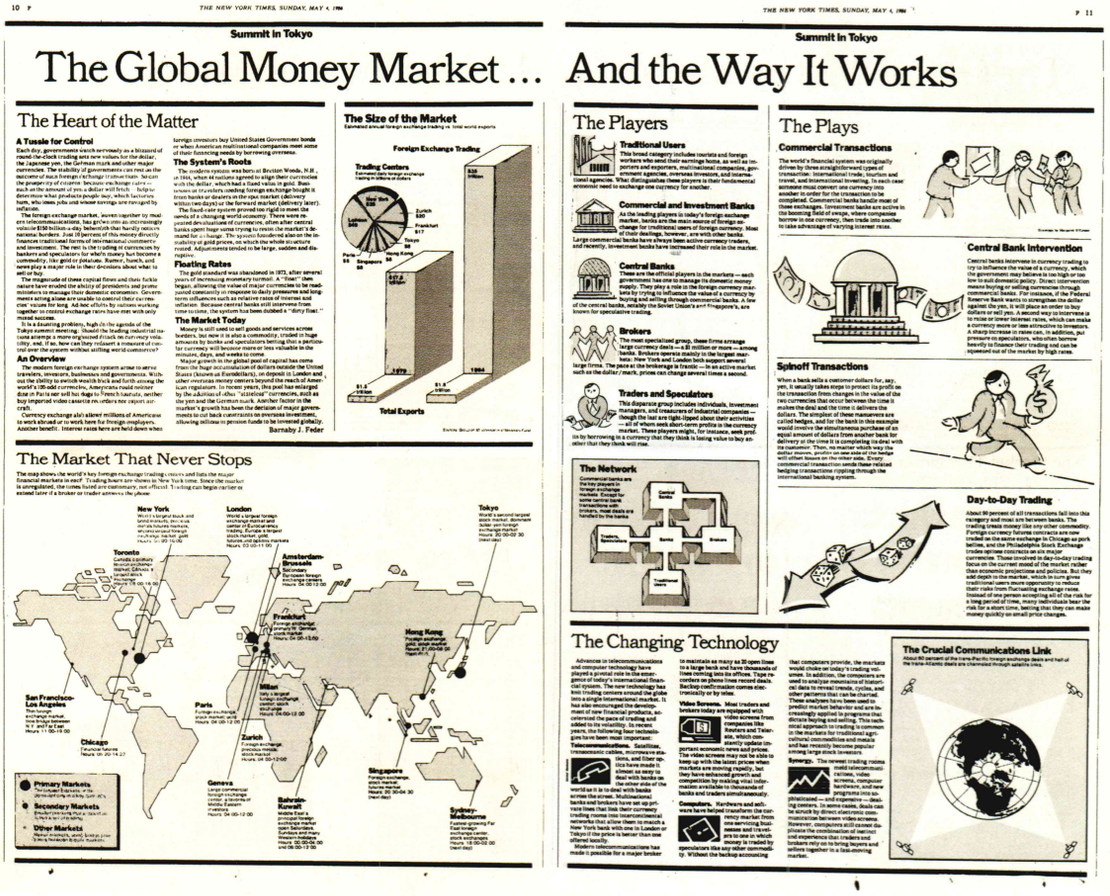
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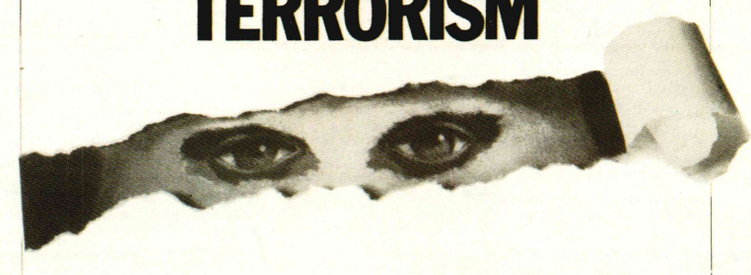
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Boston, Massachusetts
Robin Jareaux

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SPECIAL REPORT

UNMASKING TERRORISM



PART 1

THE FEAR OF FEAR ITSELF

Series by Rushworth M. Kidder

Boston

WHEN "The Color Purple" went to the Cannes Film Festival in France this month, director Steven Spielberg and star Whoopi Goldberg stayed home.

The Italian Open tennis tournament began yesterday in Rome, but there were no junior players from the United States: The US Tennis Association had decided not to send any.

A trade delegation from the state of Washington canceled a European trip just days before it was to have begun.

TWA is closing down its Cairo-Athens and Cairo-Rome connections; Pan Am has laid off 212 employees and canceled new services planned for the Chicago-Frankfurt and Los Angeles-Paris routes; and US travel agents are reporting 20 to 30 percent declines in trips to Europe.

The reason in each case: fear of terrorism.

In the past year, terrorism has made its mark on America as never before. A relatively small number of committed terrorists, operating thousands of miles from America's borders, have succeeded in changing the way the most influential nation on earth lives, works, and relaxes.

The present upsurge in concern began, perhaps, with the 17-day ordeal of TWA's Flight 847 in the Middle East last summer. Watching the hijacking unfold in lurid detail on network television, ordinary Americans were reminded once again how much they, too, were susceptible to terrorism.

Americans had seen plenty of terrorism before, of course. But much of it had been directed at government officials and other obvious targets. The takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran, Iran, in 1979, although of much longer duration than the TWA incident, involved diplomats, not ordinary folks. The truck-bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983, though far more lethal, involved uniformed servicemen.

> Terrorism, so often sponsored by nations and magnified by the media, plants seeds of fear throughout the world. And fear can imprison free men and women more surely than the stoutest walls.

But TWA 847 seemed different. Ordinary Americans from places such as Indianapolis, Little Rock, Ark., and Albuquerque, N.M., became hostages. The terrorists, given plenty of television air time, explained their deadly purpose with new force.

So the nation was already primed with concern when, in October, New York passenger Leon Klinghoffer was brutally murdered by the Palestinian hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro. The spiral of fright rose another notch when, in December, five Americans perished in the wanton massacres by Palestinian gunmen at the Rome and Vienna airports.

Could not *something* be done? Must the Western world stand by helplessly while trained terrorists strike out at will against innocent people?

The occasion for response came after a discothèque frequented by US soldiers in West Berlin was bombed April 5. US intelligence traced the cause to Libyan agents in East Berlin. On April 14, US planes bombed Libya.

Never before in the Western world's two-decade-long battle against modern terrorism had military force been directed against a government. Terrorism had moved into the big leagues.

Historians will long debate the wisdom of the Reagan administration's decision to send in the bombers.

Will the strike help limit terrorism, by sending messages that states supporting ter-

Please see next page

Illustrations by Rob Colvin/ Series design and graphics by Robin Jareaux

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION: a movement comes of age / 1

The nature lobby moves off the trail and onto Capitol Hill

Rising grass-roots activism and greater clout in Washington have buoyed environmental organizations. But the movement faces internal disputes over approach and tactics in promoting its goals.

By Donald L. Rheem, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

THE Sierra Club pushes Visa cards, the Natural Resources Defense Council spends more time in court than outdoors, and a group called Earth First! will not hesitate to sabotage a bulldozer or two to save a forest.

Environmental groups have come a long way from their humble beginnings. They are more diversified and have more money, more power, and more members than ever before.

Distinctions among the groups – both in philosophy and tactics – illustrate a movement that has matured and broadened with age.

New leadership in 10 of the 15 largest organizations within the last two years is just one indicator of the pace of change.

Perhaps the most notable trend within the movement has been the growing focus on Washington, D.C. The majority of press conferences, meetings, staff, and major news items occur in Washington. With the nation's capital as the center, the environmental movement's success depends more on legal and political savvy than kinship with nature.

Whether in the halls of Congress or before the courts, environmental groups have never been more powerful and effective.

Perceived threats to the environment by the Reagan administration have also swelled the membership ranks of many groups, adding to their clout.

But just as these groups are fast becoming cosy with the Capitol Hill power-lunch crowd, some corn-on-the-cob conservationists in the rest of the country are feeling frustrated and betrayed. Many of them are forming their own community groups, and others are taking matters into their own hands.

Several trends are emerging that will reshape the environmental movement through this decade:

- Growing political sophistication and effectiveness.
- Increased professionalism among staff and management.
- Close cooperation among groups.
- Broadened and more stable funding.
- More self-criticism.
- A groundswell of grass-roots activism.

These organizations are now staffed with people who have more in common with their typical members (upper middle class and well educated) than with the early founders of the movement. Instead of recruiting new members in backpacking shops and on college campuses, groups now rent one another's mailing lists, conduct market surveys, and queue up at wealthy foundations for big bucks.

While the groups themselves are becoming more distinct – each one carving out its own territory of expertise – they are also cooperating more.

George Frampton, the new president of the Wilderness Society, says that environmentalists have decided that "jealousy and fighting and competitiveness is hurting us.

Sure, [we] are going to be competing for money and members and media attention . . . but we are better off trying to work together."

The "Group of 10" – an informal organization of the chief executives of 10 major environmental groups – has been meeting regularly since 1981 to coordinate activities. As a result, many projects are now co-funded. Press releases are often signed by multiple groups, and the data at press conferences is usually shared by several organizations.

Challenges in funding

The struggle for funds has created new approaches to raising money.

"Public-interest groups almost by definition are in constant financial crisis," says Mike Clark, president of the Environmental Policy Institute (EPI).

To get around these problems, environmental groups have put a high priority on diversifying their income bases. Some groups are using bequest specialists, product catalogs, rental property; and even the selling of land once set aside to be preserved, as a means of generating new and stable sources of revenue.

The latest example of product marketing is the Sierra Club Visa card, which nets the club a percentage of all purchases ranging from 0.5 to 5 percent, depending on the item purchased. In the first two months of the program, the club pulled in $22,000, with only 14,000 cards issued. With more than 400,000 members, Sierra has enormous potential there. Several other groups are also issuing credit cards in a variety of programs.

In addition to the credit card program, the Sierra Club puts out a product catalog, which has increased profits 100 percent over the last two years. The catalog brought in $600,000 its first year (1982) and passed $2.5 million in 1986.

To some people, this sounds a lot like big business. But Joanne Hurley, director of public affairs with the Sierra Club, says the goal is to diversify its income base. She concedes, however, that some members ask, "How could you do this to John Muir?" Naturalist Muir founded the club in 1892.

Some within the environmental movement see these changes as a natural evolution – a maturation as the organizations simply become more professional. Others see it as a severing of the movement from its earthy roots and a transformation into bureaucracies run by eco-corporate lobbyists and professional managers.

One of the more vocal critics is George Reiger, a former editor with the National Wildlife Federation, who now writes on environmental issues. His concern began when he attended a meeting where the head of a large conservation organization was accompanied by his speech writer.

"I was appalled," he says. "The passion of these groups should come from the top, not from a hired gun." Mr. Reiger has since written about the salaries paid to certain environmental executives (over six figures), despite threats that by doing so he would be cut off from access to the movement's leaders.

While this new professionalism makes environmental groups look and act more like the corporations they have traditionally opposed, even the movement's critics concede it is more effective.

The question some environmentalists are now asking is: at what cost? Reiger says: "Some conservation leaders are so impressed with the life styles of the rich and famous . . . they lose touch with nature, outdoor recreation, and people in small towns who make $10 and $25 donations because that is all they can afford."

The EPI's Mr. Clark says, "The enticements of power are such that you get sucked into it. The danger is that if you don't remain accountable to the grass-roots groups, you simply become another lobbying firm."

Earth First!

While the big national organizations are busy working out their political and financial fortunes, a growing number of environmentalists have staked out a different battleground. Frustrated by politics and compromise, many have taken action into their own hands.

Their activity took shape soon after the publication of a novel entitled "The Monkey Wrench Gang," by Edward Abbey, in 1975. In the book, four characters meet on a river raft trip and get so disgusted with the destruction of wilderness areas that they decide to sabotage or, as some prefer to call it, "ecotage" human encroachments on the environment.

"The Monkey Wrench Gang" was much more than an action novel. It became the handbook of radicalized environmentalists who had tired of writing letters or waiting for Washington to act. "Monkeywrenchers" took their protest to the field, putting spikes into trees to damage chain saws, pouring sugar and corn syrup into bulldozer fuel tanks, and chaining themselves to trees and rocks. Although not a formal organization, a loose-knit group of monkeywrenchers called Earth First! now has supporters all over the United States. One of Earth First!'s founders edited "Ecodefense: A Field Guide to Monkeywrenching."

The book provides a listing of damaging activities, while describing true monkeywrenchers as nonviolent and ethical. It states that its targets are "machines and tools, not people." But lumber company representatives, even some Forest Service personnel, have referred to Earth First! members as terrorists. Mike Roselle, a founding member of Earth First!, counters this, saying that "the real terrorists are the ones destroying the forests."

The fact that Earth First! seems to attract a fairly broad spectrum of supporters reflects a growing feeling that traditional organizations and methods are not enough. Many Earth First! supporters dropped out of these groups because they felt unable to take more direct action. Perhaps more than at any time since Earth Day, Americans are concerned about environmental issues.

"People are more aware," says Wilderness Society president Frampton, that the issues "are not just luxury issues or leaf issues, they are issues that . . . relate directly to the quality of life and health . . . that affect the way people live, [for example] when they turn on the tap. . . . [The issues are] beginning to come home."

This growing public awareness, combined with a more sophisticated approach, promises to keep environmental issues at the top of the country's political agenda.

Next: How issues like toxic waste have prompted greater demand for legislation.

Behind the 'redwood curtain'

Arcata, Calif.

TIM McKAY has watched the ebb and flow of the environmental movement since 1975 from the Northcoast Environmental Center in Arcata, Calif., a place he refers to as "behind the redwood curtain."

"The biggest change in the last six to eight years," he says, "is the feeling [that working within the system is not working." Mr. McKay helped push through efforts in 1978 to expand Redwood National Park. "Out here, there is a tremendous sense that the forests are being sold to the highest bidder . . . too many decisions are made in Washington, D.C."

Lynn Ryan, a local nurse, joined the Sierra Club five years ago, and now serves as chairwoman. She leads something of a double life: working with the Sierra Club and as a member of the Earth First! group. "In the Sierra Club we shuffle a lot of papers around. That part is important," she says, "but Earth First! fulfills a desire for activism."

Bill Devall, a professor at nearby Humboldt State College and an Earth First! Foundation board member, is involved in another movement within the environmental community. He co-wrote the book "Deep Ecology," which describes a movement attempting to fuse ecological, philosophical, and "spiritual" approaches to environmental issues. For many, Devall's book offers a deeper foundation for what has become a largely political movement.

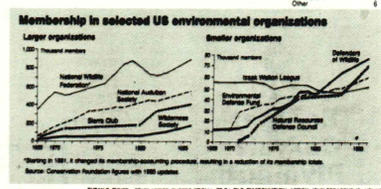
– D. L. R.

The environmental movement's 'Group of 10'

	Founded	Director's orientation	Budget in dollars (fiscal 1987)	Staff size	Headquarters	Primary sources of funding and percentages
Natural Resources Defense Council	1970	Lawyer	8.4 million	103	New York	Individual contributions 46 Foundation grants 46 Government grants, other 8
Environmental Defense Fund	1967	Lawyer	5.9 million	65	New York	Memberships 50 Foundation grants 36 Government grants 3 Bequests 4 Attorney's fees 1 Interest, other 1
Sierra Club	1892	Unified	23 million	225	San Francisco	Memberships 61 Mass appeals 30 Solicitations 8 Other 1
National Audubon Society	1905	Lawyer	26.5 million	265	New York	Memberships 37 Grants, contributions 23 Sales 19 Earned income, investment income 17 Royalties, mineral rights 2 Bequests, other 12
Environmental Policy Institute	1972	Community organizer	1.2 million	20	Washington	Foundations 60 Individuals 35 Other 5
National Wildlife Federation	1936	Biologist	58 million	452	Washington	Memberships 35 Publication sales 35 Foundation, corporate, bequests 17 Other 13
National Parks and Conservation Association	1919	Conservationist	2.85 million	38	Washington	Memberships 39 Individual contributions 24 Corporate, foundation grants 24 Bequests 11 Other 1
Izaak Walton League of America	1922	Environmentalist	1.40 million	28	Washington	Memberships 46 Foundations 15 Corporate grants 15 Member donations 9 Sales, bequests 9 Interest 6
The Wilderness Society	1935	Lawyer	8.0 million	84	Washington	Memberships 63 Foundations 25 Bequests 12
Defenders of Wildlife	1947	Natural resources manager	3.5 million	36	Washington	Contributions 42 Memberships 40 Bequests 6 Foundations 6 Other 6

HEIDI MACK AND LISA REMILLARD – STAFF

Membership in selected US environmental organizations



*During in 1981, it changed its membership-accounting procedure, resulting in a reduction of its membership totals.

Source: Conservation Foundation figures with 1986 updates.

SUSAN B. TYNER – STAFF ARTIST. PHOTOS (FROM L. TO R.): FILE; ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION; JOHN SPRAGENS JR.; UPI; UPI

National environmental milestones

Legislative achievements (italicized) will be discussed further in Part 2



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SPOTLIGHT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

MAPS/GRAPHICS BY JOAN FORBES
TEXT BY SABRA SCRIBNER

ABOUT THE REGION


President Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo

GUATEMALA

A civilian leader was elected in late 1985 after 30 years of military rule. The President must deal with a military accustomed to political power, a leftist guerrilla insurgency, widespread poverty, civilian demands to account for the thousands tortured and killed under military rule, and the repatriation of refugees who fled to Mexico.


President José Napoleón Duarte

EL SALVADOR

Since 1981, the US has sent military advisers and given $2 billion in aid to support the fight against leftist guerrillas, which now number some 4,000 to 6,000. In 1984, Duarte became the first democratically elected President in 50 years. The country has become increasingly polarized during the past three years, with right-wing business groups and political parties resisting Duarte's reforms. The seven-year war has drained the economy. Thousands remain homeless after last fall's earthquake destroyed part of the capital.


President José Azcona Hoyo

HONDURAS

Honduras, bordering war-torn El Salvador and Nicaragua, is the US's closest ally in the region. In return for almost $1 billion in aid since 1981, it has allowed the US to establish a strong military presence. US troops have helped build bases, roads, and airstrips. The US has held maneuvers with Honduras since 1982 partly in an effort to intimidate the Sandinistas.

Honduras is used as a base for Salvadorean and Nicaraguan rebels, with the contras' main camp situated on the southern border. Though the government has tolerated the Nicaraguan rebels, it has never formally acknowledged their presence. Border fighting has forced thousands of Honduran peasants to join thousands of Guatemalan, Salvadorean, and Nicaraguan refugees farther inside the country. Despite US funding, Honduras remains the poorest country in the region.


President Daniel Ortega Saavedra

NICARAGUA

Almost eight years ago, Sandinista revolutionaries overthrew dictator Anastasio Somoza, who was long supported by the US. In the first few years of Marxist Sandinista rule, the country saw a dramatic improvement in health care and education. But the burden of the five-year war against the US-backed rebels has drained the economy and led to the stagnation of many social programs. The government has suspended civil liberties, silenced the opposition press, and is at loggerheads with the Roman Catholic Church.

COSTA RICA

Unlike other Central American nations, Costa Rica has a history of democracy, political stability, and social reforms. It abolished its Army in 1949 and proclaimed neutrality in 1983. It opposes both US intervention in the region and the Sandinistas. Nevertheless, the region's conflict directly affects Costa Rica. The contras launch incursions from Costa Rica's northern border, and 250,000 Nicaraguans have fled to the country.

PANAMA

Panama is the home of the US Southern Military Command, which has been the coordinating point for US maneuvers in Honduras and a base for gathering intelligence on the Salvadorean rebels. Although there is a democratic government, the military effectively controls the country.

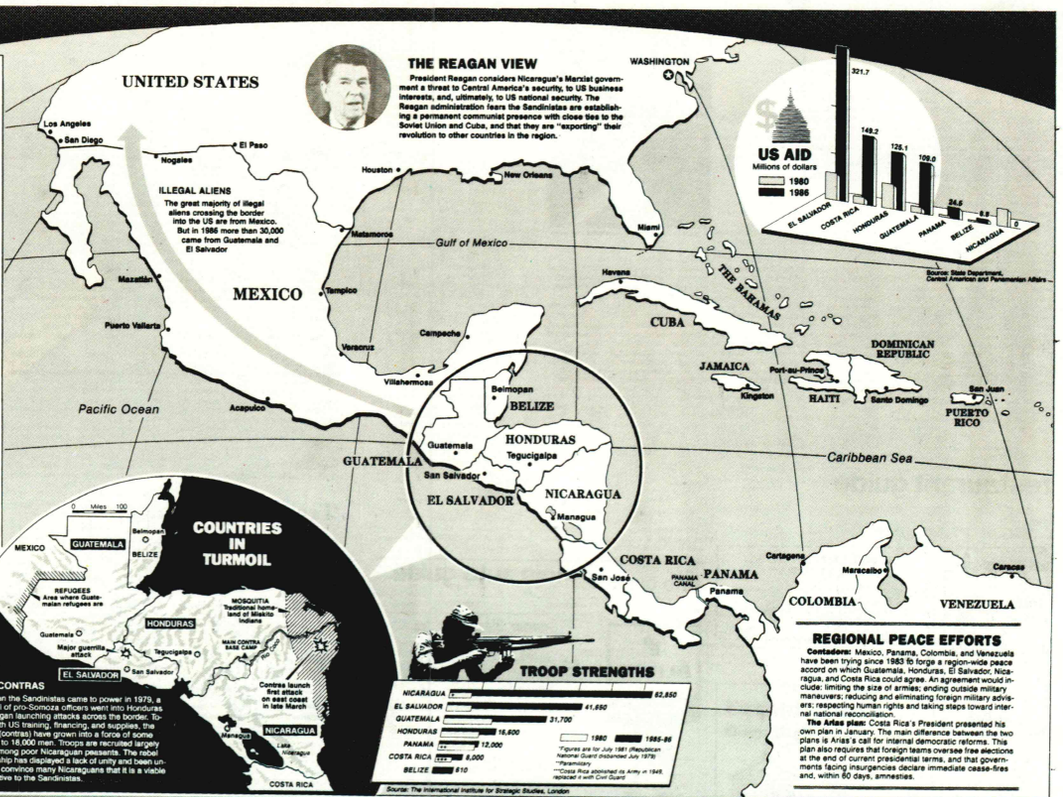
BELIZE

Six years after gaining independence from Britain, Belize still has British troops on its soil because of a territorial dispute with Guatemala. Belize remains neutral in regional conflicts.

PHOTO CREDITS: MELANIE STETSON FREEMAN, BANDPHOTO, AP, BANDPHOTO

THE REAGAN VIEW

President Reagan considers Nicaragua's Marxist government a threat to Central America's security, to US business interests, and, ultimately, to US national security. The Reagan administration fears the Sandinistas are establishing a permanent communist presence with close ties to the Soviet Union and Cuba, and that they are "exporting" their revolution to other countries in the region.



NUCLEAR POWER AFTER CHERNOBYL 2

Are new reactor designs the answer?

By Peter N. Spotts
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Driven by the notion that splitting atoms will remain a vital way to generate electricity, the United States nuclear industry is taking a close look at new reactor technologies for the 1990s and beyond.

Given public attitudes toward nuclear energy, especially after last April's reactor accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, the quest for next-generation reactors may seem a bit curious.

"The climate is not particularly hospitable for major new initiatives in the nuclear area," says Richard K. Lester, associate professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But there is an argument to be made for pursuing nuclear research at a politically feasible level. We shouldn't assume that the current public view is immutable."

Broadly speaking, current research is aimed at simplifying designs and improving the safety of large reactors. In addition, companies are exploring designs for small reactors that make extensive use of "hands off" safety techniques to cope with potentially serious accidents. The goal is to offer nuclear power plants that are safer and less expensive to build and operate, and that take less time to clear regulatory hurdles.

How fast any of these designs come on line depends on a host of related factors: demand for electricity, regulatory changes, the willingness of utilities to buy into new technologies, and the thorny problem of where to put high-level radioactive waste. Perhaps most of all, flipping the switch on new nuclear power plants hinges on convincing a skeptical public that they are safe and economical.

At present, the most widely used reactors rely on so-called light water as a coolant and moderator to ensure that the nuclear chain reaction is sustained.

In boiling-water reactors, the water in the reactor vessel is converted directly into steam, which is piped through turbines that run the plant's generators. The steam is then condensed, and the resulting liquid returns to the reactor vessel to begin its trip again.

Pressurized-water reactors, on the other hand, don't directly drive the turbines. Instead, the water in the reactor vessel is put under extreme pressure – about 2,000 pounds per square inch – to keep it from boiling away. The water is run through a steam generator, where it transfers its heat to a second "loop." The secondary loop's water is converted to steam, which runs the turbines. Water in the primary loop does not leave the reactor containment building, but runs back through the reactor after leaving the steam generator.

If a reactor loses its coolant, it shuts down. But emergency cooling must still be provided to carry off the heat generated by radioactive decay in the core. Without the ability to remove decay heat, the core could overheat and the fuel melt, releasing radioactivity.

Currently, the safety systems designed to provide coolant to reactors depend on complex networks of pumps, valves, and diesel generators, as well as coolant sources outside the containment building. These systems may be technically sound, but they don't give operators a lot of time to deal with a serious accident, such as loss of coolant, before the core is threatened.

Enter the alternatives. Each in its way tries to make better use of the laws of physics to buy time for the operators who must deal with breakdowns in the cooling system or a sudden loss of coolant in the reactor itself. These alternatives include:

Advanced light-water reactors. These represent evolutionary changes from current technology. In general, they try to put more water over the reactor core by deepening the reactor vessel or by building into the vessel devices that were once outside it and represented a potential source of coolant leaks. Some designs increase the physical size of the reactor core to ensure that if coolant is lost, the core takes longer to heat up. These changes, combined with simplified designs in related systems, make advanced light-water reactors (LWR) some 10 to 100 times safer than current LWR designs, says Alvin Weinberg, a nuclear specialist with the Institute for Energy Analysis.

High-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. These represent a more radical departure from water-cooled designs. They use graphite as a moderator, the fuel consists of uranium pellets encased in ceramic, and the coolant is high-temperature helium. The graphite core and the ceramic-clad fuel can withstand very high temperatures, giving reactor operators hours instead of minutes to correct conditions leading to an accident. The helium coolant does not become radioactive, and it doesn't corrode metal parts at the reactor's operating temperature. And because the reactor, steam generator, and related components are encased in solid concrete, a pipe break in the primary cooling loop won't result in a sudden loss of coolant. The thick concrete reactor vessel also serves as a good shield against the release of radioactivity.

Research is aimed at simplifying designs and improving the safety of large reactors. And companies are exploring designs for small reactors that make extensive use of 'hands off' safety techniques to cope with potentially serious accidents.

Because this type of reactor operates at high temperatures, a power station using such a design could generate steam for industrial use at the same time it was producing electricity, says Scott Penfield, director of planning and control at the Gas-Cooled Reactor Association, made up of 32 interested utilities.

Liquid-metal, fast-breeder reactors. These reactors use liquid sodium as coolants. With a boiling point of 1,600 degrees F., the liquid sodium can easily absorb the heat from the reactor without having to be pressurized. Because it's a metal, it also conducts heat efficiently. And if the pumps circulating the sodium through the reactor should fail, convection would keep the metal flowing through the reactor. Natural air circulation would also draw the heat away from the outside walls of the reactor.

Each design has its advantages and disadvantages. But industry analysts say that the various passive safety elements can be used to best advantage when reactor output is limited to less than 600 megawatts. The reason, according to Karl E. Stahlkopf of the Electric Power Research Institute's nuclear power division, is because passive safety design means working with larger physical dimensions – a much less daunting prospect when the reactors are small. By contrast, many of the reactors in use today generate power on the order of 1,000 megawatts.

General Electric and Westinghouse are exploring small light-water reactors that would rely on gravity, instead of pumps, to flood the reactor if it lost its primary coolant. In addition, their designs incorporate various passive schemes to get rid of decay heat once the core has been flooded.

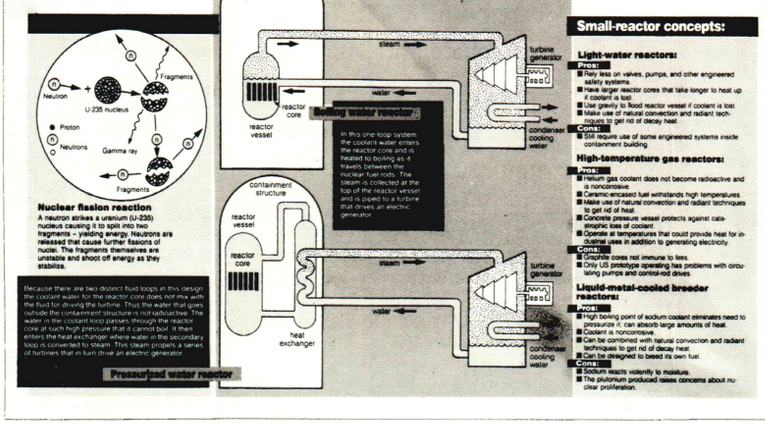
Proponents of small high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors say units can be designed so that if the reactor loses its coolant, the temperature of the core would never exceed safe limits. Indeed, the concept has earned a compliment of sorts from Robert Pollard, a nuclear safety engineer with the Union of Concerned Scientists. He says that if it's desirable for the US to build new nuclear power plants, a point he is not ready to concede, modular gas-cooled reactors would be the best technology to pursue.

As for liquid-sodium-cooled reactors, Yoon Chang, general manager of the integral fast-reactor program at Argonne National Laboratory, recalls an experiment conducted last year at a US Department of Energy liquid-sodium reactor in Idaho. "We shut down the cooling pumps at full power," he says. "The reactor shut itself down without any operator intervention" and natural circulation kept the core temperature within safe limits. "Any other reactor would have had a meltdown."

Next: Alternatives – feasible but not funded.

Series design by Susan B. Tyner, research by Heidi B. Mack, diagrams by Shirley Horn

How the fission process works



Nuclear fission reaction
A neutron strikes a uranium (U-235) nucleus causing it to split into two fragments – yielding energy. Neutrons are released that cause further fissions of nuclei. The fragments themselves are unstable and shoot off energy as they stabilize.

Small-reactor concepts:

Light-water reactors:
Pros:
- Rely less on valves, pumps, and other engineered safety systems.
- Have larger reactor cores that take longer to heat up if coolant is lost.
- Use gravity to flood reactor vessel if coolant is lost.
- Make use of natural convection and radiant techniques to get rid of decay heat.

Cons:
- Still require use of some engineered systems inside containment building.

High-temperature gas reactors:
Pros:
- Helium gas coolant does not become radioactive and is noncorrosive.
- Ceramic-encased fuel withstands high temperatures.
- Make use of natural convection and radiant techniques to get rid of heat.
- Concrete pressure vessel protects against catastrophic loss of coolant.
- Operate at temperatures that could provide heat for industrial uses in addition to generating electricity.

Cons:
- Graphite cores not immune to fires.
- Only US prototype operating has problems with circulating pumps and control-rod drives.

Liquid-metal-cooled breeder reactors:
Pros:
- High boiling point of sodium coolant eliminates need to pressurize it; can absorb large amounts of heat.
- Coolant is noncorrosive.
- Can be combined with natural convection and radiant techniques to get rid of decay heat.
- Can be designed to breed its own fuel.

Cons:
- Sodium reacts violently to moisture.
- The plutonium produced raises concerns about nuclear proliferation.

Why researchers struggle to unlock fusion's potential

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Ever since physicists at Britain's Cavendish Laboratory first glimpsed it in 1932, the possibility of mimicking the nuclear fusion that powers the sun has been a tantalizing vision.

The process would leave little hazardous nuclear waste. The principal fuel – deuterium (doubly heavy hydrogen) – is as plentiful as water, from which engineers can easily extract it. The other fuel component – tritium (triply heavy hydrogen) – would be made in a blanket of lithium as this absorbs neutrons coming from the fusion reactor. Lithium is also fairly abundant.

'Research is flourishing'

But for fusion to work on Earth, reactors must heat their fuel to at least 100 million degrees C. – some seven times hotter than the center of the sun. They must keep that searingly hot gas together long enough for significant amounts of fusion energy to flow.

Whenever research teams have thought they had that goal in sight, new difficulties have obscured it. But within the past year, experiments in Europe, Japan, and the United States appear to have put researchers close to their first major objective – energy break-even. Sometime this year or next, teams in each of these countries expect to show that their experimental reactors can, potentially, produce at least as much energy as they consume. They expect to actually demonstrate this feat within another few years.

Daunting task for physicists

US Energy Secretary John S. Herrington has called the present fusion situation a success. "A major milestone in progress toward the development of fusion energy," R. S. Pease of Britain's Atomic Energy Authority – agreeing with the understatement of an expert whose hopes have been dashed before – observes that the "research is clearly flourishing." And summarizing what, for experts, is the most important point, Dale M. Meade of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory explained that "what these experiments show is that physics is not the restriction," according to the journal Science.

Even the most intrepid experimenters find the physics of controlled thermonuclear fusion daunting. Two positively charged atomic nuclei, whose natural inclination is to flee from each other, must be brought intimately together. Once their electrical repulsion is overcome, they may react or fuse together to produce a helium atom. They release energy – some of which is carried away by a neutron – as they merge.

Grabbing nuclei with magnets

In the sun's center, a density 12 times that of lead encourages togetherness. But in typical experiments, the reacting gas, which physicists call a plasma, is roughly 100,000 times as rare as sea-level air. Experimenters must heat the plasma to high temperature so that the deuterium and tritium nuclei move fast enough – 2 to 3 million miles an hour – so they run into each other often enough to produce useful power.

Engineers also have to keep this mass of speedsters intact long enough for significant fusion to occur – about 1 to 2 seconds. Because the particles are electrically charged, magnetic fields can grab on to them. Fusion workers use some of the world's strongest magnets to bottle up their plasmas, which exert pressures of a few atmospheres.

Tokamac reactors

The currently favored design confines the plasma in a large doughnut-shaped vessel. The doughnuts that have made the recent progress are called tokamacs. That's a Russian acronym for "toroidal magnetic chamber." The European Community's Joint Europeun s in England, Japan's JT-60, and the Tokamac Fusion Test Reactor at Princeton, N.J., are giant versions of this Soviet invention. (The Soviets have not yet gotten their latest big tokamac to operate.) These vessels are large enough for workers to stand inside.

Experts don't expect to have a practical fusion power station until the second quarter of the 21st century. But they do feel momentum building toward that goal.

Over the past year, deuterium plasma in one or another of these machines has reached temperatures as high as 230 million degrees C. – 15 times the temperature at the sun's core. The combination of plasma density and confinement time has come close to that needed for ignition. The next step is to try for self-sustaining fusion by introducing tritium. Deuterium alone won't ignite under these conditions.

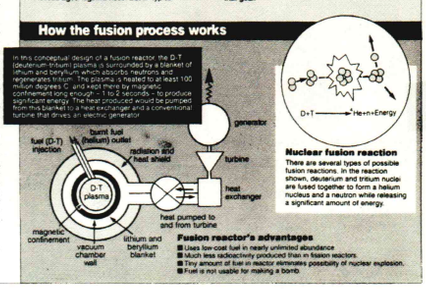
Miniature hydrogen bombs

There are other approaches. Laboratories in several countries use laser beams to compress fuel pellets to high densities. They, in effect, explode miniature hydrogen bombs. Many laboratories are also studying alternative tokamac designs and other types of magnetic bottles.

But for the moment, the main attention is on following up the major tokamac experiments with advanced machines that could explore actual reactor operating conditions.

Fusion experts don't expect to have a practical power station until the second quarter of the 21st century. But they do feel momentum building toward that goal.

How the fusion process works



Nuclear fusion reaction
There are several types of possible fusion reactions. In the reaction shown, deuterium and tritium nuclei are fused together to form a helium nucleus and a neutron while releasing a significant amount of energy.

Fusion reactor's advantages
- Uses low-cost fuel in nearly unlimited abundance
- Much less radioactivity produced than in fission reactors.
- Tiny amount of fuel in reactor eliminates possibility of nuclear explosion.
- Fuel is not usable for making a bomb.

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Boston, Massachusetts
Susan B. Tyner, Heidi B. Mack

REPORTAJE ESPECIAL


Tenancingo fue abandonada después de un fuerte bombardeo en 1982

¿UNA REVOLUCIÓN IMPORTADA?
IV


La hierba ha cubierto las calles de este pueblo fantasma. Las casas, aún con muebles, permanecen vacías

Pueblos fantasmas

Abandonan poblaciones completas

TENANCINGO, PERMANECIO AÑOS ABANDONADA. NI LAS AUTORIDADES NI SUS ANTIGUOS POBLADORES HABIAN VUELTO. EL PROYECTO DE REPOBLACION FUE INICIADO POR LA IGLESIA, PERO EL PUEBLO FUE NUEVAMENTE BOMBARDEADO

Por FRANCISCO DURAN


TENANCINGO, El Salvador, 7 de octubre. Los bombarderos y combates entre el Ejército y la guerrilla han obligado a los agricultores a abandonar poblaciones completas.

Tenancingo, una ciudad del departamento de Cuscatlán, es una de las 15 que actualmente están despobladas y que la Iglesia católica trata de repoblar mediante el Programa Fundación Salvador.

El programa consiste en ofrecer trabajo de reconstrucción de estas ciudades a sus mismos habitantes.

"Para que le voy a decir?, ha de querernos acordarnos de todo lo que pasó. Aquí donde hoy hay paz, hace dos años hubo un fuerte bombardeo de los dos bombarderos que se han negociado en esa población.

Relató que el 22 de junio de 1982 y el 13 de septiembre del presente año, helicópteros militares bombardearon y ametrallaron a la población por acusar con los guerrilleros que tienen controlada esta zona.

Dijo que en esta población los guerrilleros del FMLN hace un año entregaron a la hija secuestrada del Presidente José Napoleón Duarte.

"Aquí no se oye más que balazos, muertos y heridos", se lamentó el lugareño. Al momento que mostraba las casas abandonadas con todo y muebles, algunas de ellas con huellas de balas.

De no ser por la Iglesia católica, Tenancingo estaría deshabitado totalmente. Hasta ahora cerca de 10 familias se han preocupado por regresar a vivir, pero ninguna de ellas nunca estuvieron a vivir.

Las calles están cubiertas de vegetación, en señal de que ningún vehículo ha pasado por ahí. Cerca de 21 manzanas se encuentran solas. Los pocos hombres que hay trabajan en recuperar el pueblo y en talleres de artesanía.

Delores Lopez dijo que los habitantes no se han querido regresar porque no se quieren más violencia, pero culpan al Ejército de los bombardeos.

"Los guerrilleros llegaban a esta población a comprar sus alimentos", contestó, "y el Ejército creyó que aquí estaban ellos, por lo que nos bombardeó.

"No se hacían el combate, ni para dejar de disparar en el tiempo, el cual quedó destruido, porque decían que allí se ocultaban los guerrilleros.

Esa madrugada en sábanas donde correr, porque las balas de los helicópteros son ensordecedoras y la única luz era la del fuego que consumía casas y vehículos".

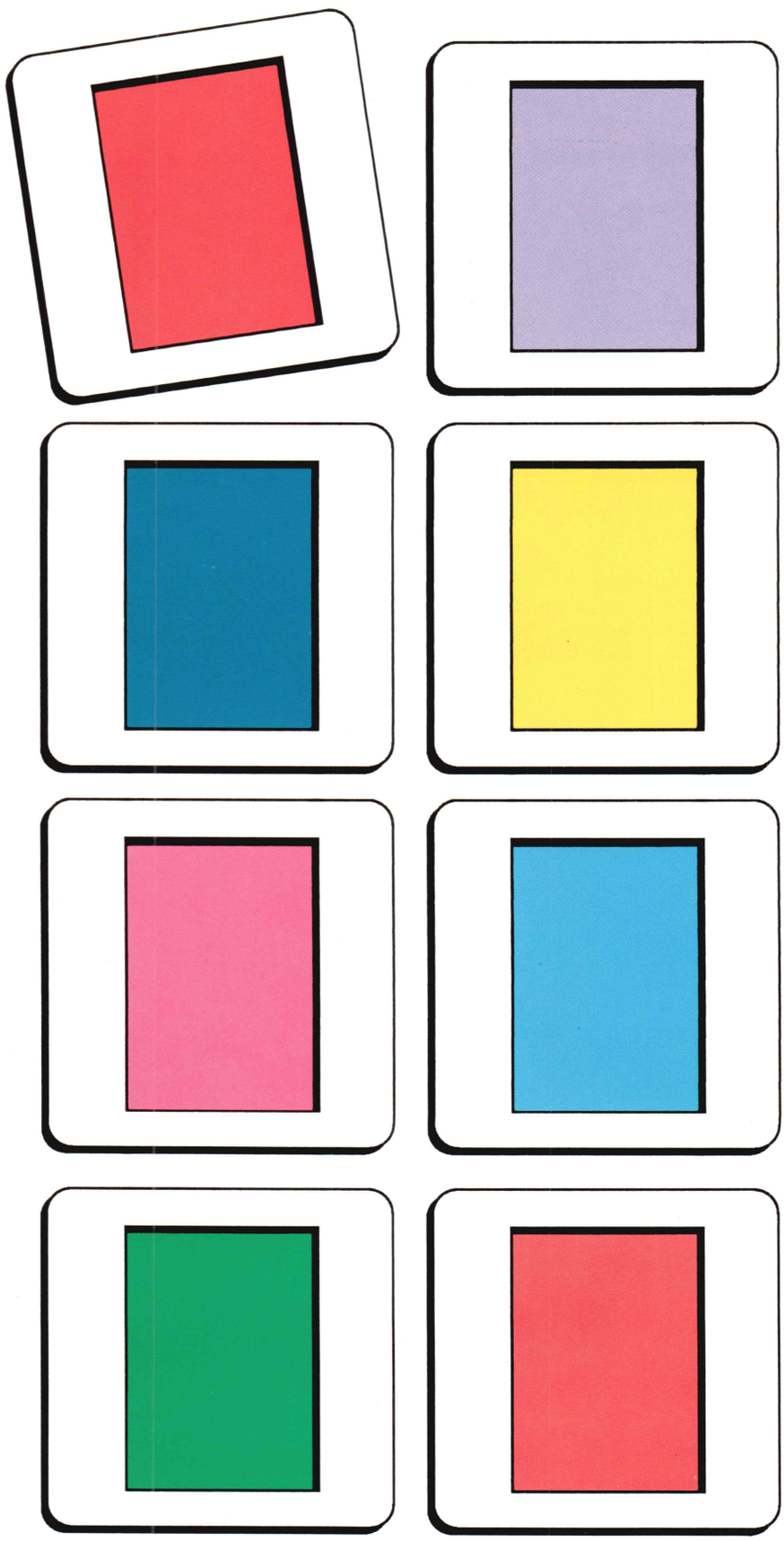
El testigo relató que los soldados violaron a varias mujeres y mataron a dos por los soldados e interrogados para saber su relación con los guerrilleros.

Mencionó que cuando eran acumulados en una calle y los habitantes decían todos eran guerrilleros, pero abandonan los cuerpos de señores y niños. Quizá por eso aquí nadie les quiere", afirmó.

Esa misma mañana, después

CHAPTER 2

Feature Sections



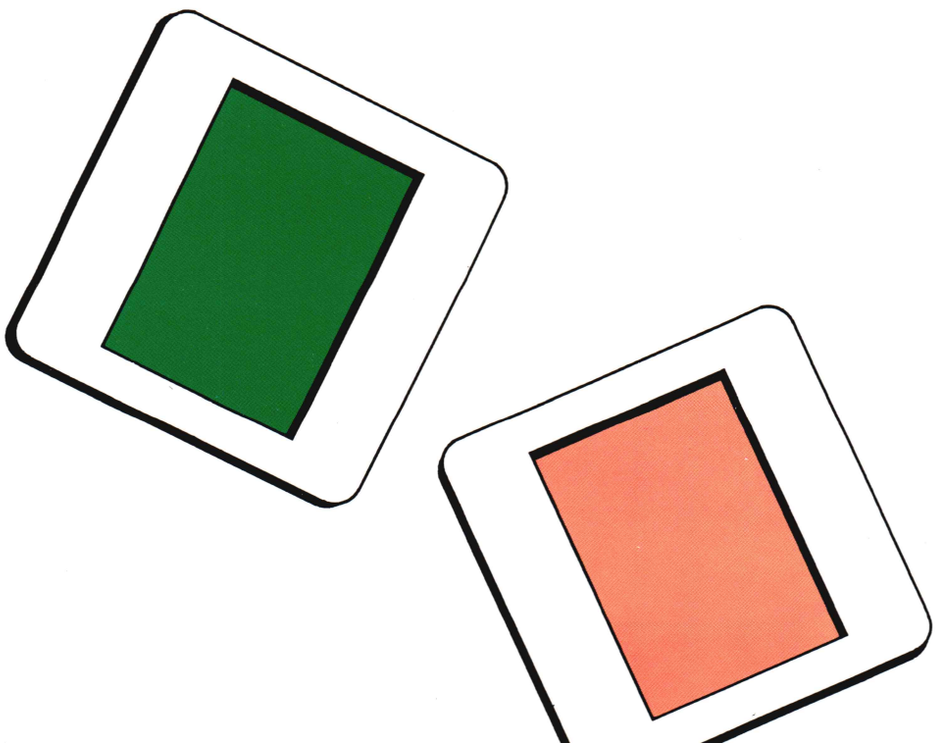
Regularly Appearing Sections

Page Design

"There's a sense of excitement to the work. Whoever was putting together the pages was excited—the editor, photographer, designer—they were all having a great day."

CHRISTIE BRADFORD

Some judgments reflected basic disagreements about the relationship between presentation and information. For example, this exchange took place between two judges in the Feature Sections category over a page of type that was heavily color-screened:
N. Christian Anderson: "This is not a well-designed page."
Robert Lockwood: "I think it's very ambitious, and its failure is one of reaching a little farther, which should be balanced by too many entries which don't reach far enough."
N. Christian Anderson: "I agree with you that it's ambitious, but if the reader picks it up and it's illegible, if the reader can't get the information, then the page is not successful."



Regularly Appearing Sections

Opinion, Commentary

Award of Excellence
THE DENVER POST
Denver, Colorado
Paul M. Keebler,
Eddie Thomas,
Andy Rogers



The Denver Post/Sunday, January 11, 1987 3G

Father and son harvest a healthy crop of wheat on a private farm in eastern Poland; it's a two-man job — father drives the tractor and son stacks the sheaves.

Summer HARVEST

By American standards, Polish farmers have it tough. Equipment is antiquated. Some harvesting is still done by hand. But by Polish standards, the farmers live at the edge of a cornucopia. They have an abundance of fresh food. They have elbow room, personal transportation, independence — a fullness of life that I tasted on a blistering August day when I helped harvest wheat on a friend's farm.

My friend, Marian, is extremely proud of his farm and his family. Like many farmers, he has a second job. He works two 24-hour shifts a week in a nearby city, then spends the rest of the week on his farm.

We started the day at 6 a.m. Following a big breakfast of bread, sausage, tomatoes, eggs and tea we headed out to the four-hectare (10-acre) field. The first six hours were wretchedly hot, and the water bottle was passed back and forth among the seven of us, five members of Marian's family, an elderly neighbor lady, and myself.

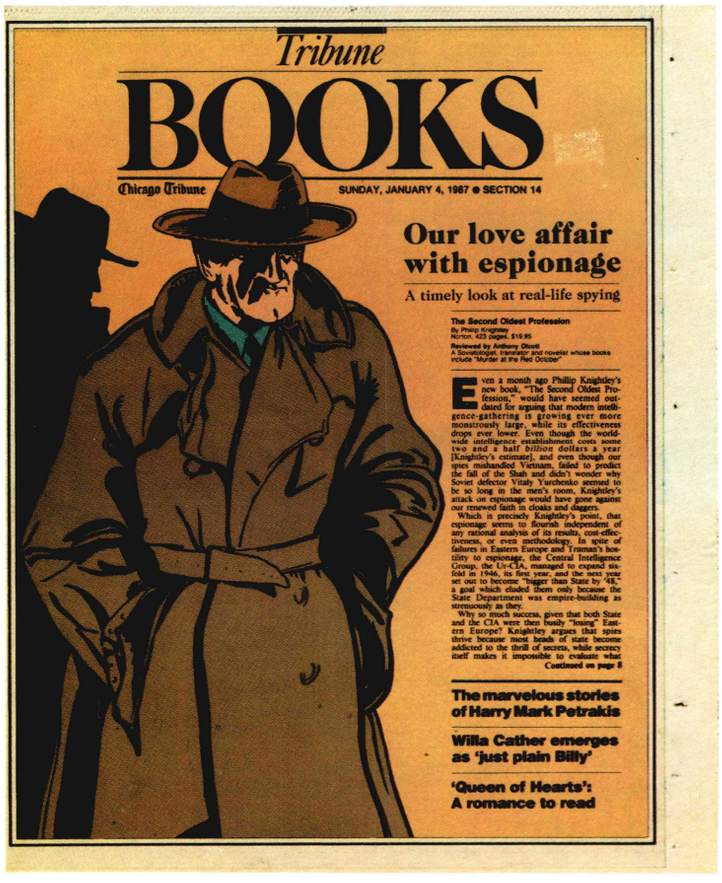
The neighbor showed me how to bundle the cut wheat. She asked which region of Poland I was from. I said I was an American. She was astounded and smiled broadly. For the rest of the day she would stare at me, smile, shake her head, and say, "United States."

Young and old turn out for the back-breaking job of gathering potatoes on a small family farm in southern Poland.

Water slakes the raging thirst of a young man during a blistering August harvest.

Youths 'borrow' some apples from the state orchard.

Award of Excellence
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Chicago, Illinois
Tom Heinz



Tribune
BOOKS
Chicago Tribune SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1987 ● SECTION 14

Our love affair with espionage

A timely look at real-life spying

The Second Oldest Profession
By Phillip Knightley
Norton, 425 pages, $19.95
Reviewed by Anthony Olcott
A Soviet-origin, translator and novelist whose books include "Murder at the Red October"

Even a month ago Phillip Knightley's new book, "The Second Oldest Profession," would have seemed outdated for arguing that modern intelligence-gathering is growing ever more monstrously large, while its effectiveness drops ever lower. Even though the world-wide intelligence establishment costs some two and a half *billion* dollars a year [Knightley's estimate], and even though our spies mishandled Vietnam, failed to predict the fall of the Shah and didn't wonder why Soviet defector Vitaly Yurchenko seemed to be so long in the men's room, Knightley's attack on espionage would have gone against our renewed faith in cloaks and daggers.

Which is precisely Knightley's point, that espionage seems to flourish independent of any rational analysis of its results, cost-effectiveness, or even methodology. In spite of failures in Eastern Europe and Truman's hostility to espionage, the Central Intelligence Group, the Ur-CIA, managed to expand six-fold in 1946, its first year, and the next year set out to become "bigger than State by '48," a goal which eluded them only because the State Department was empire-building as strenuously as they.

Why so much success, given that both State and the CIA were then busily "losing" Eastern Europe? Knightley argues that spies thrive because most heads of state become addicted to the thrill of secrets, while secrecy itself makes it impossible to evaluate what

Continued on page 8

The marvelous stories of Harry Mark Petrakis

Willa Cather emerges as 'just plain Billy'

'Queen of Hearts': A romance to read



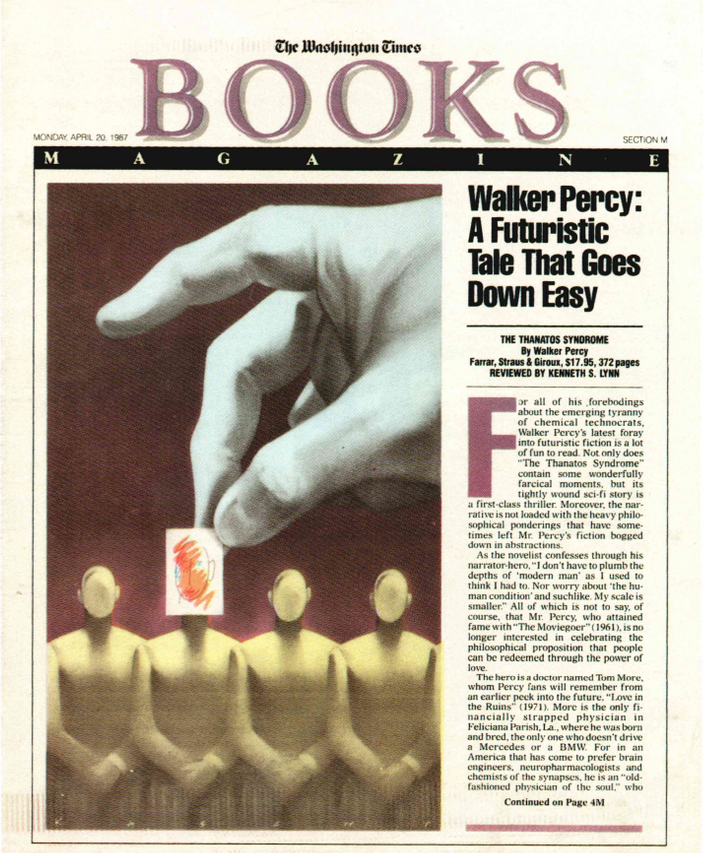
Award of Excellence
SAN DIEGO UNION
San Diego,
California
Ken Marshall,
Bill Evans



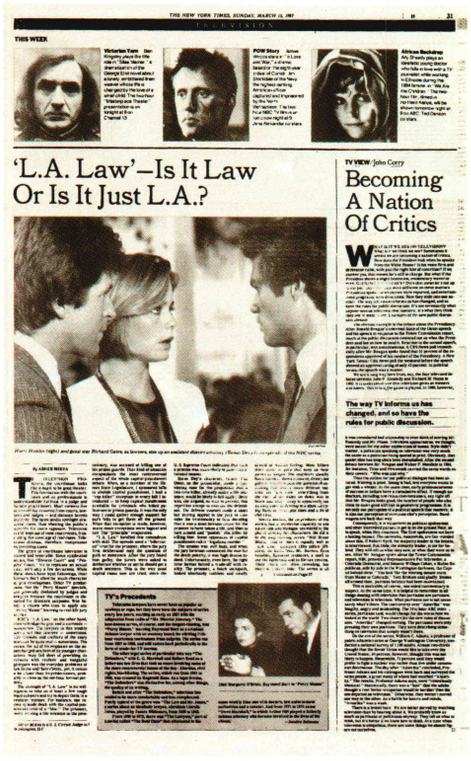
Award of Excellence
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
F. Teskey, E. Nelson,
P. Martin,
J. Shuttleworth

Lifestyle

Silver Award
THE WASHINGTON TIMES
Washington, D.C.
Greg Groesch



Entertainment



'L.A. Law'—Is It Law Or Is It Just L.A.?

TV VIEW/John Corry

Becoming A Nation Of Critics

The way TV informs us has changed, and so have the rules for public discussion.

TV's Precedents

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Tom Bodkin,
Linda Brewer



The Hartford Courant

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT

SECTION G SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1986

Autumn Ushers in the Arts

A Glittering Season for The Stage

By MALCOLM L. JOHNSON
Courant Theater Critic

Concerts Fill the Calendar

By STEVE METCALF
Courant Music Critic

New Steps, Old Favorites Poised on the Dance Scene

By MATT DAMSKER
Courant Staff Writer

INSIDE

A calendar listing the season's arts events begins on Page G6.

Silver Award
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Linda Shankweiler



Friday
Get in gear for motorcycle, truck shows

Saturday
Shirley Jones pops up in Springfield

Sunday
Stage Company begins previews of 'Pericles'

These and other best bets, Page 14

The Hartford Courant

CALENDAR

YOUR ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE FOR THE WEEK OF THURSDAY, FEB. 12- FEB. 19, 1987

GENESIS HAS THAT VISIBLE TOUCH

PAGE 3

Illustration by Philip Burke / Special to The Courant

Inside: CLUBS 24 · DINING OUT 7 · EXHIBITS 21 · ON THE SCREEN 11 · RADIO 24 · RECORD REVIEWS 5 · SHOWTIMES 10 · SOUND CHECK 4 · VIDEO 27 · WEEK AHEAD 16

Silver Award
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Patti Nelson

Award of Excellence
THE BALTIMORE SUN
Baltimore, Maryland
John Raschka


THE SUN
Arts & Entertainment
THE BSO GOES TO EUROPE
HALLS: OLD AND MODERN
PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra European Tour
DECORATIVE ARTS ARE CURATOR'S LEGACY
SOUNDS ADVICE
WHERE'S THE REAL FLEETWOOD MAC?
"Tango' very far from 'Rumours'
This Week: 'Winter's Tale' at UMBC, 2N. Radio Highlights, 5N. Explaining Nicaragua, 10N.

Fashion


The Dallas Morning News Section E Wednesday, January 21, 1987
Fashion's stars shine for the CFDA awards. Something Different, page 4.
Five for the future. Up Next, page 2.
The wild, wild Westwood. Something Different, page 3.
Fashion ! Dallas
Setting the styles for the new Southwest
POUF POSITIVE
CRINOLINES ARE SPRING'S HIPPEST, HOTTEST TREND
BY TRACY ACHOR HAYES
Look of the Week ! Something Different ! Cosmetics Bag ! Fashion Calendar

Silver Award
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Bob Shema, Lisa Smith,
Colleen Kelly

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Gwendolyn Wong,
Carolyn Howerton Schatz


The Orange County Register Friday, December 5, 1986
Image
1920s
1950s
1980s
WILD & CRAZY AT 100!
The spry tuxedo lives on as more than a penguin suit



IMAGE

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM WEDNESDAY FEB. 4, 1987 SECTION AA

CONVERSATIONS
THE DALLAS MARKET CENTER'S DONNA KNOX HAS MADE HARD WORK FASHIONABLE. 4

FINISHING TOUCHES
COSTUME JEWELRY CAN LOOK SO GOOD THAT ONLY YOUR JEWELER WILL KNOW FOR SURE, LEFT. 6

CLICK
CISSY REPORTS ON GOINGS ON AROUND TOWN; CLICK LOOKS AT PARTY PEOPLE. 8

ROCK SOLID INVESTMENTS

By JANET S. TYSON

Keep it long enough and it will keep you.

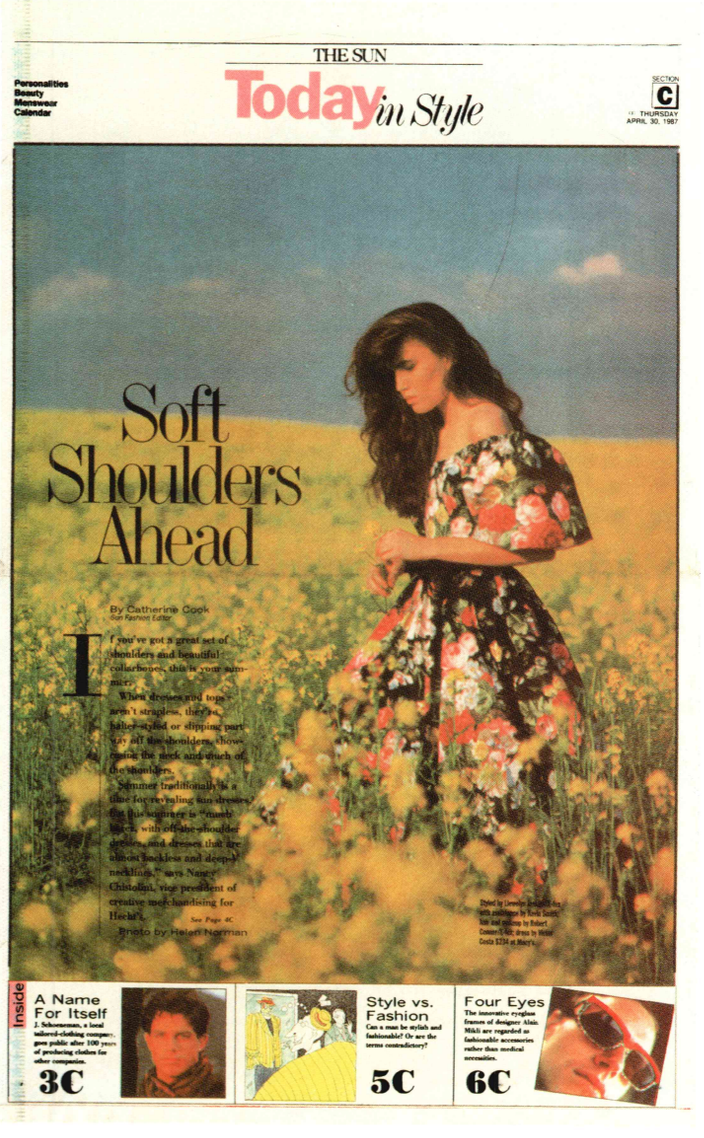
The phrase conjurs visions of a brave heroine fleeing crisis, the family jewels sewn into her coat hem. It brings to mind the glamorous older woman pleasantly living on the sale of jewelry she received as a sweet young thing.

Yes, even the savviest consumer entertains the idea that dollars spent on jewelry always can be recovered, perhaps even multiplied, when desirable or necessary.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Superb design, large quality stones and fine craftsmanship contribute to the investment value of fine jewelry. Top: French estate diamond and platinum earrings; shown: necklace of linen cultured pearls; right: necklace of 18 karat gold with 51.08 carat amethyst and two emeralds, All from C. Bueche, The Crescent/Dallas.

Award of Excellence
FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
Fort Worth, Texas
Meda Kessler



THE SUN

Personalities
Beauty
Menswear
Calendar

Today in Style

SECTION C
THURSDAY
APRIL 30, 1987

Soft Shoulders Ahead

By Catherine Cook
Sun Fashion Editor

If you've got a great set of shoulders and beautiful collarbones, this is your summer.

While dresses and tops aren't strapless, they're halter-styled or slipping partway off the shoulders, showing the neck and much of the shoulders.

Summer traditionally is a time for revealing sundresses, but this summer is "much more," with off-the-shoulder dresses and dresses that are almost backless and deeply necklined," says Nancy Chistolini, vice president of creative merchandising for Hecht's.

See Page 4C

Photo by Helen Norman

Dyed by Lavender Jewelry to go with necklace by Ilene Scott; hat and gloves by Robert Comeau; belt, dress by Victor Costa $234 at Macy's.

Inside

A Name For Itself
J. Schoenman, a local tailored-clothing company, goes public after 100 years of producing clothes for other companies.
3C

Style vs. Fashion
Can a man be stylish and fashionable? Or are the terms contradictory?
5C

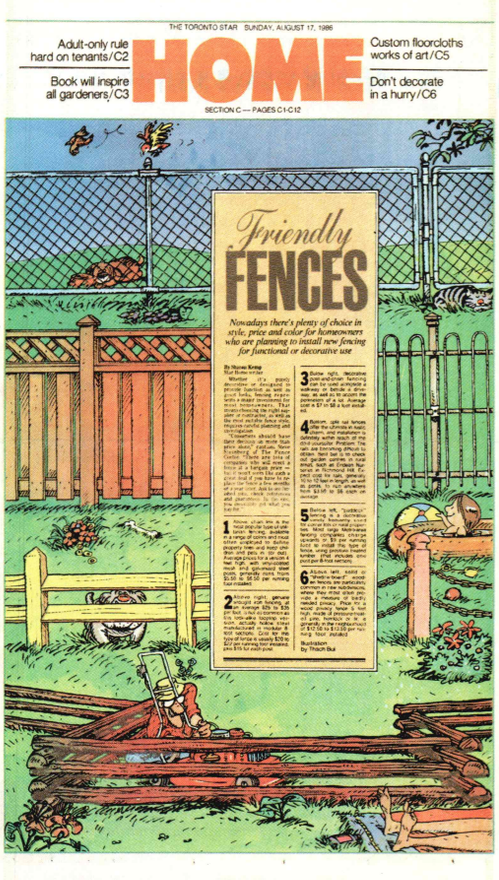
Four Eyes
The innovative eyeglass frames of designer Alain Mikli are regarded as fashionable accessories rather than medical necessities.
6C

Award of Excellence
THE BALTIMORE SUN
Baltimore, Maryland
Donna Crivello


Shirts and stuff
The search for fashion collectables
Page 2-1
Concert chic
Offstage, the fans show their own style
Page 2-1
STAR LOOK
SCARFS
Accessory adds dazzle or mystery to any wardrobe

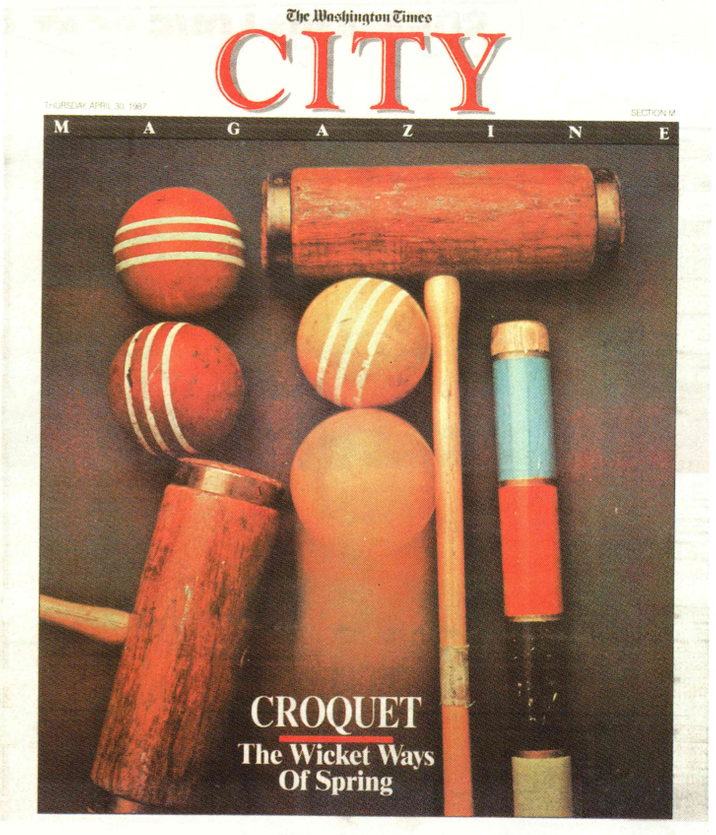
Award of Excellence
KANSAS CITY STAR
Kansas City, Missouri
Robin Jefferies

Home, Real Estate

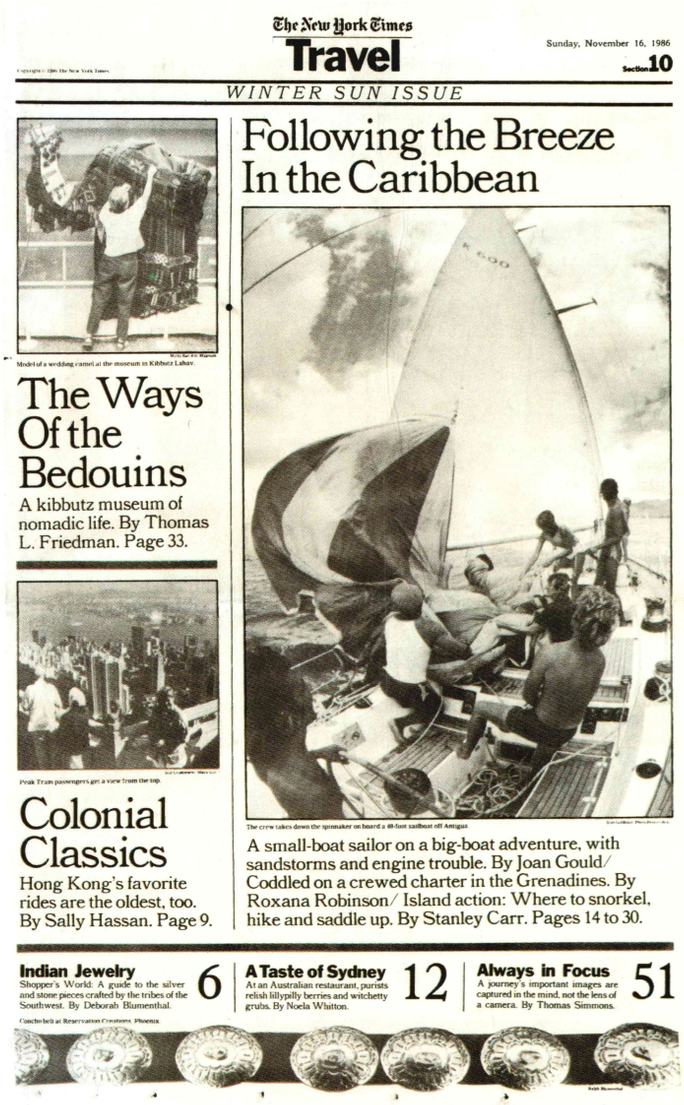

THE TORONTO STAR SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1986
Adult-only rule hard on tenants/C2
Book will inspire all gardeners/C3
HOME
Custom floorcloths works of art/C5
Don't decorate in a hurry/C6
SECTION C — PAGES C1-C12
Friendly FENCES
Nowadays there's plenty of choice in style, price and color for homeowners who are planning to install new fencing for functional or decorative use

Award of Excellence
THE TORONTO STAR
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Editors and Designers of the Toronto Star

Award of Excellence
THE WASHINGTON TIMES
Washington, D.C.
Greg Groesch, David Bartlett


The Washington Times
CITY
MAGAZINE
CROQUET
The Wicket Ways Of Spring

Travel



The New York Times
Travel
Sunday, November 16, 1986
Section 10

WINTER SUN ISSUE

Model of a wedding camel at the museum in Kibbutz Lahav.

The Ways Of the Bedouins

A kibbutz museum of nomadic life. By Thomas L. Friedman. Page 33.

Peak Tram passengers get a view from the top.

Colonial Classics

Hong Kong's favorite rides are the oldest, too. By Sally Hassan. Page 9.

Following the Breeze In the Caribbean

The crew takes down the spinnaker on board a 48-foot sailboat off Antigua

A small-boat sailor on a big-boat adventure, with sandstorms and engine trouble. By Joan Gould/ Coddled on a crewed charter in the Grenadines. By Roxana Robinson/ Island action: Where to snorkel, hike and saddle up. By Stanley Carr. Pages 14 to 30.

Indian Jewelry 6
Shopper's World: A guide to the silver and stone pieces crafted by the tribes of the Southwest. By Deborah Blumenthal.

A Taste of Sydney 12
At an Australian restaurant, purists relish lillypilly berries and witchetty grubs. By Noela Whitton.

Always in Focus 51
A journey's important images are captured in the mind, not the lens of a camera. By Thomas Simmons.

Conch belt at Reservation Creations, Phoenix

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Linda Brewer



TRAVEL
News/Sun-Sentinel, Sunday, September 21, 1986 Section J

CRUISING'S NEW WAVE

Only four in 100 Americans have ever been on a cruise. Passenger lines are hoping to draw on that untapped pool of travelers and are building new ships at a frenetic pace.

By JEAN ALLEN

The world's cruise lines are betting $1 billion plus that cruising is the wave of the future.

That's how much they are investing in new ships now under construction in the shipyards of Europe, or scheduled for keel-laying soon. One of the ships will be the largest passenger liner afloat.

The money will add seven new ships to the fleets of lines that cater mostly to Americans. About 40,000 new tons of ships will carry more than 11,000 passengers. At least four of the ships are expected to be based in South Florida.

The figures are even more mind boggling in view of what has happened to date in the 1980s. In 1986 alone, four new ships capable of carrying 107,520 passengers came on line, displacing a total of 193,820 tons.

From 1972 through 1986, 11 big luxury liners as well as a number of small yachtlike ships have joined the world's fleets.

South Florida, benefiting from the proximity of the Caribbean, is getting more than its share of new ships. Seven of the 11 liners that went into service in 1982 or later spend all or part of each year at Port Everglades or Port of Miami, an eighth sails from Tampa.

That reflects the fact that nearly two-thirds of all ship departures sail in the Caribbean, according to a survey by Cruise Lines International Association, a marketing group of major lines. Most of those sailings originate in South Florida or Puerto Rico.

CLIA also predicts that 2.5 million people will sail on passenger liners this year. But there is a big untapped market out there: only one of every 100 Americans have ever taken a cruise.

It's those never-went-to-sea people that the cruise lines are trying to attract with their glitzy new ships equipped with the latest technology and offering everything from Broadway shows to elaborate spas to keep passengers happy.

But the customers won't arrive on fast as the new ships. CLIA predicts that while the new liners will add 40 percent more new berths to

SEE NEW SHIPS, PAGE ...

INSIDE

The Caribbean is one of the most popular areas for the world's cruise ships.

CRUISING
South Florida's ports are offering many maritime choices. 3J

Several smaller ships are joining the cruising fleet this year. 3J

A ship becomes a floating campus for college students. 10J

Recalling the beauty and adventure of cruising. 11J

PRINTED ON FLEXO

Cruise passengers stretch value of their trip

By GEORGINA CRUZ

"Mmmmm, good" the young man on the *Costa Riviera's* sun deck exclaimed.

The exclamation was not in response to a dish from the ship's outdoor buffet but for the soothing effect the outdoor Jacuzzi was having on the passenger's sore muscles.

That morning he had worked out at the gym, ran on the ship's jogging track and played a game of basketball a few feet from the Jacuzzi.

The days when cruise ship passengers just lounged around and ate seem to be a thing of the past.

Steamship lines have become keenly aware that there is a new wave of concern for health and fitness among passengers.

As a result, when these passengers board almost any cruise ship, they find ultra-modern gyms, health clubs with whirlpools, saunas, masseurs and masseuses, swimming pools, jogging tracks, and calisthenics and aerobics classes.

New ships, like Sitmar's *Fairsky*, feature expanded gymnasiums with the latest in exercise equipment, whirlpools, jogging track, saunas and massage rooms, and in the case of Carnival's new 2,040-passenger *Fantasy*, a paddleball court.

Older ships have expanded existing facilities, knocking down a wall here and there, and wherever possible have added new ones.

Golden Door Spas

Among the most sophisticated floating spas are the Golden Door Spas at Sea on Carnival's sleek *Elizabeth E*, *Enchantment* and *Sagafjord*. A branch of the famous Golden Door Spa of Escondido, Calif., these health

SEE FITNESS, PAGE ...

Passengers on the *Fairwind* fight cruise bulge by doing calisthenics.

"All people used to do on a ship was eat, play bridge, drink and gamble. Now you can get healthier and exercise instead of putting on weight."
— Jackie Park, cruise passenger

clubs at sea offer 13 exercise classes a day in special mirrored rooms with ballet barre, aerobics, yoga and stretching exercises, followed perhaps by a long walk or jogging. The *Sagafjord*'s passengers and three whirlpools. Water calisthenics are offered in a heated indoor pool.

During a recent trans-Atlantic crossing, 298 passengers signed up for the program, which starts with a personal consultation with one of the spa's instructors. Each participant's physical condition is evaluated and recommendations are made for specific classes and activities.

According to Judy Fabing, one of the spa's four instructors, most popular of the floating spa's classes are the aerobics that all three levels: beginners, intermediate and advanced), and the water calisthenics.

"But all our classes are well-attended," Fabing said.

"People enjoy the travel, but with the fitness craze they want to burn a few calories, energize, so they can enjoy dinner."

Jackie Park, a regular at the spa's classes, said she thought the idea of a spa at sea was "terrific."

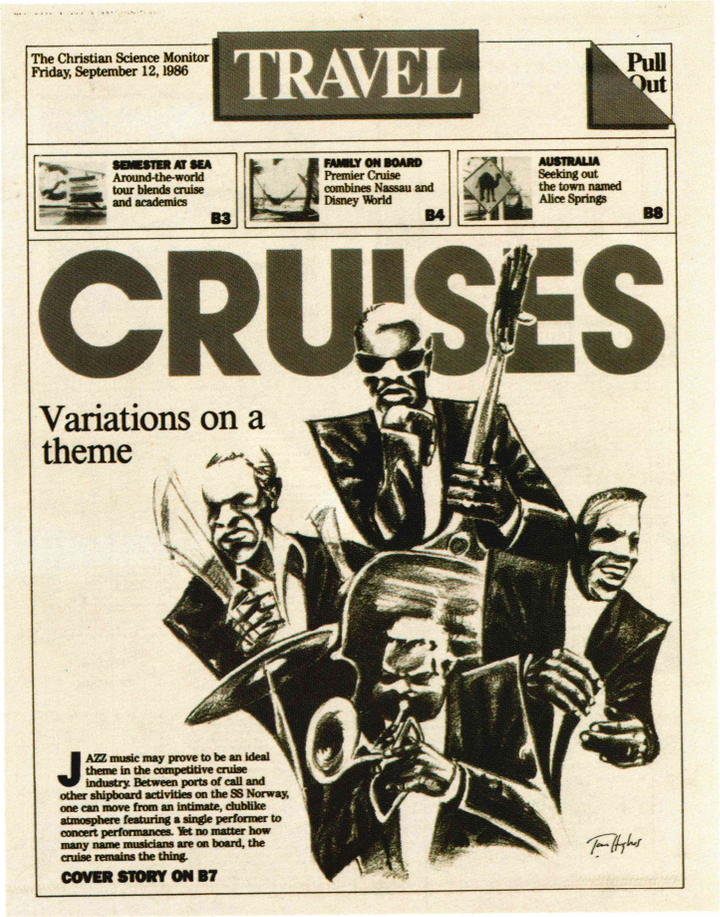
"All people used to do on a ship was eat, play bridge, drink and gamble," she said. "Now you can get healthier and exercise instead of putting on weight."

Eating well to lose

In addition to exercise classes, the floating spas on these ships and others offer low-calorie menu suggestions, stressing

SEE FITNESS, J12

Award of Excellence
NEWS/SUN-SENTINEL
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
News/Sun-Sentinel staff



The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, September 12, 1986

TRAVEL

Pull Out

SEMESTER AT SEA
Around-the-world tour blends cruise and academics
B3

FAMILY ON BOARD
Premier Cruise combines Nassau and Disney World
B4

AUSTRALIA
Seeking out the town named Alice Springs
B8

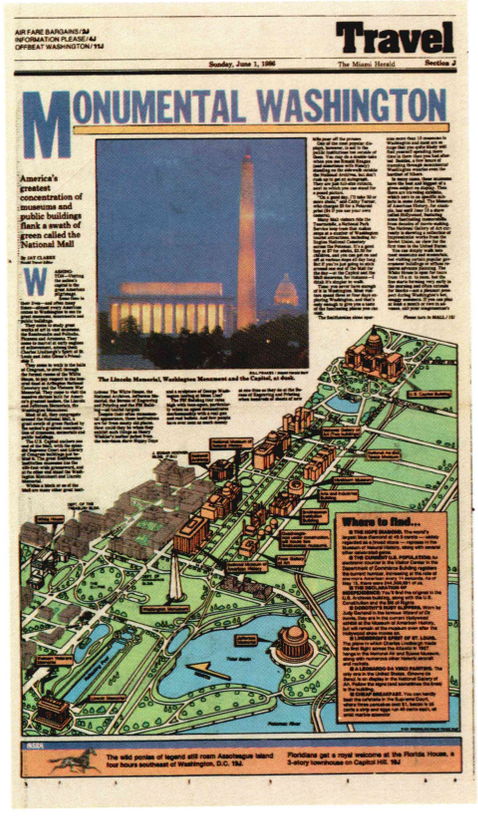
CRUISES

Variations on a theme

JAZZ music may prove to be an ideal theme in the competitive cruise industry. Between ports of call and other shipboard activities on the SS Norway, one can move from an intimate, clublike atmosphere featuring a single performer to concert performances. Yet no matter how many name musicians are on board, the cruise remains the thing.

COVER STORY ON B7

Award of Excellence
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Boston, Massachusetts
Lisa Remillard, Susan B. Tyner



AIR FARE BARGAINS/2d
INFORMATION PLEASE/4d
OFFBEAT WASHINGTON/15d

Travel

Sunday, June 1, 1986 The Miami Herald Section J

MONUMENTAL WASHINGTON

America's greatest concentration of museums and public buildings flank a swath of green called the National Mall

By JAY CLARKE
Herald Travel Editor

WASHINGTON — Starting with the earliest days of the republic, the nation's capital has been a magnet for ambitious people. Their motives have ranged from the noble to the ignoble, but they have all left their mark on the city.

The Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument and the Capitol, at dusk.

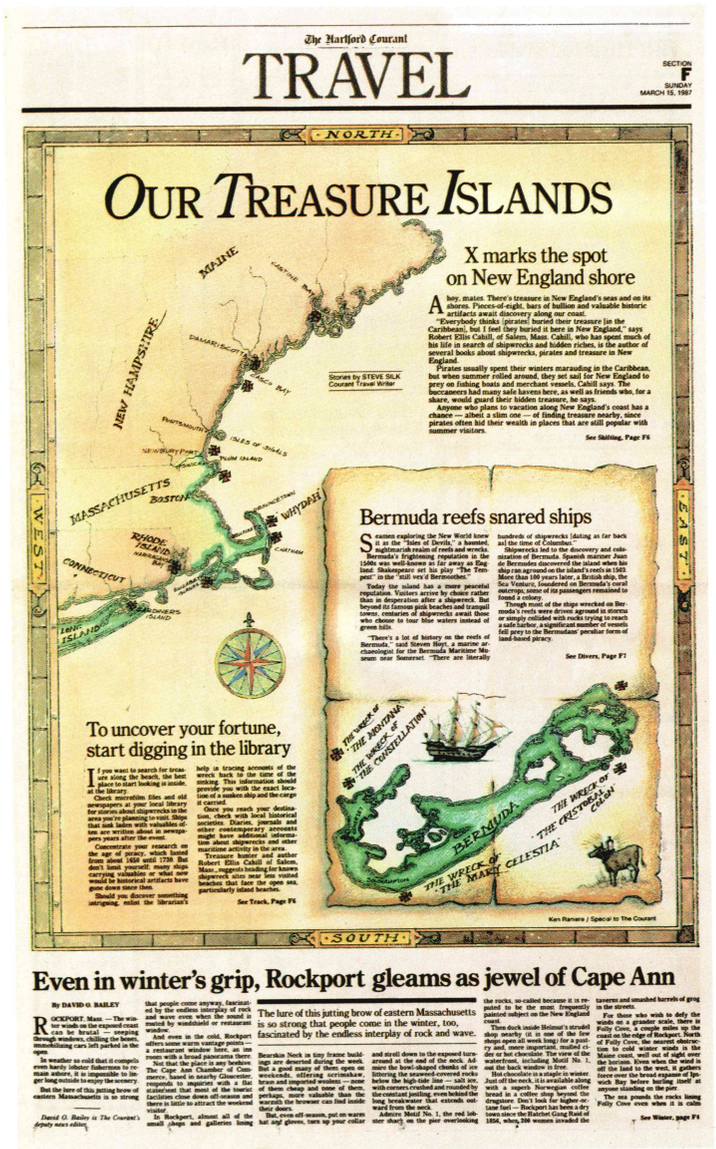
Where to find...

The wild ponies of legend still roam Assateague Island four hours southeast of Washington, D.C. 18d

Floridians get a royal welcome at the Florida House, a 3-story townhouse on Capitol Hill. 18d

Award of Excellence
THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
Rhonda Prast,
Jay Clarke,
Sean Kelly,
Rick Brownlee,
Randy Stano

Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Rene Smith, Features Department



The Hartford Courant

TRAVEL

SECTION F
SUNDAY
MARCH 15, 1987

NORTH

OUR TREASURE ISLANDS

X marks the spot on New England shore

Ahoy, mates. There's treasure in New England's seas and on its shores. Pieces-of-eight, bars of bullion and valuable historic artifacts await discovery along our coast.

"Everybody thinks (pirates) buried their treasure [in the Caribbean], but I feel they buried it here in New England," says Robert Ellis Cahill, of Salem, Mass. Cahill, who has spent much of his life in search of shipwrecks and hidden riches, is the author of several books about shipwrecks, pirates and treasure in New England.

Pirates usually spent their winters marauding in the Caribbean, but when summer rolled around, they set sail for New England to prey on fishing boats and merchant vessels, Cahill says. The buccaneers had many safe havens here, as well as friends who, for a share, would guard their hidden treasure, he says.

Anyone who plans to vacation along New England's coast has a chance — albeit a slim one — of finding treasure nearby, since pirates often hid their wealth in places that are still popular with summer visitors.

See Sliding, Page F6

Stories by STEVE SILK
Courant Travel Writer

MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
LONG ISLAND
MARTHA'S VINEYARD
NANTUCKET

WEST

EAST

Bermuda reefs snared ships

Seamen exploring the New World knew it as the "Isles of Devils," a haunted, nightmarish realm of reefs and wrecks.

Bermuda's frightening reputation in the 1500s was well-known as far away as England. Shakespeare set his play "The Tempest" in the "still vex'd Bermoothes."

Today the island has a more peaceful reputation. Visitors arrive by choice rather than in desperation after a shipwreck. But beyond its famous pink beaches and tranquil towns, centuries of shipwrecks await those who choose to tour blue waters instead of green hills.

"There's a lot of history on the reefs of Bermuda," said Steven Hoyt, a marine archaeologist for the Bermuda Maritime Museum near Somerset. "There are literally hundreds of shipwrecks [dating as far back as] the time of Columbus."

Shipwrecks led to the discovery and colonization of Bermuda. Spanish mariner Juan de Bermudez discovered the island when his ship ran aground on the island's reefs in 1503. More than 100 years later, a British ship, the Sea Venture, foundered on Bermuda's coral outcrops; some of its passengers remained to found a colony.

Through most of the ships wrecked on Bermuda's reefs were driven aground in storms or simply collided with rocks trying to reach a safe harbor; a significant number of vessels fell prey to the Bermudans' peculiar form of land-based piracy.

See Divers, Page F7

To uncover your fortune, start digging in the library

If you want to search for treasure along the beach, the best place to start looking is inside, at the library.

Check microfilm files and old newspapers at your local library for stories about shipwrecks in the area you're planning to visit. Ships that sank laden with valuables often are written about in newspapers years after the event.

Concentrate your research on the age of piracy, which lasted from about 1650 until 1730. But don't limit yourself; many ships carrying valuables or what now would be historical artifacts have gone down since then.

Should you discover something intriguing, enlist the librarian's help in tracing accounts of the wreck back to the time of the sinking. This information should provide you with the exact location of a sunken ship and the cargo it carried.

Once you reach your destination, check with local historical societies. Diaries, journals and other contemporary accounts might have additional information about shipwrecks. Another excellent source is divers in the area.

Robert Ellis Cahill of Salem, Mass., suggests heading for known shipwreck sites near less visited beaches that face the open sea, particularly inland beaches.

See Track, Page F6

THE WRECK OF THE MONTANA
THE WRECK OF THE CONSTELLATION
BERMUDA
THE WRECK OF THE CRISTOBAL COLON
THE WRECK OF THE MARY CELESTIA

Ken Ranere / Special to The Courant

SOUTH

Even in winter's grip, Rockport gleams as jewel of Cape Ann

By DAVID O. BAILEY

ROCKPORT, Mass. — The winter winds on the exposed coast can be brutal — seeping through windows, chilling the hearts, demobilizing cars left parked in the open.

In weather so cold that it compels even hardy inhabitant fishermen to remain ashore, it is impossible to linger long outside to enjoy the scenery.

But the lure of this jutting brow of eastern Massachusetts is so strong that people come anyway, fascinated by the endless interplay of rock and wave.

And even in the cold, Rockport offers some warm vantage points — a restaurant window here, an inn room with a broad panorama there.

Not that the place is any beehive. The Cape Ann Chamber of Commerce, based in nearby Gloucester, responds to inquiries with a flat statement that most of the tourist facilities close down off-season and there is little to attract the weekend visitor.

In Rockport, almost all of the small shops and galleries lining Bearskin Neck in tiny frame buildings are deserted during the week. But a good many of them open on weekends, offering serviceable, brass and imported woolens — none of them cheap and none of them, perhaps, more valuable than the warmth the browser can find inside their doors.

But, even off-season, put on warm hat and gloves, turn up your collar and stroll down to the exposed turnaround at the end of the neck. Advance the bowl-shaped chunks of ice littering the seaweed-covered rocks below the high-tide line — salt ice, with corners crushed and rounded by the constant jostling, even behind the breakwater that extends out-ward from the neck.

Admiral Motif No. 1, the red lobster shack on the pier overlooking the rocks, so-called because it is reputed to be the most frequently painted subject on the New England coast.

Then duck inside Helmut's strudel shop nearby (it is one of the few shops open all week long) for a pastry and, more important, mulled cider or hot chocolate. The view of the waterfront, including Motif No. 1, out the back window is free.

Hot chocolate is a staple in winter. Just off the neck, it is available along with a superb Norwegian coffee bread in a cozy shop signed Gertrude's Chocolates. Or, if you're in the time fact — Rockport has been a drytown since the Ratchet Gang Raid of 1856, when 200 women invaded the taverns and smashed barrels of grog in the streets.

For those who wish to defy the winds on a grander scale, there is Folly Cove, a couple miles up the coast on the edge of Rockport. North of Folly Cove, the nearest obstruction to cold winter winds is the Maine coast, well out of sight over the horizon. Even when the wind is off the land to the west, it gathers force over the broad expanse of Ipswich Bay before hurling itself at anyone standing on the pier.

The sea pounds the rocks lining Folly Cove even when it is calm

See Winter, page F4

David O. Bailey is The Courant's deputy news editor.

Science, Technology


The Washington Post

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE,

HEALTH

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

AIDS AND OBITUARIES: *The policy debate* 6

WORKAHOLISM: *It doesn't spell success* 7

DOCTORS SAY NO: *When doing nothing is the best treatment* 8

TEETH TODAY: *High-tech dentistry* 10

TEEN-AGE PREGNANCY: *Approaches to prevention* 20

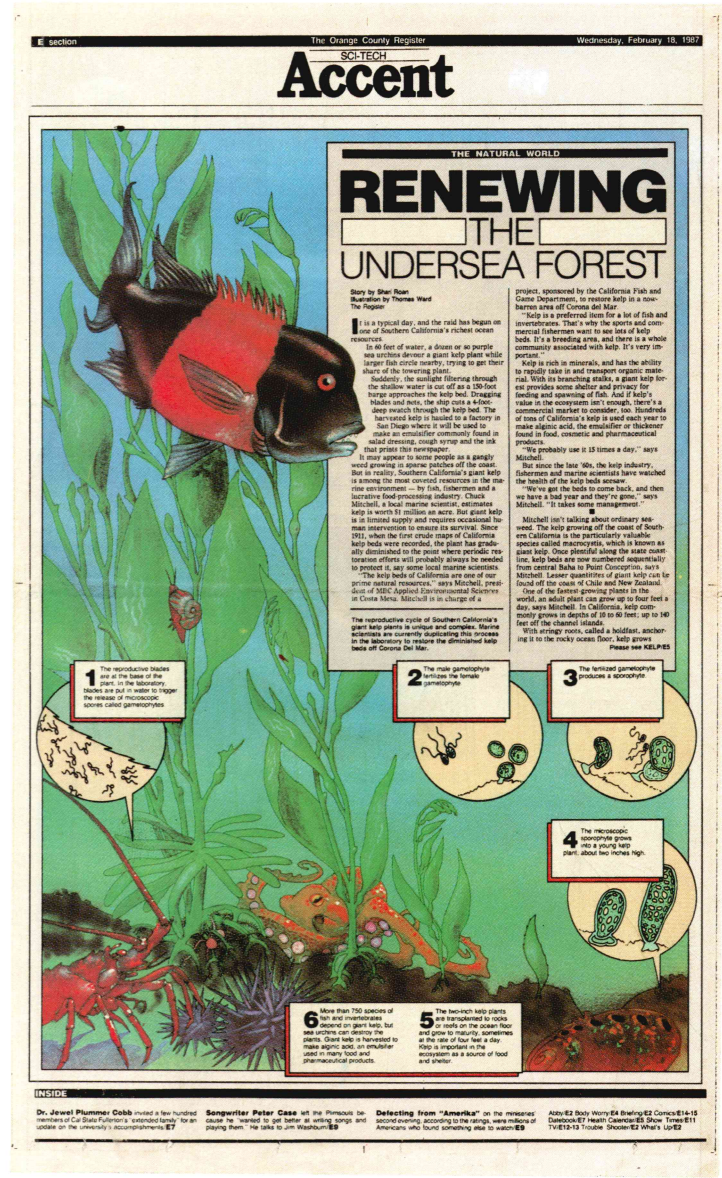
COLD REACTION: *A doctor explains Raynaud's syndrome* 21

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BREAST CANCER

More Cases, More Treatments, More Decisions

Silver Award
THE WASHINGTON POST
Washington, D.C.
Peggy Robertson


E section — The Orange County Register — Wednesday, February 18, 1987

SCI-TECH

Accent

THE NATURAL WORLD

RENEWING THE UNDERSEA FOREST

Story by Sheri Roan
Illustration by Thomas Ward
The Register

It is a typical day, and the raid has begun on one of Southern California's richest ocean resources.

In 60 feet of water, a dozen or so purple sea urchins devour a giant kelp plant while larger fish circle nearby, trying to get their share of the towering plant.

Suddenly, the sunlight filtering through the shallow water is cut off as a 150-foot barge approaches the kelp bed. Dragging blades and nets, the ship cuts a 4-foot-deep swath through the kelp bed. The harvested kelp is hauled to a factory in San Diego where it will be used to make an emulsifier commonly found in salad dressing, cough syrup and the ink that prints this newspaper.

It may appear to some people as a gangly weed growing in sparse patches off the coast. But in reality, Southern California's giant kelp is among the most coveted resources in the marine environment — by fish, fishermen and a lucrative food-processing industry. Chuck Mitchell, a local marine scientist, estimates kelp is worth $1 million an acre. But giant kelp is of limited supply and requires occasional human intervention to ensure its survival. Since 1911, when the first crude maps of California kelp beds were recorded, the plant has gradually diminished to the point where periodic restoration efforts will probably always be needed to protect it, say some local marine scientists.

"The kelp beds of California are one of our prime natural resources," says Mitchell, president of MBC Applied Environmental Sciences in Costa Mesa. Mitchell is in charge of a project, sponsored by the California Fish and Game Department, to restore kelp in a now-barren area off Corona del Mar.

"Kelp is a preferred item for a lot of fish and invertebrates. That's why the sports and commercial fishermen want to see lots of kelp beds. It's a breeding area, and there is a whole community associated with kelp. It's very important."

Kelp is rich in minerals, and has the ability to rapidly take in and transport organic material. With its branching stalks, a giant kelp forest provides some shelter and privacy for feeding and spawning of fish. And if kelp's value in the ecosystem isn't enough, there's a commercial market to consider, too. Hundreds of tons of California's kelp is used each year to make algenic acid, the emulsifier or thickener found in food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical products.

"We probably use it 15 times a day," says Mitchell.

But since the late '60s, the kelp industry, fishermen and marine scientists have watched the health of the kelp beds seesaw.

"We've got the beds to come back, and then we have a bad year and they're gone," says Mitchell. "It takes some management."

Mitchell isn't talking about ordinary seaweed. The kelp growing off the coast of Southern California is the particularly valuable species called macrocystis, which is known as giant kelp. Once plentiful along the state coastline, kelp beds are now numbered sequentially from central Baha to Point Conception, says Mitchell. Lesser quantities of giant kelp can be found off the coast of Chile and New Zealand.

One of the fastest-growing plants in the world, an adult plant can grow up to four feet a day, says Mitchell. In California, kelp commonly grows in depths of 10 to 60 feet; up to 140 feet off the channel islands.

With stringy roots, called a holdfast, anchoring it to the rocky ocean floor, kelp grows

Please see KELP/E5

The reproductive cycle of Southern California's giant kelp plants is unique and complex. Marine scientists are currently duplicating this process in the laboratory to restore the diminished kelp beds off Corona Del Mar.

1 The reproductive blades are at the base of the plant. In the laboratory, blades are put in water to trigger the release of microscopic spores called gametophytes.

2 The male gametophyte fertilizes the female gametophyte.

3 The fertilized gametophyte produces a sporophyte.

4 The microscopic sporophyte grows into a young kelp plant, about two inches high.

5 The two-inch kelp plants are transplanted to rocks or reefs on the ocean floor and grow to maturity, sometimes at the rate of four feet a day. Kelp is important in the ecosystem as a source of food and shelter.

6 More than 750 species of fish and invertebrates depend on giant kelp, but sea urchins can destroy the plants. Giant kelp is harvested to make algenic acid, an emulsifier used in many food and pharmaceutical products.

INSIDE

Dr. Jewel Plummer Cobb invited a few hundred members of Cal State Fullerton's 'extended family' for an update on the university's accomplishments/E7

Songwriter Peter Case left the Plimsouls because he "wanted to get better at writing songs and playing them." He talks to Jim Washburn/E8

Defecting from "Amerika" on the miniseries' second evening, according to the ratings, were millions of Americans who found something else to watch/E9

Abby/E2 Body Worry/E4 Briefing/E2 Comics/E14-15 Datebook/E7 Health Calendar/E6 Show Times/E11 TV/E12-13 Trouble Shooter/E2 What's Up/E2

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
G. W. Babb, Thomas Ward, Gwendolyn Wong, Elizabeth Rahe, Sherry Stern, staff


Breast Cancer

More Cases, More Treatments, More Decisions

By Sandy Rovner

It's the numbers that have everybody worried. For the first time in seven years, the incidence of breast cancer seems to be edging up again. The experts thought that lung cancer would overtake breast cancer as the leading cancer killer of women. But now in this ominous race, breast cancer is holding its lead—and not because lung malignancies are leveling off.

Breast cancer, which casts a permanent shadow over the lives of even its longest survivors, seems to have put on a sudden, inexplicable, disconcerting surge in both the number of cases and, in at least one group of patients, death rates.

Every 25 seconds a woman in the United States discovers a lump in her breast either by self-examination or a mammogram. Every five minutes a woman will be told she has breast cancer. Every 15 minutes a patient will die of this disease.

The latest complete figures show that death rates for one group of patients—white women under age 50—rose 7 percent in the period 1983-84. Nobody is certain why this is happening or whether it's a one-time statistical aberration. Some suggest it may reflect less effective treatment that was being offered to women five and 10 years ago, which is only now taking its toll. And yet the cancers grows.

All this comes at a time when medical science has made important advances in understanding the disease and in devising treatments increasingly tailored to each patient.

"Of course, we are concerned, but I refuse to get defensive when people start saying the war against cancer is not being won," says Dr. Samuel Hellman, medical director of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. "Cancer is a complicated, difficult disease. Yet we are trying and I think succeeding in learning about the biology of cancer, and it is my belief that this will have a payoff."

Most specialists now believe that breast cancer may be not one but a variety of different diseases, or at least subsets of a common disorder.

Some breast cancer victims—as many as 10 percent—may have inherited their risk. In other patients, it may be an environmental factor, some unsuspected toxin that may mutate the gene in the normal breast cell and direct the growth of cancer. In still other women, especially those past menopause, when most breast cancers occur, aging factors may be at work.

There is some evidence that stress plays a role. Diet and life style are implicated, too. All these factors are being studied.

But the major advances that will turn around the outlook for breast cancer—the new techniques in diagnosis, in predicting individual survival and in treatment—have yet to come.

Some may be almost at hand—still a few years away from the clinic, but showing great promise in the laboratories. Dr. Marc E. Lippman, chief of the breast cancer section of the National Cancer Institute, believes that current research will produce advances in the next 10 years—or sooner.

"The new basic science approaches have enormous potential for revolutionizing cancer treatment in the next few years," he says. "They will. I'm certain of it."

'Conundrum'

Breast cancer is peculiarly capricious—behaving one way in one woman and another in the next. It is often referred to by specialists as "the cancer conundrum."

For example, discovering a small tumor in the breast is not necessarily the same as "catching it early," although it often is. And the discovery that it has spread to the lymph nodes under the arm, the so-called axillary nodes, is not absolute proof that the cancer has spread, although most of the time it has.

Although the field of breast cancer is full of *alarm and dismay*, most researchers and clinicians and surgeons, who rarely disagree passionately with one another on who gets what treatment when, are pretty well agreed on one point: There is one thing a woman over 35 can do which may have a genuine effect on her survival should breast cancer strike. That is the use of the routine mammogram.

This consensus is based on three major studies that showed routine-screening mammography finds cancers earlier and that the removal of these cancers leads to improved survival rates. The latest study reported in a recent issue of the British journal Lancet was done in Sweden, where mammography techniques are more sophisticated than what exists in this country, many specialists say privately.

Still, several improvements have made mammography safer and more accurate in the U.S. In the early days, mammography was done on regular X-ray equipment, which produced excess radiation. Now mammogram-only equipment, with low-dose film, limits radiation exposure to about one RAD, or radiation unit, per breast. (Treatment doses, by comparison, may be 6,000 times higher.)

Hellman of Sloan-Kettering puts it this way: "I think the single most important observation in breast cancer which has not gotten out to the public is that mammography reduces breast cancer death."

Dr. William F. Feller, a Georgetown University surgeon who specializes in breast cancer treatment and research, said recently that data from a screening program in this country suggests that the five-year survival of women with mammogram-only tumors—too small to be felt—was something like 93 percent. Of course, the early detection itself accounts for some of that survival time.

Nonetheless, because of the reduction of radiation in mammography, the benefits now far outweigh any theoretical risk from the added radiation. Yet, according to a Gallup poll done last month for the American Cancer Society, only 15 percent of American women over 50 have annual mammograms.

In the past, when women found a suspicious thickening in the breast, they have often been relieved to find out that a mammogram shows the lump to be benign. But now a change of thinking has taken place. NCI's Lippman cautions that a negative mammogram "is no guarantee" that no cancer cells are present. He emphasizes that even if a mammogram is negative, a persistent lump "must be biopsied. I can't tell you how often that mistake is made."

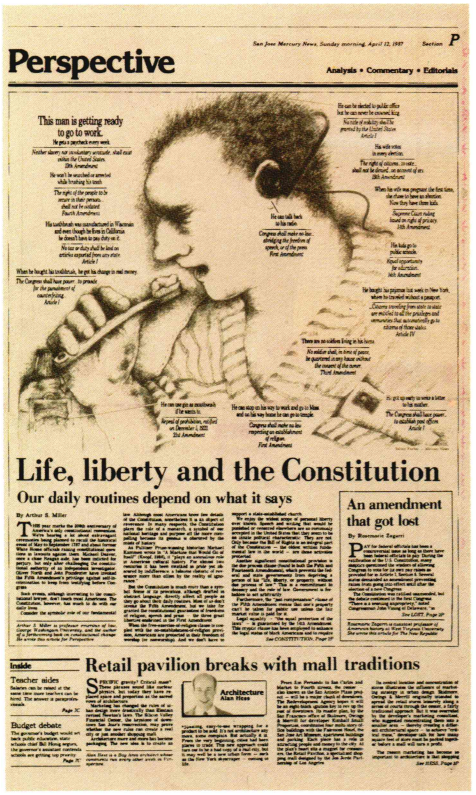
The cancer society, in its first revision in incidence projections in seven years, is now saying that one in 10 American women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in their lifetime, up from last year's one in 11. It went to one in 11 in 1980, from an earlier rate of one in 12.

Some health experts consider that one-in-10 estimate to be misleading. Writing in the current Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr.

See BREAST CANCER, Page 15

Page Design

Opinion, Commentary



San Jose Mercury News, Sunday morning, April 13, 1987 Section P

Perspective

Analysis • Commentary • Editorials

This man is getting ready to go to work.

Life, liberty and the Constitution

Our daily routines depend on what it says

By Arthur S. Miller

An amendment that got lost

By Rosemarie Zagarri

Inside

Teacher aides

Budget debate

Retail pavilion breaks with mall traditions

Architecture Alan Hess

Award of Excellence
SAN DIEGO UNION
San Diego,
California
Ken Marshall



The Globe and Mail

SECTION D

The people's revenge: It was a bad year for dictators/2

EDITORIALS/6

LETTERS/7

FOCUS

THE NATION/THE WORLD/VIEWPOINTS

Colossal Crossword: the ultimate test in word puzzles/4-5

Politicians and clowns: It was a good year for cartoonists/2-3

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1986

1986

GORDON SAUVE

CANADA

Slide for Mulroney never seemed to end

BY HUGH WINSOR
Globe and Mail Reporter
OTTAWA

Brian Mulroney: "There's a growing good feeling in the country...I think we're on our way."

THE WORLD

White South Africa slammed the door

BY PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Special to The Globe and Mail
JOHANNESBURG

P.W. Botha: Fewer civil liberties and virtually at war with the rest of the world

SCIENCE

Twin disasters shook faith in science

BY WALLACE IMMEN
The Globe and Mail

Chernobyl & shuttle: Mankind's greatest scientific achievements blew up in our faces.

Silver Award
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Frank Teskey



THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1986

Summit in Tokyo

THE POLITICAL AGENDA

The Issues

Terrorism

The allies will discuss a common approach to terrorism in light of the American conflict with Libya and issue a statement that is expected to call for better coordination by intelligence and security officials. They are expected to state their determination to deal jointly with the problem, without necessarily endorsing either economic or military retaliation.

East-West Relations

The leaders will discuss the situation in the Soviet Union and the state of relations between Moscow and the major Western nations. They will review the outlook for summit meetings this year between the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and President Reagan and between Mr. Gorbachev and President François Mitterrand. Other topics will include East-West trade, people-to-people contacts and a number of East-West conferences now being held.

Arms Control

Special attention will be given to a review of the different arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union and, in particular, the lack of progress at the talks in Geneva, which are to resume on May 8.

Middle East

The lack of progress in Middle East negotiations will be discussed, along with the wish of the allies for an end to the Iran-Iraq war. President Reagan will take up with the other leaders the idea of a "Marshall Plan" under which the major industrialized countries would help the Middle East nations as a way of encouraging regional cooperation.

Narcotics

Discussions will be held on better coordinating actions against the common problem of illegal narcotics activity.

Previous Issues

1975 Rambouillet, France: Energy policies and the improvement of relations with developing nations.

1976 Dorado, P.R.: Reducing dependence on imported oil.

1977 London: Unemployment, preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, international arms sales, North-South talks and aid to developing nations, human rights and carrying out of Helsinki Accords.

1978 Bonn: Actions against nations that harbor aircraft hijackers.

1979 Tokyo: Energy crisis and reliance on foreign oil, plight of Indochinese refugees and commitment by nations to accept more refugees.

1980 Venice: Soviet sweep into Afghanistan, hijacking and hostage-taking, developing nations' need to improve their energy output, Middle East peace process, refugees in Africa, Caribbean and Asia.

1981 Ottawa: Proposed Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe, fighting in Lebanon and Israeli raids, international efforts to deal with population growth.

1982 Versailles, France: Falkland conflict between Britain and Argentina, Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the effect of technological development, Soviet-European gas pipeline.

1983 Williamsburg, Va.: United States deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe, United States-Soviet nuclear arms reduction talks.

1984 London: International terrorism, East-West relations and commitments to "sources of tension," arms control, Iran-Iraq war, human rights.

1985 Bonn: United States Strategic Defense Initiative, United States-Soviet nuclear arms talks, international drug trafficking.

The Setting

Imperial Palace: Home of the Emperor, site of banquet.

Hotel Okura: Temporary home of the American delegation

Akasaka Palace: Where meetings will be held.

Ginza, Yes, but Much More

The Ginza's lights, Shinjuku's skyscrapers, Marunouchi's solemnity, Roppongi's hipness — these are the images that travelers to Tokyo usually take home. They are not false impressions, simply incomplete. Tokyo, for the 11.8 million people who live in it, is not so much a city as a crazy-quilt fresco of self-contained villages, neighborhoods strewn with seemingly random narrow roads and cluttered with houses so tightly packed that one could almost hear his neighbor shudder on a winter's night. It is a city of nonames streets, a place to lose oneself.

But even the main entertainment district familiar to foreigners is a place of endless contrasts. Executives roll up to ritzen restaurants in black limousines, to be entertained by geishas — no, they are not prostitutes — who themselves arrived earlier in rickshaws. Expense-account businessmen in identical blue suits spill out of cabarets here where it costs $100 just to sit down, and then stagger to curbside wooden stalls for cheap bowls of noodles.

Tokyo is a noisy, gaudy, rutting, contemplative, sensuous, sometimes silly city. And it is a serious city, especially these days, thanks to the visitors. By rights, this should be a placid time, Golden Week, when three stacked-up holidays are supposed to let Japan catch its breath.

Instead, about 30,000 officers are on patrol, many of them out-of-towners who will be useless as guides to the perplexed. Joggers are banned from the popular three-and-a-half-mile course around the Imperial Palace grounds. Manhole covers are sealed shut. Taxi drivers grumble that the police blanket is forcing them to observe speed limits. "Martial law" has become a popular, if overblown, phrase.

Even so, Tokyo has survived earthquakes and bombs, always to rebuild itself bigger than ever. Surely, people say, they can put up with a few dignitaries. The foreigners will probably come and go even before the next big quake, the kind of jolt that reminds people that this is also a city of impermanence, one that fears its time may be borrowed.

Clyde Haberman, Tokyo

Around the Table

The Schedule

(All times are local. Tokyo time is 12 hours ahead of New York time.)

SUNDAY, MAY 4
3-5 P.M. — Welcoming ceremony.
6:30-7:30 P.M. — Reception for delegations.
8-10 P.M. — Working dinners for government leaders, foreign ministers, finance ministers.

MONDAY, MAY 5
9:30 A.M. — Meetings, all three groups.
1:30 P.M. — Working luncheons.
3 P.M. — Meetings, all three groups.
6-10 P.M. — Working dinners.

TUESDAY, MAY 6
9:30 P.M. — Meeting, all three groups.
1 P.M. — Luncheon, all three groups.
4 P.M. — Joint press statement, government leaders.
7-8:30 P.M. — Court banquet, Imperial Palace.

Tomorrow in the Business section: The Economic Agenda, a three-page primer.

Award of Excellence
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Ron Couture (Art Director); Ann Cronin; Jeanne Pinder (Graphic Artist)

Award of Excellence
THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
Sean Kelly,
Rick Brownlee,
Brian Smith,
Rich Barb,
Steve Rice,
Randy Stano



BOOKS/9K
EDITORIALS/2K
LETTERS/2K

Viewpoint Special

Sunday, May 25, 1986 — The Miami Herald — Section K

HAITIANS: IMPATIENT FOR DEMOCRACY

A Haitian youth stands before Haiti's blue and red flag. Haiti abandoned the black and red flag of the Duvalier era and reinstated its original flag.

They want to plant trees on the once-lush, now-barren hillsides. They want to grow enough food to feed the country. They want news. They want justice.

By YVES COLON
Herald Staff Writer

ST. MARC, Haiti — Business is picking up for Felix Joseph, a law clerk in this old port town about 60 miles from Port-au-Prince. There was no justice under the Duvaliers, he says, and so he had no work. Back then, disagreements were settled by the hated Tonton Macoutes and the scales of justice were heavily tipped by the weight of a gun.

Now, Joseph, 37, takes on three cases a week, mainly land disputes from contested wills by farmers in the lower Artibonite Valley, the rice basket of this Caribbean nation. Most mornings, he listens to complaints and scribbles them down on a school notebook. Afternoons, he walks his clients to Justice of the Peace Albert Michel's musty, one-room courthouse.

"Before there wasn't anything serious here," Joseph said, sweat dripping from his face as he leaned against a table that serves as the justice's bench. "Everything that was done then was done by Macoutes."

* * *

The arbitrary, lawless and heavy-handed injustice of macoutism ended in Haiti when Jean-Claude Duvalier resigned the presidency-for-life Feb. 7 and fled to France. Now Haitians are waiting impatiently for democracy.

From the military junta, they demand quicker reforms that would cleanse the government of links to the Duvaliers, both the son, "Baby Doc," and the father, Francois "Papa Doc." They want to plant trees on the once-lush, now-barren hillsides. They want to grow enough food to feed the country. They want news. They want justice.

And they all complain that it's not happening fast enough.

"When are they going to [judge] the people who killed my family?" asks Josette Charles, who hands out slips of paper at the airport urging Haitians — especially those whose families were victimized during the dictatorship — to prod the government to account for the 40,000 Haitians who have disappeared.

* * *

Despite the impatience, change is noticeable, especially in the criminal justice system.

For example, court costs for a judge's visit to a crime scene have gone down from $100 to $30. People say they are less afraid to file a complaint.

And the new government, headed by Gen. Henri Namphy and known as the National Council of Government or the CNG, is prosecuting some of the Duvalier chieftains accused of human rights abuses. A judge is taking depositions against Luc Desir, former chief of Haiti's secret police, and a military court is trying retired Lt. Col. Samuel Jeremie for murder. Jeremie allegedly ordered troops under his command in Leogane to shoot into a crowd of peasants.

Jeremie's trial, being televised live from a small, packed courtroom, has Haitians crowding around TV sets as witnesses testify to abuses dating back several years. But, Haitians say, other Macoutes are on the loose and must be brought to justice. "One good thing is that through this trial more names are going to come up," said Elizabeth Theodore, who sells ads for a local radio station.

* * *

After nearly three decades of fear-filled silence and repression, Haitians are clamoring to hear and be heard.

Three daily newspapers are competing for readership with a dozen weeklies. Hawkers crowd nearly every corner peddling exile weeklies — hard to find under Duvalier — including Haiti Progres, a left-leaning weekly printed in New York.

The papers, once dominated by boring government communiques and platitudes about the Duvaliers, now are filled with criticism of the government and its leaders. One newspaper, Le Nouvelliste, recently ran a cartoon showing Gen. Namphy sitting in front of a bottle of whiskey, calling on the "spirits" for inspiration.

But with illiteracy at 80 percent, the papers are aimed primarily at an elite audience.

For the common man, who generally cannot read, radio is the only way to learn what's going on. And radio stations, which five years ago were forced by Duvalier to close their news

Please turn to HAITI/5K

Photos by
BRIAN SMITH
Miami Herald Staff

A land of economic contrasts: A Port-au-Prince slum and the exclusive El Rancho Resort in Petion Ville.

Award of Excellence
SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
Sidney Fischer,
Sheila Himmel



The San Diego Union — Tuesday, April 29, 1986

Opinion

Editorials — Section C

AMNESTY

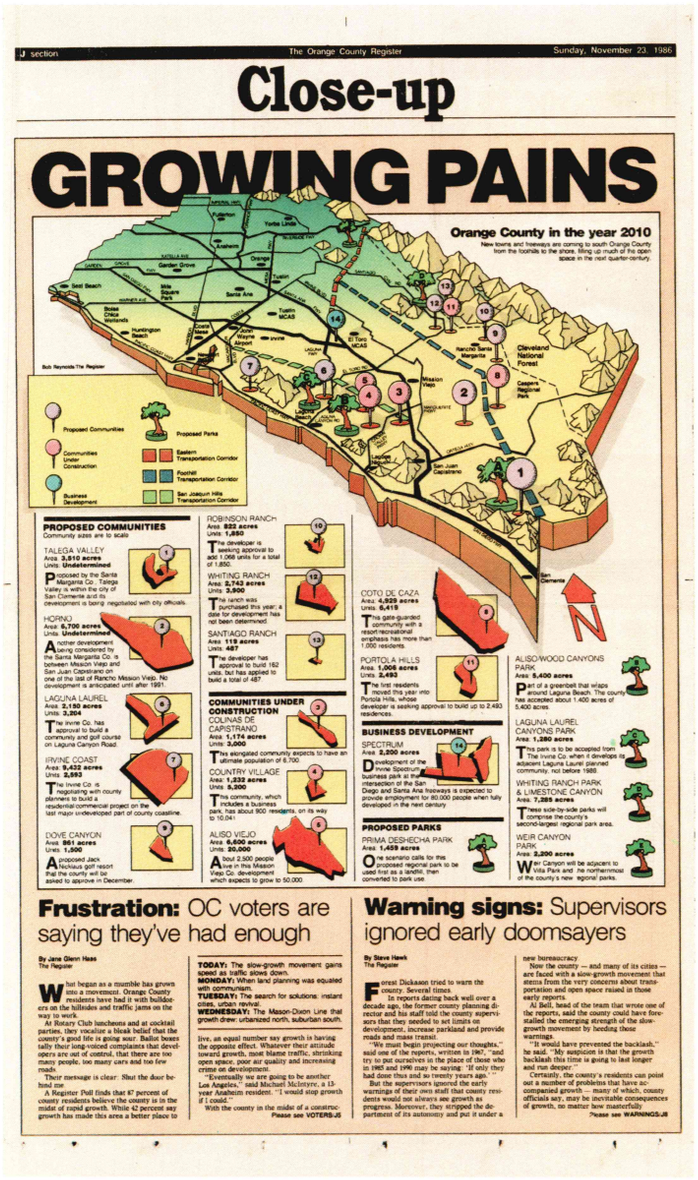
Immigration law is no long-term cure

But profound impact expected

Legalization steps not fully clarified

Public, private groups offer help

Text starts on Page C-6



J section | The Orange County Register | Sunday, November 23, 1986

Close-up

GROWING PAINS

Orange County in the year 2010

New towns and freeways are coming to south Orange County from the foothills to the shore. Filling up much of the open space in the next quarter-century.

Bob Reynolds/The Register

Proposed Communities
Communities Under Construction
Business Development
Proposed Parks
Eastern Transportation Corridor
Foothill Transportation Corridor
San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor

PROPOSED COMMUNITIES
Community sizes are to scale

TALEGA VALLEY
Area: 3,510 acres
Units: Undetermined
Proposed by the Santa Margarita Co. Talega Valley is within the city of San Clemente and its development is being negotiated with city officials.

HORNO
Area: 6,700 acres
Units: Undetermined
Another development being considered by the Santa Margarita Co. is between Mission Viejo and San Juan Capistrano on one of the last of Rancho Mission Viejo. No development is anticipated until after 1991.

LAGUNA LAUREL
Area: 2,150 acres
Units: 2,204
The Irvine Co. has approval to build a community and golf course on Laguna Canyon Road.

IRVINE COAST
Area: 9,432 acres
Units: 2,593
The Irvine Co. is negotiating with county planners to build a residential-commercial project on the last major undeveloped part of county coastline.

DOVE CANYON
Area: 861 acres
Units: 1,500
A proposed Jack Nicklaus golf resort that the county will be asked to approve in December.

ROBINSON RANCH
Area: 822 acres
Units: 1,850
The developer is seeking approval to add 1,068 units for a total of 1,850.

WHITING RANCH
Area: 3,742 acres
Units: 3,900
The ranch was purchased this year; a date for development has not been determined.

SANTIAGO RANCH
Area: 119 acres
Units: 487
The developer has approval to build 162 units, but has applied to build a total of 487.

COMMUNITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

COLINAS DE CAPISTRANO
Area: 1,174 acres
Units: 3,000
This elongated community expects to have an ultimate population of 6,700.

COUNTRY VILLAGE
Area: 1,233 acres
Units: 5,300
This community, which includes a business park, has about 900 residents, on its way to 10,041.

ALISO VIEJO
Area: 6,000 acres
Units: 20,000
About 2,500 people live in this Mission Viejo Co. development which expects to grow to 50,000.

COTO DE CAZA
Area: 4,529 acres
Units: 6,415
This gate-guarded community with a resort-recreational emphasis has more than 1,000 residents.

PORTOLA HILLS
Area: 1,006 acres
Units: 2,493
The first residents moved this year into Portola Hills, whose developer is seeking approval to build up to 2,493 residences.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

SPECTRUM
Area: 2,200 acres
Development of the Irvine Spectrum business park at the intersection of the San Diego and Santa Ana freeways is expected to provide employment for 80,000 people when fully developed in the next century.

PROPOSED PARKS

PRIMA DESCHEHA PARK
Area: 1,459 acres
One scenario calls for this proposed regional park to be used first as a landfill, then converted to park use.

ALISO/WOOD CANYONS PARK
Area: 5,400 acres
Part of a greenbelt that wraps around Laguna Beach. The county has accepted about 1,400 acres of 5,400 acres.

LAGUNA LAUREL CANYONS PARK
Area: 1,380 acres
This park is to be accepted from The Irvine Co. when it develops its adjacent Laguna Laurel planned community, not before 1988.

WHITING RANCH PARK & LIMESTONE CANYON
Area: 7,285 acres
These side-by-side parks will comprise the county's second-largest regional park area.

WEIR CANYON PARK
Area: 3,200 acres
Weir Canyon will be adjacent to Vista Park and the northernmost of the county's new regional parks.

N

Frustration: OC voters are saying they've had enough

By Jane Glenn Haas
The Register

What began as a mumble has grown into a movement. Orange County residents have had it with bulldozers on the hillsides and traffic jams on the way to work.

At Rotary Club luncheons and at cocktail parties, they vocalize a bleak belief that the county's good life is going sour. Ballot boxes tally their long-voiced complaints that developers are out of control, that there are too many people, too many cars and too few roads.

Their message is clear: Shut the door behind me.

A Register Poll finds that 67 percent of county residents believe the county is in the midst of rapid growth. While 42 percent say growth has made this area a better place to live, an equal number say growth is having the opposite effect. Whatever their attitude toward growth, most blame traffic, shrinking open space, poor air quality and increasing crime on development.

"Eventually we are going to be another Los Angeles," said Michael McIntyre, a 13-year Anaheim resident. "I would stop growth if I could."

With the county in the midst of a construction

Please see VOTERS-J8

TODAY: The slow-growth movement gains speed as traffic slows down.
MONDAY: When land planning was equated with communism.
TUESDAY: The search for solutions: instant cities, urban revival.
WEDNESDAY: The Mission-Dixon Line that growth drew: urbanized north, suburban south.

Warning signs: Supervisors ignored early doomsayers

By Steve Hawk
The Register

Forest Dickason tried to warn the county. Several times.

In reports dating back well over a decade ago, the former county planning director and his staff told the county supervisors that they needed to set limits on development, increase parkland and provide roads and mass transit.

"We must begin projecting our thoughts," said one of the reports, written in 1967, "and try to put ourselves in the place of those who in 1985 and 1990 may be saying 'If only they had done this and so twenty years ago.'"

But the supervisors ignored the early warnings of their own staff that county residents would not always see growth as progress. Moreover, they stripped the department of its autonomy and put it under a new bureaucracy.

Now the county — and many of its cities — are faced with a slow-growth movement that stems from the very concerns about transportation and open space raised in those early reports.

Al Bell, head of the team that wrote one of the reports, said the county could have forestalled the emerging strength of the slow-growth movement by heeding those warnings.

"It would have prevented the backlash," he said. "My suspicion is that the growth backlash this time is going to last longer and run deeper."

Certainly, the county's residents can point out a number of problems that have accompanied growth — many of which, county officials say, may be inevitable consequences of growth, no matter how masterfully

Please see WARNINGS-J8

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Close to Home

Federal Workers Should Be 'Un-Hatched'

Go after the arm-twisters, not the twisters.

Dance at the Kennedy Center

A little program coordination, please.

ROUND 2

Dulles Corridor: We Don't Need Another Study

—Eve K. Fedoring

CONTINUED / CONTINUED / CONTINUED / CONTINUED / CO

Put the Maryland Stadiums on the Ballot

—Diamond A. Davies

Suicide Barriers Don't Work

Put a hot-line phone on the bridge instead.

—F. J. Provost and Bill Barr

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1987 | The Washington Times | PAGE 1

CLASSIFIED STARTS ON PAGE 5E

COMMENTARY

E SECTION

CORD MEYER

Tugging at the rug under Savimbi

A combination of brilliant strategy and effective American weaponry has now removed entirely the danger that a Soviet-directed offensive might overwhelm UNITA's main southern bases.

Cord Meyer is a nationally syndicated columnist.

JACK KEMP

State vs. the president

JOHN LOFTON

When Keith was brought home

John Lofton is a staff columnist for The Washington Times.

Keith Culum

see LOFTON, page 2E

see KEMP, page 2E

Jack Kemp of New York is a Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

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New York, New York
Jerry Litofsky



68 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1987 ... YEAR-END REVIEW OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

Many Economists Predict Steady, Moderate Growth

By Alfred L. Malabre Jr.
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

In a very ordinary sort of way, the current economic upswing is becoming most extraordinary.

Its pace has been thoroughly mediocre, with annual growth rates drifting well below the 3% mark in many quarters. Yet its durability—which many economists predict will see it through the new year and beyond—is truly exceptional.

As 1987 begins, the expansion is two months into its fifth year. That makes it already longer than all but two of the eight previous such phases of the business cycle since World War II. At 56 months, moreover, it exceeds by 17 months the average length of 30 expansions tracked by analysts since the middle of the last century.

If the prevailing 1987 forecasts prove correct and growth persists for at least another year, this upturn will become the longest peacetime expansion in U.S. history, though it will still be far shorter than the 1961-69 boom. That expansion, which went into the Vietnam War years, kept rolling for 106 months, more than twice the length so far of the current one.

Economists aren't predicting another such blockbuster now, but by and large they do look for sustained, if unexciting, growth in the coming months.

Reasonably typical is the view of Edgar R. Fiedler, an economist at the Conference Board, a nonprofit research group in New York.

"The U.S. will experience moderate but steady economic growth in 1987," he predicts, summarizing the consensus of the group's Economic Forum of 14 noted business analysts.

Mr. Fiedler also says that "not a single member" of the forum, to which he belongs, expects a recession this year and that most of them see no slump in 1988 either. "Most believe it will not arrive until 1989 or later," he says.

Forecasts Mirrored

Similar forecasts of moderate, recession-free growth throughout the new year show up in recent surveys conducted by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a Sedona, Ariz., newsletter that polls about 50 prominent forecasters each month. Using inflation-adjusted gross national product to reflect overall business activity, the Blue Chip economists predict an average 2.5% gain in real GNP for 1987, about the same as the latest estimates of 1986 growth.

Such a rate is decidedly subpar for a time of expansion. Throughout the postwar era, counting recessions as well as expansions, real GNP has climbed at an annual average of roughly 3%, analysts say.

Of course, no one knows now whether 1987 growth will come in anywhere close to the pace predicted by the Blue Chip consensus. In the best circumstances, economic forecasting is hazardous. And now, to a greater extent than usual, huge imponderables overhang the outlook.

High on the list are record deficits in both the federal budget and the trade balance. Another large uncertainty is the impact of overhaul of the tax system.

Many forecasters say the tax overhaul will prove an economic plus in the longer run, channeling investment away from tax-sheltered areas that are relatively unproductive, such as certain types of real estate, and into plants and equipment that should eventually improve the U.S.'s competitive position in world markets.

There is, however, considerable concern that tax overhaul, whose provisions include eliminating the investment tax credit and tougher depreciation rules, may serve in the near term to deter business growth.

This concern is reflected in the accompanying chart, which breaks down the Blue Chip consensus forecast on a quarterly basis and shows the economy's actual performance in recent quarters. It indicates that the most sluggish quarter of the new year is expected to be the first.

Spending to Be Affected

Besides reflecting tax overhaul's impact on capital outlays, analysts say this early-year sag will reflect a post-Christmas letdown in consumer spending that's greater than usual. Some buying that would normally occur now, it's widely believed, took place late last year, when interest charges and state and local sales taxes on consumer purchases still could be deducted from tax bills.

If the expansion does survive this initial droop and slowly strengthens, as most forecasters expect, how are particular sectors of the economy likely to perform?

With no recession in sight, the prevailing view is that jobs will continue to increase, but not rapidly enough to pare unemployment significantly. The brighter side of the slow-growth coin is that substantial inflationary pressures are unlikely to reappear soon, and most forecasters expect only a modest speedup in price increases. Inflation normally accelerates in the later stages of an expansion. Its dormancy through much of the past year is widely seen as something of an aberration, reflecting both the relatively sluggish growth rate and an unprecedented surge in comparatively inexpensive imports.

Slightly further down the road, most forecasters expect a gradual pickup in capital outlays. This sector normally is most vigorous when the economy has been on the rise for a long period and production facilities are operating at ever-higher percentages of capacity.

Most unusually this time around, the cyclical climb in plant usage hasn't yet occurred. As the expansion keeps rolling, however, this is expected to come. When it does, forecasters look for brisker capital spending as well, regardless of the new tax rules.

Outlook on Deficits

Business-cycle experience, it should be added, also teaches that federal budget deficits tend to diminish and foreign trade deficits to worsen as an expansion ages. So far in the current upturn, this pattern has only half held. The shortfall in trade has indeed grown worse, reaching a record monthly level of $19.2 billion in November.

However, the budgetary red ink is greater now than when the recovery from the 1981-82 recession began. This is unprecedented, economists say, and there is no consensus on what will happen now. But on one point there is considerable agreement: Any serious efforts to reduce the budget deficit by cutting federal spending, as called for by the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law, are more likely to retard overall economic growth than to spur it.

There also is wide agreement among economists that the Gramm-Rudman targets of far smaller deficits this year and their elimination over the next few years are most unlikely to be met, even if the economy remains recession-free far into the future.

If the consensus turns out to be wrong and a recession does set in this year, the budget deficit could deepen considerably. In recent recessions, this has been the inevitable pattern: Tax collections decline with falling earnings, while governmental outlays for unemployment relief rise substantially. The upshot has been more and more red ink.

Rising GNP Growth?

Annual rate of change, by quarter, in inflation-adjusted gross national product

Dollar Appears Set for a Calm Year

Some Traders See Further Fall, but Many Say Stability Is at Hand

By Charlin W. Stevens
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

NEW YORK—After two years of dramatic moves for the dollar, foreign-exchange traders and economists predict a relatively calm 1987.

The dollar last year reached a record low against the Japanese yen and was at its lowest in several years against some other major currencies, after completing a five-year climb to several record highs the previous year. Although some analysts say the dollar is in for further sharp declines, many believe that the currency will traverse a much narrower path this year than in the two years just past.

For U.S. companies, that could mean little or no further improvement in their international competitiveness. Stable exchange rates also could ease strains on foreign industries whose exports have suffered because of the weakening dollar. And for currency traders, reduced volatility would mean opportunities for profits.

"For 1987, I'm worrying about a horrible outbreak of stability," says Gerald R. Glass, vice president, foreign exchange, at First National Bank of Chicago, says partly in jest. In the same vein, Masakazu Miyamori, senior vice president and chief trader at Sanwa Bank in New York, says, "I'm afraid it will not be such a good year for traders."

Year of 'Jawboning'

Last year was a good one for U.S. policymakers as far as exchange-rate swings were concerned. The Reagan administration's campaign to drive the dollar down—begun with extensive central bank intervention by the so-called Group of Five nations in September 1985—continued successfully through most of 1986.

Last year, however, the administration abandoned large-scale sales of dollars in favor of "jawboning," or "talking the dollar down," as traders describe it. Officials would make public statements indicating a desire to see the dollar depreciate. Their statements then were understood as an implied threat of intervention in the market, leading traders to sell the currency.

"The political influence on the market was clearly the most significant thing in '86," says Arthur C. Agnelini, vice president and chief foreign-exchange dealer at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., New York. "We spent an awful lot of our time just watching for statements" by government officials, he says.

Washington's aim in encouraging the dollar's drop was to help reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit and fend off protectionist pressure. A cheaper dollar tends to make imports more costly for Americans and U.S. products less expensive for foreigners.

Decline Came Early

But Washington's jawboning wasn't the only factor in the dollar's slide. The administration's campaign was aided by a sluggish domestic economy, which encouraged pessimism about the dollar among traders.

The dollar didn't drop evenly against currencies of major U.S. trading partners. Against the West German mark and the yen, the dollar lost 21% of its value last year. But on Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.'s trade-weighted index of 15 currencies, its fall was only about half that great.

Most of the dollar's drop came in the first half of the year. "We've been consolidating since August, and that will probably continue for some time," Mr. Glass says.

The recent stability partly results from a U.S.-Japanese agreement announced in November, in which Washington indicated it wouldn't seek further depreciation of the dollar against the yen and Japan agreed to cut interest rates to stimulate its economy.

But some market participants don't think the dollar's decline is over. Although some improvement in the U.S. trade balance is expected this year, the slowness of that improvement will lead to further declines, they say.

Continued sluggishness in the U.S. economy also will contribute to the dollar's weakness, the bears say. And to combat what is expected to be a rise in protectionist sentiment in the Democrat-controlled Congress that is about to take office, the Reagan administration might resume its campaign against the dollar.

"The dollar has one more leg in its downward drop," says David Morrison, vice president and chief economist at Goldman Sachs International Corp., London. "We're penciling it in for around the middle of the year."

Estimates of the dollar's losses this year against currencies of leading industrial nations go as high as 15%. Still, many forecasts call for only a modest decline before the dollar levels off and begins a gradual recovery.

"The ingredients are there for the dollar to test new lows, but we're basically near the end of the course," Mr. Agnelini says.

U.S. Jawboning and Lower Interest Rates Push the Dollar Down

Morgan Guaranty Index vs. 15 currencies

Bonds Backed By Mortgages Fall, Then Rise In Volatile Year

By Ann Monroe
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

Whatever else last year's mortgage-backed bond market might have been, it wasn't boring. The year saw a mix of good and bad—unprecedented volume, wide-spread losses in the first half and profits in the second, and a bewildering array of new products.

The volume of issues backed by mortgages and other assets last year reached $68 a billion, three times 1985's $22.3 billion. Most of the innovations were in the collateralized mortgage obligation area, which alone accounted for $44.8 billion of 1986's total, compared with $13.5 billion the year before.

"There was a greater proliferation of mortgage products last year than in the previous 18 years combined," says Lawrence D. Fink, co-head of taxable fixed income at First Boston Inc. More than $6 billion of the most popular of these—floating-rate mortgage-backed securities—was issued in a six-week period.

The influx of these relatively high-yielding securities almost drowned what had been a thriving European market for corporations' perpetual floating-rate notes. "Why would you buy a perpetual floater yielding Libor (the London interbank offered rate) plus five basis points when you can get a triple-A mortgage floater at Libor plus 50 basis points?" says John A. Thain, head of the mortgage finance group at Goldman, Sachs & Co. A basis point is 1/100 of a percentage point.

The surge of innovations springs not from issuers' needs, but from investors' demands. As a result, investment banks are doing fewer and fewer issues for clients and more for themselves. More than half of last year's collateralized mortgage obligations were so-called arbitrage issues, in which investment bankers buy mortgages, package them into securities, and then issue the securities themselves, through subsidiaries.

Market participants expect an even greater surge of new products this year, when the so-called Remic provisions of the new tax law go into effect. Last year's innovations divided up mortgage cash flows in new ways, notes Ralph Schlonstein, head of the mortgage and savings institutions group at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. The Remic provisions will let issuers divide mortgage pools by credit quality as well, producing what he calls "3-D securities."

Another potential new product: securities backed by home equity loans.

Falling interest rates—good news for other securities markets—brought heavy

Please Turn to Page 36S, Column 6

CMO Explosion

The volume of collateralized mortgage obligations increased over threefold in 1986. Most of the increase was due to securities firms issuing CMO's on their own behalf.

(In billions of dollars)

Flood of Corporate Restructuring Moves Contributes to Record Year for Financing

By Ann Monroe
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

In 1986, corporate America took its balance sheets apart and put them back together again.

Restructuring was the year's buzzword, as companies struggled to squeeze every penny of financing power out of their assets. The result was another year of unprecedented financing volume. A record $318.3 billion was raised by U.S. issuers here and abroad, almost twice 1985's $171 billion.

While it's impossible to specify how much of that was directly attributable to a restructuring of one form or another, investment bankers agree that the purchase and sale of assets, either physical or financial, accounted for a hefty share.

Robert G. Scott, head of the fixed-income syndicate at Morgan Stanley & Co., estimates that as much as a third of last year's financing volume stemmed from just one type of restructuring—the buyback of high-coupon debt. Many corporations also bought back preferred stock and unwound high-coupon interest rate swaps.

The rush to roll over high-coupon debt was partly caused by tax-law changes that will make such refinancings less attractive in 1987. Declining interest rates in 1986 were another incentive. "It's been a real run for the roses," Mr. Scott says.

The capital markets have been used for a multitude of other types of restructurings as well. Several types of transactions that a few years ago would have been financed privately, by banks or insurance companies, have moved into the public markets. Many acquisitions, for example, are now financed by so-called junk bonds, as are leveraged buyouts.

According to industry estimates, about 45% of the $26 billion in junk securities issued through Sept. 30 was related to acquisitions and leveraged buyouts. However, as a result of the Ivan Boesky insider-trading scandal on Wall Street, there is some disagreement about whether that level can be sustained. Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. is by far the biggest player in the high-yield market. The Securities and Exchange Commission has been investigating, among others, Drexel and its junk bond operation.

One of the capital markets' great advantages for acquisition financing—the sheer size of the deals that can be done—applies to other kinds of restructuring financing as well. Sales of receivables, which had an unglamorous reputation when done privately for small amounts, become extremely attractive when General Motors Acceptance Corp. raises $4 billion through an issue of securities backed by auto loans.

Master limited partnerships, once used to reorganize failing cable-TV companies, also gained new respectability as sizable offerings hit the public markets last year.

The staggering size of many of the year's offerings was also, in part, a result of the restructuring boom, notes James A. Stern, co-chairman of the primary capital markets group at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. Corporate debt and stock buybacks left investors with enormous amounts of money to invest, he explains. "There's an extraordinary recycling of money," especially in the equity markets, he says.

Investment bankers predict more restructurings and a subsequent consolidation of high financing levels. "It's a fairly confused drumbeat of financings," says Herbert J. Bachelor, head of corporate finance at Drexel. "What's potentially significant," he adds, "is that there are beginning to be companies going back around through the cycle" of issuing debt, buying it off again, and returning to the public markets.

With that kind of circular movement, Mr. Bachelor says, "You know you have some backing, even when you don't have a lock on the business," just because there's so much business to be done.

Most of that business continues to be done by a handful of investment bankers, however. The top six Wall Street firms last year cornered more than 70% of the year's investment banking business.

That's because markets have become so inextricably intertwined, says Edson V. Mitchell, head of capital markets services at Merrill Lynch & Co. To get what seems to be a simple piece of debt business, a banker needs to be a major player in the interest rate swap, futures and options, and European markets as well. But Mr. Mitchell and others predict increasing competition from foreign banks and investment banks. Both Japanese and Swiss firms are moving aggressively into the U.S. market, Mr. Mitchell notes.

Certainly the U.S. was the place to be last year, at least for U.S. issuers. The Euromarket, which last year provided almost 30% of the money raised by U.S. issuers, this year provided only 16%.

Euromarket Loses Share

While debt sold by U.S. issuers almost doubled last year, the percentage sold overseas declined. The main reason: the decline of the dollar made securities issued in the currency less appealing to foreigners.

(In billions of dollars)

Anthony P. Grassi, head of the corporate finance department at First Boston Corp., attributes the slump in Europe primarily to the dollar's weakness. Although increasing numbers of foreign investors are buying securities in the U.S., most of them still turn first to the Euromarket for dollar-based securities, he explains. "If they don't like the dollar as much, the Euromarket gets hit first," he says.

The Biggest Corporate Financings of 1986

(In millions of dollars)

Debt

ISSUER (DATE)	AMOUNT RAISED
Asset Backed Securities (Oct. 14)	$3,990.9
BCI Holdings (April 10)	2,500.0
Occidental Petroleum (March 31)	2,477.8
CMO Trust 14 (Nov. 5)	1,252.2
Turner Broadcasting Syst. (March 19)	1,203.3
Wickes Cos. (June 5)	1,179.5
GMAC 1986-B Grantor Trust (April 18)	1,044.2
Safeway Stores Holdings (Nov. 18)	1,000.0
ML Trust II (Oct. 1)	997.6
PSA Capital (July 28)	952.5
CMO Trust 15 (Nov. 25)	905.7
Coastal (June 26)	900.0
Federal Home Loan Mtg. (March 19)	798.0
GMAC 1986-C Grantor Trust (June 19)	791.3
System Energy Resources (Sept. 12)	748.0
GMAC 1986-E Grantor Trust (Aug. 19)	719.2
Federal National Mtg. (Oct. 23)	704.9
Loan Merger/Holdings (Dec. 16)*	703.9
ML Trust V (Nov. 20)	698.5
Burroughs (Aug. 28)	697.2
Long Island Lighting (Nov. 20)	679.2
Federal Home Loan Mtg. (Sept. 30)	648.3
Federal National Mtg. (May 6)	647.5
General Motors Accept. (Feb. 12)	600.0
Pacific Lumber (June 26)	574.9
CMO Trust One-1 (Jan. 21)	550.9
Collateralized Mtg. Sec. (Feb. 18)	548.6
Colt Industries (Sept. 30)	547.3
CMO Trust One-4 (March 18)	547.0
FSC Mortgage Sec IV (Oct. 21)	538.2

Equity

ISSUER (DATE)	AMOUNT RAISED
Hanson Group (May 20)**	$1,190.0
Fox Television (Feb. 27)	1,148.0
Coca-Cola Enterprises (Nov. 20)**	1,001.4
First Australia Prime Income Pd. (April 17)	750.0
Commercial Credit (Oct. 29)**	662.2
Global Yield Fund (June 30)	570.0
Unocal (Nov. 5)	561.5
Union Carbide (Dec. 12)**	517.5
Liberty All-Star Equity Pd. (Oct. 24)	510.0
Warner Communications (Aug. 22)	500.00
Navistar International (Apr. 22)	435.0
Navistar International (Dec. 19)**	429.2
Gabelli Equity Trust (Aug. 14)	400.0
Mesa Limited Partnership (Sept. 19)	346.9
Sears Roebuck (Sept. 4)**	331.9
British Gas Cor. (Dec. 9)**	319.6
Aristech Chemical (Nov. 20)**	319.5
CIGNA (May 21)	310.0
MFS Municipal Income (Nov. 18)	310.0
Motorola (Feb. 28)	302.8
Ewing Fund (Sept. 25)	300.0
General Re (Feb. 11)	286.3
Loews (Feb. 25)	285.2
Wells Fargo (March 13)	283.5
American International Gp. (Jan. 22)	270.0
American Television (Aug. 15)**	268.3
Dime Savings Bank-NY (Aug. 19)	268.1
Fireman's Fund (May 9)**	265.6
Continental Illinois (Nov. 20)	262.5
St. Paul (March 13)	254.8

*Excludes preferred portion of offering **Excludes portion of offering sold outside U.S.
Source: IDD Information Services

Tax-Law Debates Dominated Year's Activity in Municipal Bonds

By Alexandra Peers
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

The municipal bond market was at the mercy of Congress for much of 1986, and Congress wasn't particularly merciful.

The tax legislation under debate in Washington created an atmosphere of "paralyzing uncertainty" for bond issuers and buyers, according to Brian Carty, executive director of the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency. When the tax bill was finally signed into law, he says, "it was like going to bed speaking French and waking up speaking Spanish."

Throughout much of the year, the pace of issuing and trading seesawed with each new proposal out of Washington, and trading recently came to a halt March 19, when Senate Finance Committee Chairman Bob Packwood suggested a retroactive tax on municipals—a plan that was later defeated by other committee members.

Lobbying Effort

A fierce lobbying effort mounted by the municipal bond industry and state and local governments was largely unsuccessful. The fact that "Wall Street has gone to Washington frequently to try to protect its own special interests" reduced the effectiveness of the lobbying effort, which was already somewhat fragmented, says Peter Gordon, president of tax-free funds for T. Rowe Price Associates of Baltimore.

During the first half of 1986, the retail investor stayed on the sidelines. With demand sluggish, yields on some single-A-rated municipals soared 15 basis points above comparable-maturity Treasury bonds. A basis point is 1/100 of a percentage point. Prompted by declining interest rates overall, issuers refinanced a record amount of municipal debt, creating problems for some investors with unexpected and unwelcome bond calls.

The tax law ended up splitting new municipal securities into three groups, each taxed differently for tax purposes. Traditional tax-exempt municipals, which must be shown to be issued for a public purpose, remain exempt. "Private activity" municipals are subject to a limit usually based on the state's population and are subject to an alternative minimum tax. The final group is taxable.

Single-State Funds

Taxable tax-exempts, a seeming contradiction that may be the new direction for the market, have already become the arena for a fight among investment banks for market share.

Furthermore, the new tax law significantly reduced the advantages to banks of amassing tax-exempt portfolios. But it increased the appeal to individual investors of single-state municipal bond funds where there are high state and local taxes.

Congress's harsh treatment of other tax shelters was eventually seen to be a boon for municipals, and investors bought actively again once it looked certain that, in most cases, the tax breaks of municipal bonds would remain. T. Rowe Price, for example, had some lean periods in sales, Mr. Gordon says, but overall, assets of its nine tax-exempt portfolios were up 54.5% from 1985.

Looking ahead, market participants who believe interest rates will trend higher predict that buyers will move into shorter-term tax-exempt securities.

But the biggest changes in the market are likely to come about as a result of the 20% to 30% drop in issuance that the Public Securities Association, a bond industry trade group, predicts will take place in 1987. That will largely result from the state cap on the issuance of private activity bonds. For example, in 1985, 20 states exceeded the new ceiling on issuance, 13 of them by more than double 1987's allowable amounts. Competition will be keen for a slice of that shrinking pie, and issuers and investment bankers expect to see a slew of innovative financings that were created in the more sophisticated corporate arena being tailored to municipal issuers.

Tax-Exempt Offerings

(In billions of dollars)

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METRO BUSINESS

CAPITAL LIFE

C

CRITIC AT LARGE John Podhoretz

ART Jane Addams Allen

A tender odyssey through the South

Davis lives on in spirited exhibit

Canadians aim for a fresh 'Mikado'

CBS News braces for attack by ex-insider

Original Beatles LPs released on CD today

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Bergen, Norway
Bergens Tidende
staff



Ferdedelen

J.M. Hansen-Trane

YNGSTE FESTSPILLUTSTILLER I BERGENS KUNSTFORENING

Å male er selve livet

Tegninger i bokform



POLITIKEN 18. april 2

Han har også været lille

Alle mænd, hvad enten de er tunesere, tyrkere, chilenere eller danskere har noget tilfælles. De har været små. For tiden udstiller pressefotografen Michael Daugaard, fotogruppen 2. maj, en række fotografier under titlen 'Engang var vi alle drenge' i Spisehuset i Rådhusstræde i København. Det er udelukkende billeder af mænd', siger Michael Daugaard, 'lige fra idioten, der skriger fronten af til militærparaden i Santiago, Chile, til den tyrkiske mand, der med stor omhed for sit fine, nypressede sæt tøj spadserer ned ad en trappe i Istanbul. Eller Berlynbrren, der tromlet ned af turismen, går i krak foran forhotellet i Tunis'. Udstillingen vises til 6. maj — Foto: Michael Daugaard

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Copenhagen,
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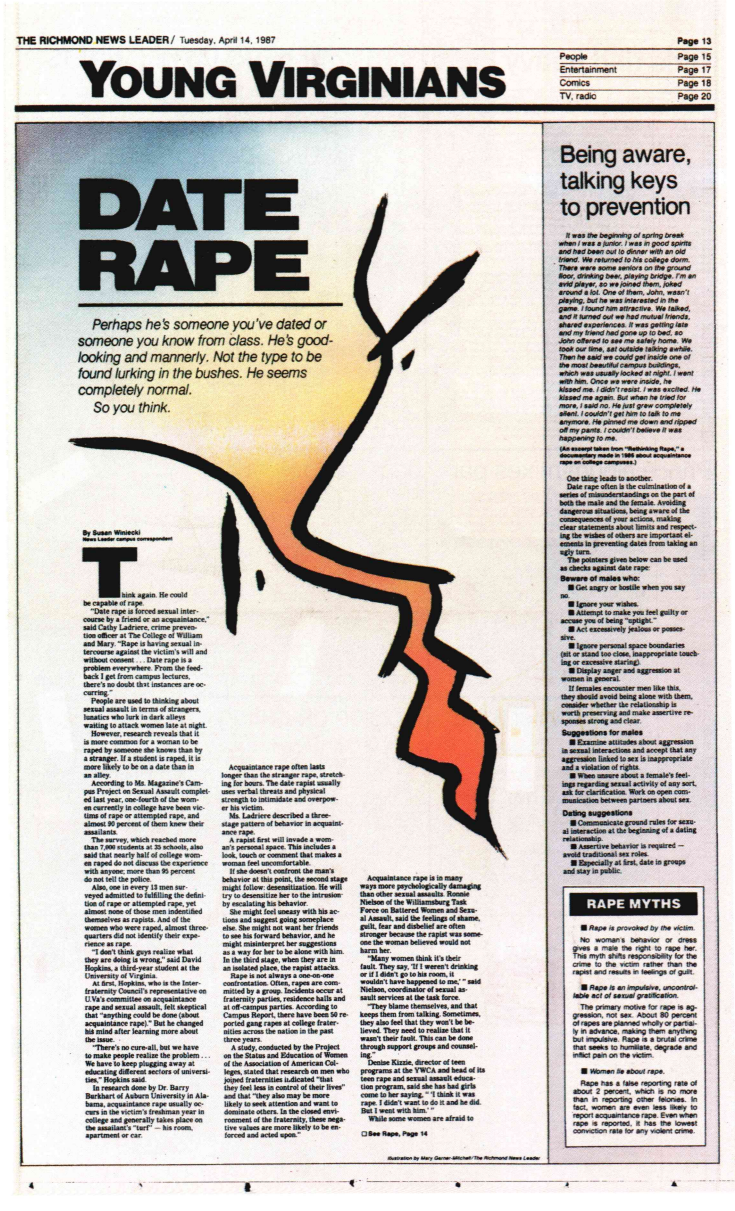
The Hartford Courant
CONNECTICUT LIVING
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1987

UNDER 21
THE DATING GAME
Teenagers enjoy social scene but are wary of commitments

Beating Iran with shtick of schlock

Warhol seemed own greatest work of art

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Hartford, Connecticut
Patti Nelson



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YOUNG VIRGINIANS

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DATE RAPE

Perhaps he's someone you've dated or someone you know from class. He's good-looking and mannerly. Not the type to be found lurking in the bushes. He seems completely normal.
So you think.

Being aware, talking keys to prevention

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THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
Richmond, Virginia
Mary Garner-Mitchell



Larry McMurtry shows a new serenity in his latest novel "Texasville." Page D-8

Dallas Times Herald
Sunday, April 12, 1987

STYLE D

PROFESSOR KNOW-IT-ALL'S LITERATE LIST

Key to literacy? Common knowledge

Entrepreneurial women sacrifice for their success

TV PREVIEW
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CONNECTICUT LIVING

SECTION B WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1986

B4 / TELEVISION
B6-7 / COMICS

WHEN HOUSEFLIES BUG YOU

Weapons, Techniques Vary in Endless Struggle Against an Insect With Coarse Table Manners

By DAVID JACOBSON
Courant Staff Writer

After two consenting adult housefliers have mated, the female releases a repellent scent, a kind of reverse perfume, that drives the male away.

It's hard to understand why she bothers. You'd think that any regular guy housefly with his eyes open — his maroon, bulbous, honeycomb-of-hexagons eyes — could see for himself what a disgusting bunch of little beggars his species is and be repelled on his own.

Certainly the average human doesn't need any intimate knowledge of flies to want to swat the living daylights out of these little pests.

But it helps. Consider all there is to learn about evasive domesticae, about their Velcro-like hairs, their tiny sucking mouthparts (not mouths, mouthparts), their ability to drag just about every awful micro-organism you can think of onto your dinner roll with the suction cups on their six fidgety feet. Folks could learn about their regular regimen of regurgitation and their delightful tradition of swaddling their maggot babies in fermenting garbage and dung.

And you don't need to see "The Fly," the top-grossing movie (pre-intended) nationwide during its first two weeks of release, to know that a housefly will never win an Oscar, except for Most Annoying Bug in a Recurring Role.

The film, however, might help reinforce a healthy distaste. A remake of the 1958 flick starring Vincent Price, the movie tells the story of a scientist who mistakenly gets his genes spliced together with those of a housefly. The genetic merger leaves the scientist's social life and table manners in ruin.

A motion picture that's also an effective appetite suppressant, "The Fly" depicts the scientist's descent into flyhood in graphic detail.

On the one hand, he gains super-strength for his size and is able to walk on walls and ceilings. On the other hand, he develops a ferocious sweet tooth and begins liquefying his food by secreting digestive enzymes onto it. Eventually, he takes to lapping people as well, alienating all but his closest friends.

Declared a masterpiece of terror in many quarters, the film might also be the most effective advertisement ever made for fly swatters and traps.

Not that Amy Wesson of Northford, for one, needs any fresh reasons to bump off flies.

"They make that buzzing noise when you're trying to sleep," she says. "They land on your eyebrow. . . . They slap into the window and make that little noise over and over."

A Hartford stockbroker, Wesson lives in a country setting adjacent to farmland, where flies are known to breed. She admits that she and her husband removed their home's screen door, virtually inviting flies in.

But the flies quickly wear out their welcome. That's when Wesson pulls out a gun.

OK, it's just a suction-cup dart gun. But according to Wesson, it has "pretty good accuracy" on the little winged targets up to 10 feet away.

"You've got to size up the situation," she says, conceding that the gun will sometimes leave a light bulb rattling in its socket. "The gun will usually sort of destroy them into oblivion."

Wesson has had other fly-whomping weapons in the past. At one time she had an L.L. Bean swatter gun that fired a dart with 3-inch diameter disk. Connected to the gun

See Houseflies, Page B4

Pilar Hoey / The Hartford Courant

Some Melodies Should Never Be Unchained

Colin McEnroe

I saw a fairly amusing television commercial a while back, for in-car telephones, in which the camera panned across a row of cars, each containing a guy singing his darn fool head off.

The actors captured the facial contortions of a typical car singer (I include myself) who somehow feels he is safe from scrutiny despite being surrounded by windows.

The message of the commercial was that these people, because they lacked car phones, had nothing better to do but rattle the automotive rafters with their vibrato. Kind of a Type A message, but then the target audience of car phones does not include those of a meditative bent.

My sympathies are with the singers. I don't care much for phones, even on the firma of terra, and a car seems like a good place to sing, except in the fantasy that could be sung well.

I sing great in the car. I sing great in the shower. Once, in the shower, I was doing some James Brown, and I got to thinking about how old James will sometimes throw his microphone up into the air, spin himself around in a tight 360, catch the microphone right in front of his face and get right back to singing.

I asked myself "I wonder how difficult that is?," a question that has preceded a number of my life's great and smaller catastrophes.

I hopped out of the shower, grabbed a hairbrush, ran out to the living room, commenced singing, tossed the hairbrush/microphone up and pivoted around just in time to have the handle, now earthward-bound, hit me smack in the eye socket.

I don't know. I don't know if James Brown, before he perfected this move, ever had occasion to lurch around his living room, wet and nude and clutching his eye and making strange wounded moist noises. I don't know if his house has, as ours did, sliding glass doors and nearby neighbors. I don't know. I don't know.

I do know this. On these occasions when I attempt to sing out in the wide open lundra of human existence, all by myself, sober, I am frequently disappointed.

The last public solo I attempted was at the Nayang St. Valentine's Covered Dish Supper several years ago. I did "I Got a Gal In Kalamazoo," and I think a just assessment of my performance would be to say I struggled a little. The accompanist, one Sid Garvasa, later commented on the clarity with which, during the interval ordinarily reserved for grateful applause, he could hear the plastic forks interacting with the bean-bean salad.

There is now a middle ground for folks like me. A few weeks ago, I showed up at the office of PMC Inc., a Windsor firm that markets The Singing Machine, which is kind of a dumb name, since sing is specifically what it does not do.

The Singing Machine plays instrumental tapes while you sing the vocal into its mike. You can adjust the pitch, make your voice reverberate, etc. These things are, if PMC is to be believed, all the rage in Japan, where the name for them is Kar-aoke, meaning "orchestra of many shimmering dragonflies and hummingbirds" or something. The Japanese are good at names.

Karaoke are to be found all over Japan, even in taxi cabs, I am told. Hard to picture a Japanese businessman bounding out of a cab wailing "I love you bayebee, and if it's quite all right, I need you . . ." But maybe it happens.

I volunteered to sing "Dancing Cheek to Cheek" with the machine and was disappointed to discover that the orchestration was not a finger-popping Mel Torme treatment but the monotonous arrangement by Tuxo, the adenoidal pop singer.

I muffed my entrance twice and then stumbled so self-consciously through the song that there, in a Windsor office building, I began to think I smelled three-bean salad.

I have decided I don't need a Karaoke. All I need is a machine that simulates, at a button's push, the way drummers will kick in a little paradiddle after a comedian's punch line. That way, as I wrote, I could periodically encourage myself. Perhaps the machine could also simulate a female backup group singing, as on a Marvin Gaye tune. "That's the way it is. Sho' nuff how it is."

With that kind of support, I feel certain I could write with more pith and clarity. And perhaps avoid hairbrushes.

Bernstein's Tutelage Benefits Conductor

By STEVE METCALF
Courant Music Critic

NEW YORK — Slouched on the sofa in the green room in Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall, fiddling with his new-wave shades and cracking jokes about the pomposity of the classical music business, 19-year-old Michael Barrett does not necessarily look the part of a man who on Friday will stand on the stage two floors below and conduct the New York Philharmonic.

His agreeably frank, self-deprecating manner, it becomes clear as he talks, is a quality he guards fiercely, rare as it is in this business of "serious" music.

"There's this disease among conductors that I call 'maestritis' — it's the disease of maestros," Barrett says. "Almost all maestros seem to get it. The symptoms are self-importance and a kind of puffed-up quality. The moment my wife spots even a whiff of it, she calls me on the carpet. I rely on her for that."

Barrett, who was a scholarship graduate student in conducting at the University of Hartford's Hartt School of Music from 1981 to 1984, is one of three young American conductors who will lead the Philharmonic in a special concert Friday. (It will be repeated Saturday.)

He was chosen by the man who for a few years has been his teacher and principal mentor, Leonard Bernstein. Barrett first attracted Bernstein's attention in 1983 at a workshop for young conductors in Los Angeles.

To lend vividness to the concept of the old master presenting his young apprentices (and, surely, to help assure a decent-size audience), Bernstein himself will conduct one work each night this weekend.

As crucial as such a concert is in the life of a young conductor, Barrett is approaching it with a certain detachment.

"With all due respect to Bernstein and the Philharmonic and The New York Times and The Hartford Courant, I'm not looking at this concert as a make-or-break kind of thing," Barrett says. "I've already done some things. I already have some nice reviews. I've learned that I'm not going be an overnight sensation."

Barrett, however, has already passed one of the critical tests in the music business: He is making a living at it. It's a scramble, of course — among other things he has been the pianist and music director for the widely admired revival of Marc Blitzstein's "The Cradle Will Rock," done by John Houseman's Acting Company a couple of seasons ago; he put together a sold-out, all-star concert of Blitzstein's music at Avery Fisher last season; he has conducted Andrew Lloyd Weber's "Requiem" at Carnegie Hall; and he frequently presides over large-scale orchestral concerts at New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

"It's nice to be able to say that I'm doing all right. I'm not driving a cab or washing on table or anything."

Barrett grew up in Guam and Berkeley, Calif., because his father, a lawyer, had business in both places. He studied at the San Francisco Conservatory, and before coming to Hartt, tried to get a job as a conductor simply by mailing out a wad of résumés and waiting for answers. The only one I got was from this little dinky community college," he says, rolling his eyes at his own naiveté. "They invited me to audition. But they didn't hire me." After he left Hartt, he moved to New York and "things started to

See Ferner, Page B6

James Kemp / Special to The Courant

Conductor Michael Barrett in Avery Fisher Hall.

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Santa Ana, California
Gwendolyn Wong, Designer;
Pat Tehan, Photographer



J section The Orange County Register Friday, May 30, 1986

Accent J5

Image

reak out the WHITE

By Cathy Lawhon The Register

White clothes scream luxury. They evoke images of a leisurely day on the tennis courts topped off with a tall glass of Evian water, or a garden party and a lazy game of croquet.

They look great with the tan you get lounging on your yacht, by the pool in Palm Springs or on the beach at Acapulco.

There is no room for dirt around white clothes. Mothers who wear white have nannies for their children. Children who wear white aren't white for long. To keep white really white requires a pristine environment and a first-name relationship with your dry cleaner.

Perhaps that's why the wearing of white clothes — especially those pure white clothes in natural, filmy fabrics like cotton and linen — and white shoes is strictly embargoed by keepers of traditional etiquette. "No white allowed before Memorial Day or after Labor Day," they say. (And we're talking about *traditional* Memorial Day here — the May 30 Memorial Day — not the last-Monday-in-May Memorial Day designed to create artificial three-day weekends.)

The rules are more than just arbitrary dates set down by arbiters of etiquette. They enhance the mystique of white by making it something restricted and rationed. They give those who jump the gun a sense that they're getting away with something.

For those who have waited patiently in an effort to look socially correct, however, this is the day to break out of spring pastels and into summer white. Wear white to a barbecue (as long as you're not the one basting with barbecue sauce) or to a pool party (only if you're sure your host and hostess keep their patio furniture impeccably clean) or to a ballgame (if you promise not to dribble ketchup and mustard out of your hot dog).

Local designers know how important the coming of Memorial Day is in Orange County, where fun in the sun produces those golden tans that go so glowingly with white. We asked two of them — D.N. Evans of Laguna Beach and Michael Nussbern of Long Beach — to come up with white-on-white outfits for summer '86.

Evans' long, skinny tube skirt ($265) with a very functional slit up the back is topped by a sleeveless Camille T-turtleneck shirt ($185).

Please see WHITE/J3

D.N. Evans creates white on white with long, skinny tube skirt, $265; Camille T-turtleneck shirt, $185; and kimono jacket, $325.

Pat Tehan The Register

Pssst! Tango's slinky look is the haute-est J2 | Why men like dressing to fight a rhinoceros J2 | Getting that golden tan without the wrinkles J3 | Abby tells 12-year-old to help drinking friend J5 | Perry Mason cracks the case of TV ratings J8

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Mare Earley



TempoWoman

Chicago Tribune Sunday, January 11, 1987

In the combat zone

A first look at the women of Vietnam

Somewhere between 33,000 and 56,000 American women, both military and civilian, worked in Vietnam during the war years. They served as clerks, air traffic controllers, cartographers, photographers, intelligence workers, lawyers and hospital staff. Some were drafted, others volunteered. Some Doctor soldiers. Most of the women who were there with the military were nurses, many of them inadequately prepared for the carnage they would face.

The fact that there is no accurate count of these women is a reminder of the lack of attention they received during the war and after. A lack of interest that followed them after the war ended, even after concerns over the male Vietnam vets involved.

"By and large," Kathryn Marshall writes, "women in Vietnam were caretakers and helpmates. They had been trained to take care of people, and that's what they did when they got there. And they 'paid' for their because in the military and elsewhere that's what women did. By training and by habit they disregarded their own feelings and denied their own needs. The men's experiences, or the patient's or the chief's feelings, came first. They were used to that, and they expected that of the women."

In May of 1985 Marshall began interviewing three former characters and found that some of them "talked with such power I couldn't let go of them. What follows is excerpts from 3 of the 20 monologues that make up Marshall's book, "In the Combat Zone: An Oral History of American Women in Vietnam, 1966-1975" (Little, Brown: $19.95). This book, to be published in February, is the first to look at the role of American women in the war.

By Kathryn Marshall

Lily Adams was born and reared in New York City. Her mother, who died when Lily was 8 months old, was Italian. Her father is Chinese.

In 1966 she enrolled as a three-year student nurse at Cook County School of Nursing, Chicago. She was then 19 and "very naive and very idealistic." After graduation she worked in Chicago and Los Angeles hospitals before joining the Army Nurse Corps in 1969. She served a tour of duty in Vietnam, from June 1970 to June 1971, at the 24th Evacuation Hospital at Chu Lai.

In 1969 she received orders for Vietnam. From October of 1969 to October of 1970 Lily was in charge of the ICU at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, Colo.

Now 39, she is married to Dr. Jerry Adams, a surgeon, and has two children, Jason, 5, and Jessica, 3. She is presently unemployed and is an early retirement candidate. She has also been diagnosed as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.

Lily Adams was interviewed by Marshall in her home in Chicago.

Basically, they were cutting the uniforms off, soaking in our stern sun. "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country." Well, I did that. "SO God, this is what I get?"

In 1969 she received orders for Vietnam. From October of 1969 to October of 1970 Lily was in charge of the ICU at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, Colo.

My first day a group of wounded came in, and I just stood there. I'd never seen that. I'd been trained to assess by a set of priorities: airway, breathing, circulation and the order of treatment. I'm used to a familiar setup. This is 1969, and I'm in Vietnam, and it's 110,000 things I can't keep up with — wounded, they were dying too. I'm trying to run fast but not to run. Organized.



E Section
THE PROVIDENCE SUNDAY JOURNAL
JANUARY 11, 1987

Accent

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a NEW YOU in '87

GET OUT OF DEBT

By MARTHA SMITH
Journal-Bulletin Staff Writer

Welcome to 1987, you debt-ridden little puppie, you.

You woke up this morning and realized that you're driving around in a car you can't afford, living in an apartment you can't afford, eating in restaurants that you can't afford, taking trips you can't afford and subsidizing all of it either with plastic or checks that, with alarming frequency, seem to have more bounce than Goodyear products.

How did you, with your bright and promising future, get into such a mess? And, more to the point, how do you get out of it? If your resolution for 1987 is to get your finances in order, then you'll want to take a deep breath and swallow the bitter pill prescribed by Gordon S. Bowcrasock and Kenneth W. Rasnallo of Capital Planning Group, a financial consulting firm located on Providence's East Side.

"We find that people are a lot less mature about financial planning than about other things," observes Rasnallo. "They have a lot of ideas and general goals ('I want to buy a boat') and no game plan. Just as there are two forms of medicine — preventive and prescribing after you're already sick — there are the same two

Turn to DEBT, Page E-3

ASSERT YOURSELF

By JOANNE ALTER
Special to the Journal-Bulletin

Imagine you have waited all day for a plumber who never showed up — and who didn't even have the decency to phone. Would you:

A. Call him in a rage, tell him off and say, "Don't bother; I will hire someone else."?

B. Phone him to find out what happened, then say you are sorry his truck broke down and that you hope he can make it tomorrow?

C. Not bother to phone him since it would not do any good anyway?

D. Insist that he make a new appointment — and keep it?

If you are like many people, you probably answered B or C, following your first instinct to avoid a confrontation. But even if you answered A, remember: Telling him off may feel great for the moment, but then you have to find another plumber. You will not feel terrific if you still have a broken toilet a week from now. Therefore, D is the best answer. The question is: How do you do it?

No one likes to be taken advantage of, but it is also unpleasant to go from one heated argument to the next. Communications expert Gertrude Kleinman, director of CBT Associates (part of the Center for Behavior Therapy, New Brunswick, N.J.) earns $1,500 a day helping businesses solve their interpersonal problems. She has developed specific techniques for handling a number of the familiar, irritating situations we encounter every day. Here is how — and why — they work.

Scenario: "What a Day, Honey".

Situation: You come home after a hard day at work to find the kids screaming and dinner waiting to be prepared. Your husband arrives, says, "Boy, am I beat," and settles into a chair with the evening paper. You are ready to explode.

How to respond: Calmly say, "I see you are exhausted. I am too. Why don't you deal with the kids while I make dinner. Or if you would prefer, you can get dinner ready while I take the kids. Either way is fine with me."

Turn to ASSERT, Page E-3

LEARN MORE . . . . . page e-3
GET THIN . . . . . page e-5
ORGANIZE . . . . . page e-3
QUIT SMOKING . . . . . page e-4

Killjoy nutritionists' poison list is my food-fantasy list

Martha Smith
Journal-Bulletin Staff Writer

One of those national nutrition centers, whose entire reason for existing is to make our lives miserable, recently released a list of its "Dirty Dozen" foods — those most likely to make us fat, sick and, if we eat them long enough, dead and buried in a wide-body coffin.

I am personally familiar with every single item on the list which, if you've ever seen me, explains a lot.

Among the bad-news foods are a lot of old favorites such as hot dogs, bacon and sausage, those basics without which we would have no baseball games and, in the part of the South where I grew up, no breakfast.

Those who like to get their kicks from condiments will be chagrined to find olives and pickles have made the hit list, while other folks — the ones believing that any place with golden arches serves haute cuisine — may shed a tear that the ever-popular cheeseburger has found its niche in the Tribute to Thrombosis.

The other shameful elements cut me to the very quick: Hot fudge sundaes, soft drinks, candy, brownies and pastries. (Should Barbara Walters ever ask me, during an interview, "If you could be any style of furniture, what would you be?" my answer, unhesitatingly, would be Danish Modern, which I believe to be any furniture covered with the crumbs from cheese-and-cherry-filled breakfast buns. This is, by the way, the sort of question Walters asks, having once spurred Katharine Hepburn on her preferred reincarnation as a tree.)

But I digress.

People who are deluding themselves about the healthfulness of dried fruits, berries and the other staples that dispatched Euell Gibbons to an early grave will be shocked to learn that shriveled apricots, bananas and the like are, nutritionally speaking, the pits.
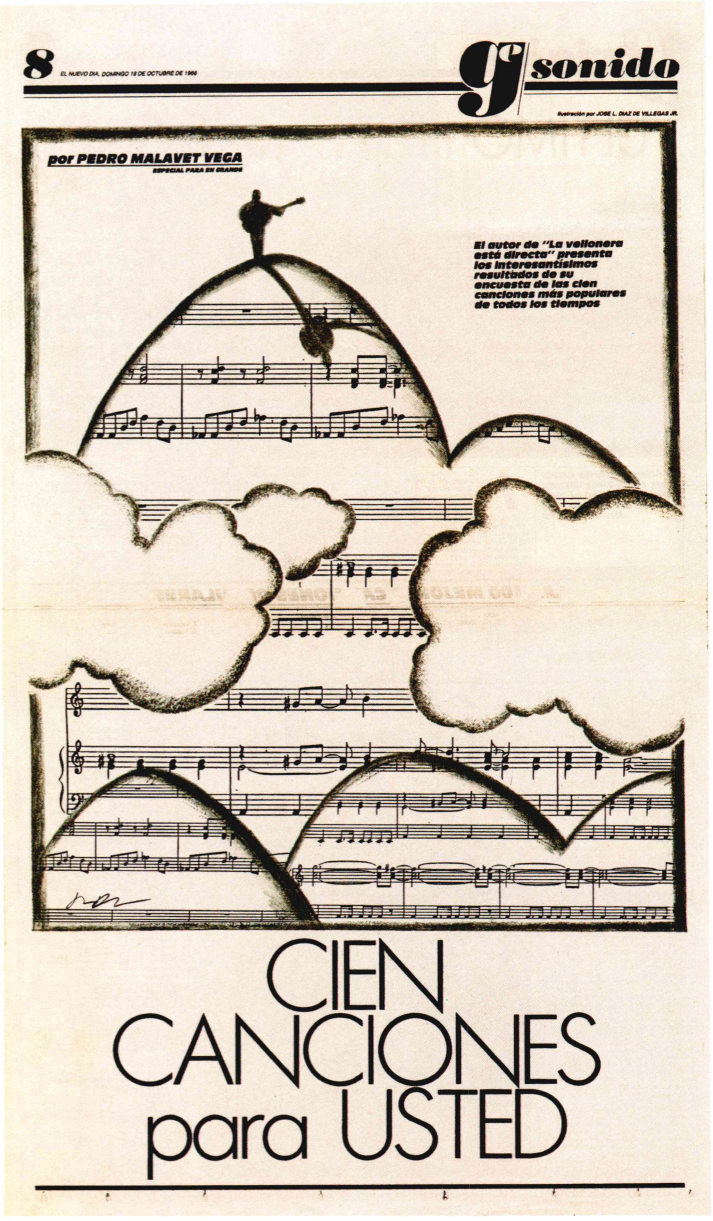
They may feel all noble at the shopping mall when their snacking is confined to munching on wrinkled dates (the kind plucked from trees, not barstools), but the experts say they're no better off than their chubby companions who wolf down triple-thick shakes and multiple corndogs.

As depressingly thorough as this assessment of dreadful edibles is, it seems there are one or two things that were overlooked. In the interest of complete research, then, I have risked my body and sampled some potentially dangerous foods that should be immediately added to the roster of grub to shun.

- Beer nuts that come in little tin-foil packets. Avoid these if you value your teeth, since at least three will break off as you try to chew through the wrapper.
- Any sort of food whatsoever that comes from the company cafeteria.
- Beverages with pseudo-French names. Zeese can mek you sick.
- Entrées smothered in sauces employing three or more types of cheese which will descend to your large intestine and never leave.

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Ilustración por JOSE L. DIAZ DE VILLEGAS JR.

por PEDRO MALAVET VEGA
ESPECIAL PARA EN GRANDE

El autor de "La vellonera está directa" presenta los interesantísimos resultados de su encuesta de las cien canciones más populares de todos los tiempos

CIEN CANCIONES para USTED

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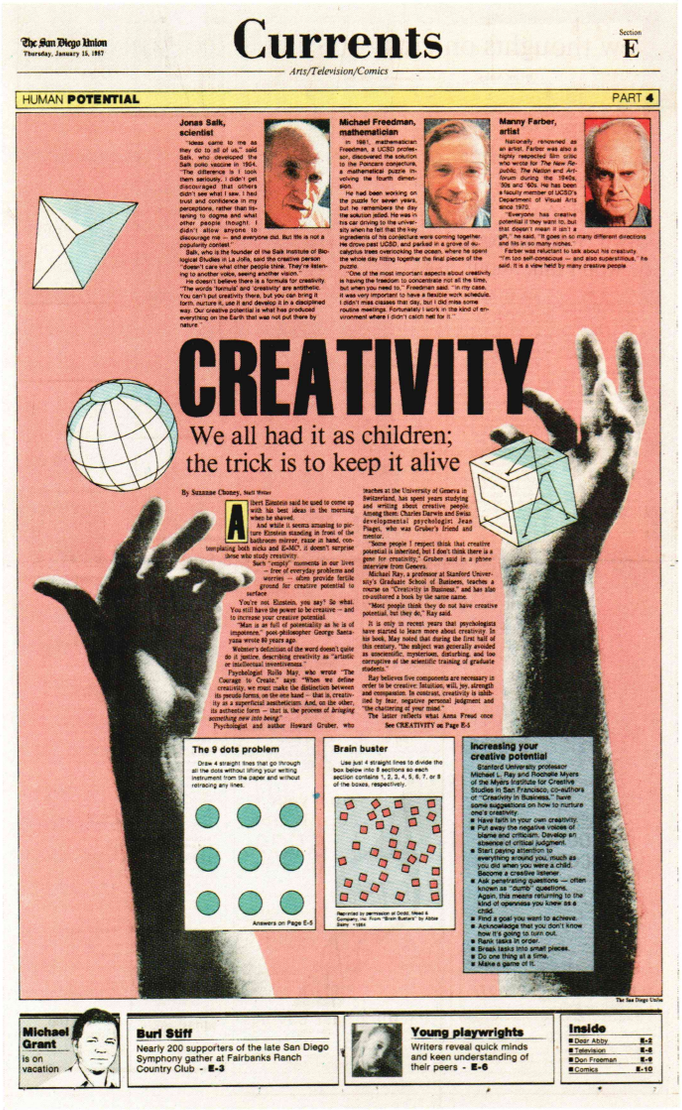
LIVING

Lonise Bias' mission of hope

FASHION / JULIE HATFIELD

Britain's honcho of hair

French TV's literary fulcrum



The San Diego Union
Thursday, January 16, 1987

Currents

Arts/Television/Comics

Section E

HUMAN **POTENTIAL** PART 4

Jonas Salk, scientist

"Ideas came to me as they do to all of us," said Salk, who developed the Salk polio vaccine in 1954. "The difference is I took them seriously. I didn't get discouraged that others didn't see what I saw. I had trust and confidence in my perceptions, rather than listening to dogma and what other people thought. I didn't allow anyone to discourage me — and everyone did. But life is not a popularity contest."

Salk, who is the founder of the Salk Institute of Biological Studies in La Jolla, said the creative person "doesn't care what other people think. They're listening to another voice, seeing another vision."

He doesn't believe there is a formula for creativity. "The words 'formula' and 'creativity' are antithetic. You can't put creativity there, but you can bring it forth, nurture it, use it and develop it in a disciplined way. Our creative potential is what has produced everything on the Earth that was not put there by nature."

Michael Freedman, mathematician

In 1981, mathematician Freedman, a UCSD professor, discovered the solution to the Poincare conjecture, a mathematical puzzle involving the fourth dimension.

He had been working on the puzzle for seven years, but he remembers the day the solution jolted. He was in his car driving to the university when he felt that the key ingredients of his conjecture were coming together. He drove past UCSD, and parked in a grove of eucalyptus trees overlooking the ocean, where he spent the whole day fitting together the final pieces of the puzzle.

"One of the most important aspects about creativity is having the freedom to concentrate not all the time, but when you need to," Freedman said. "In my case, it was very important to have a flexible work schedule. I didn't miss classes that day, but I did miss some routine meetings. Fortunately I work in the kind of environment where I don't catch hell for it."

Manny Farber, artist

Nationally renowned as an artist, Farber was also a highly respected film critic who wrote for *The New Republic, The Nation* and *Artforum* during the 1940s, 30s and 60s. He has been a faculty member at UCSD's Department of Visual Arts since 1970.

"Everyone has creative potential if they want to, but that doesn't mean it isn't a gift," he said. "It goes in so many different directions and fits in so many niches."

Farber was reluctant to talk about his creativity. "I'm too self-conscious — and also superstitious," he said. It is a view held by many creative people.

CREATIVITY

We all had it as children; the trick is to keep it alive

By Suzanne Chotey, Staff Writer

Albert Einstein said he used to come up with his best ideas in the morning when he shaved.

And while it seems amusing to picture Einstein standing in front of the bathroom mirror, razor in hand, contemplating both nicks and E=MC², it doesn't surprise those who study creativity.

Such "empty" moments in our lives — free of everyday problems and worries — often provide fertile ground for creative potential to surface.

You're not Einstein, you say? So what. You still have the power to be creative — and to increase your creative potential.

"Man is as full of potentiality as he is of impotence," post-philosopher George Santayana wrote 80 years ago.

Webster's definition of the word doesn't quite do it justice, describing creativity as "artistic or intellectual inventiveness."

Psychologist Rollo May, who wrote "The Courage to Create," says: "When we define creativity, we must make the distinction between its pseudo forms, on the one hand — that is, creativity as a superficial aestheticism. And, on the other, its authentic form — that is, the process of bringing *something new into being*."

Psychologist and author Howard Gruber, who teaches at the University of Geneva in Switzerland, has spent years studying and writing about creative people. Among them: Charles Darwin and Swiss developmental psychologist Jean Piaget, who was Gruber's friend and mentor.

"Some people I respect think that creative potential is inherited, but I don't think there is a gene for creativity," Gruber said in a phone interview from Geneva.

Michael Ray, a professor at Stanford University's Graduate School of Business, teaches a course on "Creativity in Business," and has also co-authored a book by the same name.

"Most people think they do not have creative potential, but they do," Ray said.

It is only in recent years that psychologists have started to learn more about creativity. In his book, May noted that during the first half of this century, "the subject was generally avoided as unscientific, mysterious, disturbing, and less corruptive of the scientific training of graduate students."

Ray believes five components are necessary in order to be creative: Intuition, will, joy, strength and compassion. In contrast, creativity is stabilized by fear, negative personal judgment and "the chattering of your mind."

The latter reflects what Anna Freud once

See CREATIVITY on Page E-5

The 9 dots problem

Draw 4 straight lines that go through all the dots without lifting your writing instrument from the paper and without retracing any lines.

Answers on Page E-5

Brain buster

Use just 4 straight lines to divide the box below into 8 sections so each section contains 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 of the boxes, respectively.

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Increasing your creative potential

Stanford University professor Michael L. Ray and Rochelle Myers of the Myers Institute for Creative Studies in San Francisco, co-authors of "Creativity in Business," have some suggestions on how to nurture one's creativity.

- Have faith in your own creativity.
- Put away the negative voices of blame and criticism. Develop an absence of critical judgment.
- Start paying attention to everything around you, much as you did when you were a child. Become a creative listener.
- Ask penetrating questions — often known as "dumb" questions. Again, this means returning to the kind of openness you knew as a child.
- Find a goal you want to achieve.
- Acknowledge that you don't know how it's going to turn out.
- Rank tasks in order.
- Break tasks into small pieces.
- Do one thing at a time.
- Make a game of it.

Michael Grant is on vacation

Burl Stiff
Nearly 200 supporters of the late San Diego Symphony gather at Fairbanks Ranch Country Club - **E-3**

Young playwrights
Writers reveal quick minds and keen understanding of their peers - **E-6**

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The San Diego Union

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San Diego,
California
Andrew Hartley,
Janet Shaughnessy,
Kirk Christ



Novedades

Novissimo

México, D.F., domingo 28 de septiembre de 1986

Lola Galindo reafirma su gran talento como diseñador con las prendas de su colección Boutique, que presentó la guapísima Karlita Berdiel

Gran idea la que tuvo Nicolás González (Sheraton) llevando a su hotel al gran poeta y declamador español Manuel Benítez Carrasco con llenos todas las noches

La malagueña es el tema para los cumpleaños de Pitoños, fragancia que Dior lanzó en México esta semana

La princesa Stephanie de Mónaco visitará México

La semana de Nicolás Sánchez-Osorio

La princesa Stephanie de Mónaco luciendo uno de los modelos de su colección Pool Position para la revista Elle de Nueva York

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Art Director;
Guillermo Gomez Hill,
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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1986 — THE ARTS/RECREATION G1

The Washington Post

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Show

12 Critics' Picks: Your best bets for entertainment
12 Openings: Premieres of film, dance, music and theater

1986 LOOKING BACK

Yes, it's that time of year again. But before it's in with the new, one more look at the old. Sellars dashed, 'Hannah' ghashed, art collectors cashed. Opera soared, Springsteen soared, Daniel West scored. The critics tell all.

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THEATER *By David Richards* Page 8

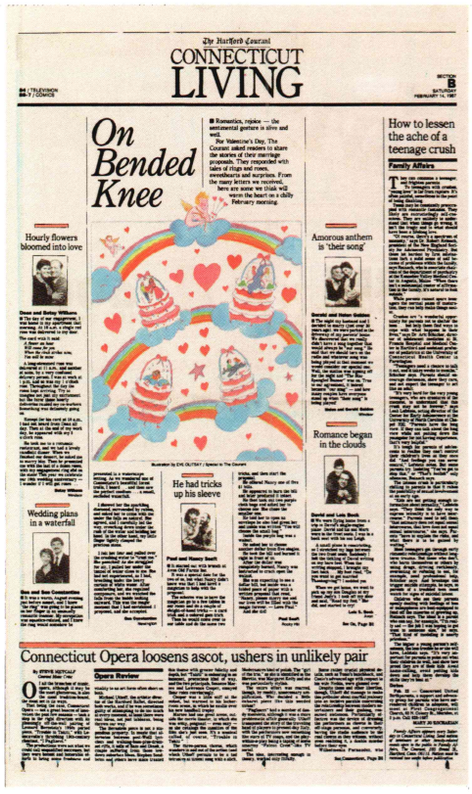
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The Hartford Courant
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Hourly flowers bloomed into love
Amorous anthem is 'their song'
He had tricks up his sleeve
Romance began in the clouds
Wedding plans in a waterfall
Connecticut Opera loosens ascot, ushers in unlikely pair

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MEET THIS SUMMER'S HOTTEST ACTORS — FOUR PROS CHEERED BY AUDIENCES, PRAISED BY CRITICS, ENVIED BY THEIR PEERS. WHAT ARE THEIR STAGE SECRETS? THEY'RE THE SUM OF MANY PARTS.
Inside Today

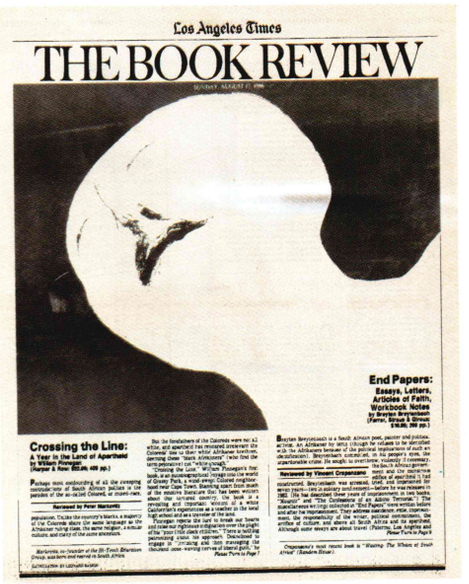
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38 Stavanger Aftenblad
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Accent
M is for the mistakes I made...
50 moms tell what they'd change if they could do it all over again
The best advice my mother gave me

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Los Angeles, California
Rod Kamitsuka


Los Angeles Times

THE BOOK REVIEW

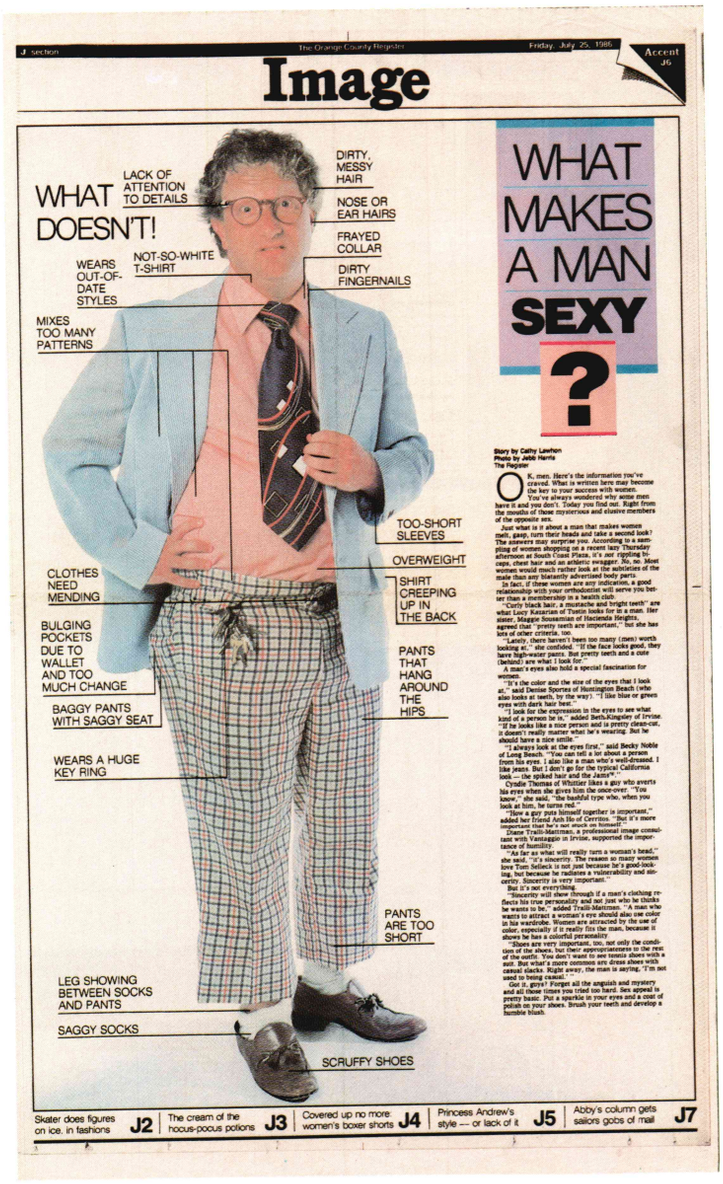
Crossing the Line:
A Year in the Land of Apartheid
by Willem Provoyer
(Harper & Row: $18.95, 400 pp.)

Reviewed by Peter Mansfield

End Papers:
Essays, Letters, Articles of Faith, Workbook Notes
by Breyten Breytenbach
(Farrar, Straus & Giroux: $16.95, 250 pp.)

Reviewed by Vincent Crapanzano

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Gwendolyn Wong, Designer;
Jebb Harris, Photographer


J section — The Orange County Register — Friday, July 25, 1986 — Accent J6

Image

WHAT DOESN'T!

LACK OF ATTENTION TO DETAILS
DIRTY, MESSY HAIR
NOSE OR EAR HAIRS
FRAYED COLLAR
DIRTY FINGERNAILS
NOT-SO-WHITE T-SHIRT
WEARS OUT-OF-DATE STYLES
MIXES TOO MANY PATTERNS
TOO-SHORT SLEEVES
OVERWEIGHT
SHIRT CREEPING UP IN THE BACK
CLOTHES NEED MENDING
BULGING POCKETS DUE TO WALLET AND TOO MUCH CHANGE
PANTS THAT HANG AROUND THE HIPS
BAGGY PANTS WITH SAGGY SEAT
WEARS A HUGE KEY RING
PANTS ARE TOO SHORT
LEG SHOWING BETWEEN SOCKS AND PANTS
SAGGY SOCKS
SCRUFFY SHOES

WHAT MAKES A MAN SEXY ?

Story by Cathy Lawhon
Photo by Jebb Harris
The Register

OK, men. Here's the information you've craved. What is written here may become the key to your success with women.

You've always wondered why some men have it and you don't. Today you find out. Right from the mouths of those mysterious and elusive members of the opposite sex.

Just what is it about a man that makes women melt, gasp, turn their heads and take a second look? The answers may surprise you. According to a sampling of women shopping on a recent lazy Thursday afternoon at South Coast Plaza, it's not rippling biceps, chest hair and an athletic swagger. No, no. Most women would much rather look at the subtleties of the male than any blatantly advertised body parts.

In fact, if these women are any indication, a good relationship with your orthodontist will serve you better than a membership in a health club.

"Curly black hair, a mustache and bright teeth" are what Lucy Kazarian of Tustin looks for in a man. Her sister, Maggie Soussanian of Hacienda Heights, agreed that "pretty teeth are important," but she has lots of other criteria, too.

"Lately, there haven't been too many (men) worth looking at," she confided. "If the face looks good, they have high-water pants. But pretty teeth and a cute (behind) are what I look for."

A man's eyes also hold a special fascination for women.

"It's the color and the size of the eyes that I look at," said Denise Sporino of Huntington Beach (who also looks at teeth, by the way). "I like blue or green eyes with dark hair best."

"I look for the expression in the eyes to see what kind of a person he is," added Beth Kingsley of Irvine. "If he looks like a nice person and is pretty clean-cut, it doesn't really matter what he's wearing. But he should have a nice smile."

"I always look at the eyes first," said Becky Noble of Long Beach. "You can tell a lot about a person from his eyes. I also like a man who's well-dressed. I like jeans. But I don't go for the typical California look — the spiked hair and the jeans."

Cyndie Thomas of Whittier likes a guy who averts his eyes when she gives him the once-over. "You know," she said, "the bashful type who, when you look at him, he turns red."

"How a guy puts himself together is important," added her friend Anh Ho of Cerritos. "But it's more important that he's not stuck on himself."

Diane Traill-Mastman, a professional image consultant with Vandyke in Irvine, supported the importance of humility.

"As far as what will really turn a woman's head," she emphasized, sincerity. The reason so many women love Tom Selleck is not just because he's good-looking, but because he radiates a vulnerability and sincerity. Sincerity is very important."

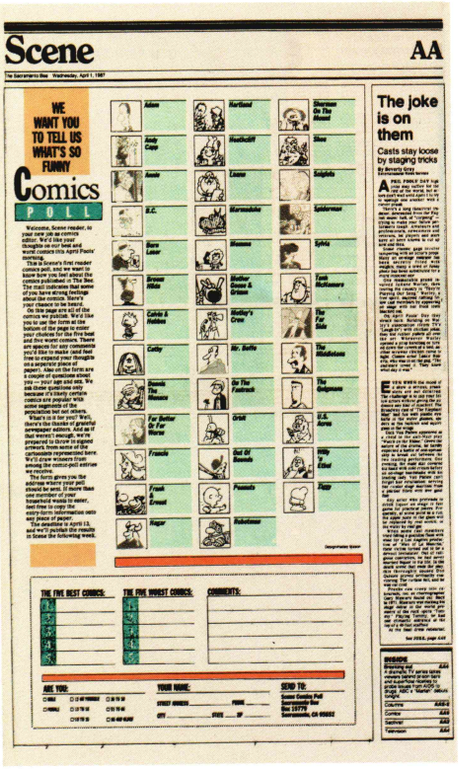
But it's not everything.

"Sincerity will show through if a man's clothing reflects his true personality and not just who he thinks he wants to be," added Traill-Mastman. "A man who wants to attract a woman's eye should also use color in his wardrobe. Women are attracted by the use of color, especially if it really fits the man, because it shows he has a colorful personality.

"Shoes are very important, too, not only the conditions of the shoes, but their appropriateness to the rest of the outfit. You don't want to see tennis shoes with a suit. But what's more common are dress shoes with casual slacks. Right away, the man is saying, 'I'm not used to being casual.'"

Got it, guys? Forget all the anguish and mystery and all those times you tried too hard. Sex appeal is pretty basic. Put a sparkle in your eyes and a coat of polish on your shoes. Brush your teeth and develop a humble blush.

Skater does figures on ice, in fashions J2 | The cream of the hocus-pocus potions J3 | Covered up no more: women's boxer shorts J4 | Princess Andrew's style — or lack of it J5 | Abby's column gets sailors gobs of mail J7


Scene AA

WE WANT YOU TO TELL US WHAT'S SO FUNNY

Comics POLL

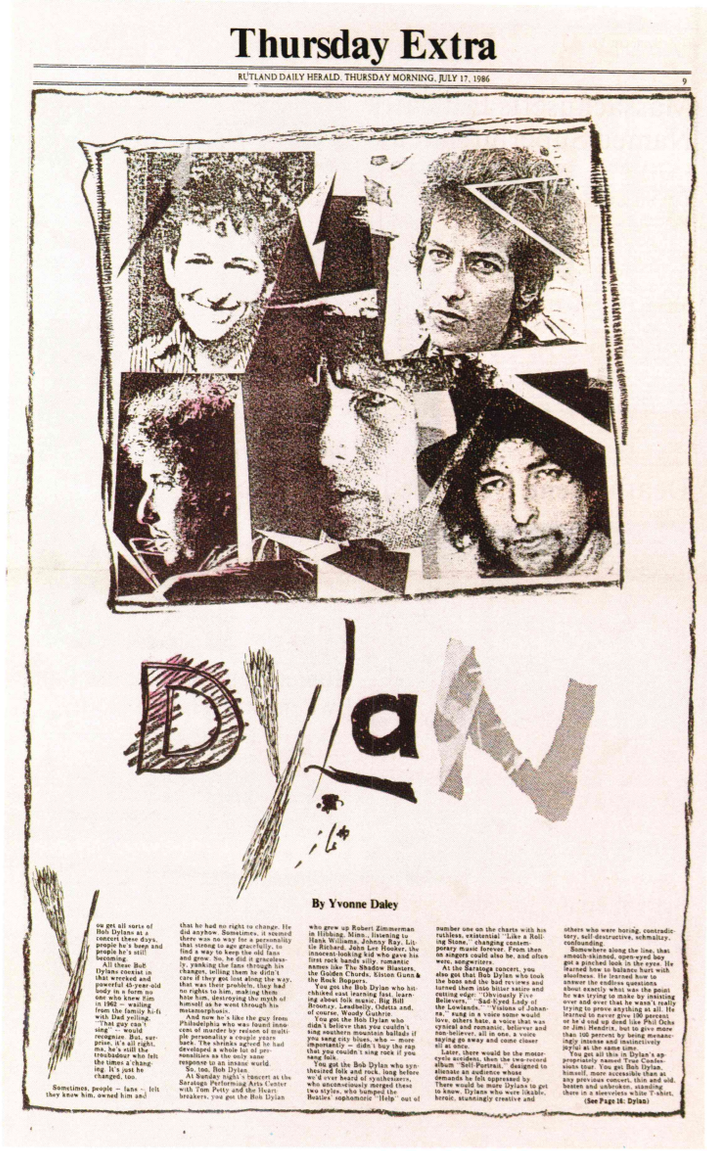
The joke is on them

Casts stays loose by staging tricks

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Thursday Extra

RUTLAND DAILY HERALD, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1986 9

Dylan

By Yvonne Daley

ou get all sorts of Bob Dylans at a concert these days, people he's keep and people he's still keeping.

All these Bob Dylans coexist in that wrecked and powerful 45-year-old body in a form no one who knew him in 1962 — wailing from the family hi-fi with Dad yelling, "That guy can't sing" — would recognize. But, surprisingly, the ragged-ness, the rasp, the shrieks agreed he had developed a whole lot of presence and a very sane response to an insane world.

So, too, Bob Dylan.

At Sunday night's concert at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center with Tom Petty and the Heart breakers, you got the Bob Dylan that he had no right to change. He did anyhow. Sometimes, it seemed there was no way for a personality that strong to age gracefully, to find a way to keep the old fans happy and the new ones curious — by yanking the fans through his changes, telling them he doesn't care if they get lost along the way, that was their problem, they had no rights to him, making them hate him, destroying the myth of himself as he went through his metamorphosis.

And now he's like the guy from Philadelphia who was found innocent of murder by reason of multiple personality a couple years ago. Maybe the shrinks agreed he had developed a whole lot of presence and a very sane response to an insane world.

So, too, Bob Dylan.

At Sunday night's concert at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center with Tom Petty and the Heart breakers, you got the Bob Dylan who grew up Robert Zimmerman in Hibbing, Minn., listening to Hank Williams, Johnny Ray, Little Richard, John Lee Hooker, the innocent-looking kid who gave his first rock bands silly, romantic names like The Shadow Blasters, the Golden Chords, Elston Gunn & the Rock Boppers.

You got the Bob Dylan who hitchhiked to Greenwich Village learning about folk music from Brownzy, Leadbelly, Odetta and, of course, Woody Guthrie.

You got the Bob Dylan who didn't believe that you couldn't sing southern mountain ballads if you sang city blues, who — more importantly — didn't buy the rap that you couldn't sing rock if you sang folk.

You got the Bob Dylan who synthesized folk and rock, long before we'd ever heard of synthesizers, who unconsciously merged these two styles, who bumped the Beatles' sophomoric "Help" out of number one on the charts with his ruthless, existential "Like a Rolling Stone," changing contemporary music forever. From then on singers could also be, and often were, songwriters.

At the Saratoga concert, you also got that Bob Dylan who took the boos and the bad reviews and turned them into bitter satire and biting edge: "Obviously Five Believers," the Sad-Eyed Lady of the Lowlands, the visions of Johanna ... sung in a voice that could love, abhors hate, a voice that is cynical and romantic, believer and non-believer, all in one, a voice saying go away and come closer all at once.

Later, there would be the motorcycle accident, then the two-record album "Self-Portrait," designed to alienate an audience whose demands he felt oppressed by. There would be more Dylans to get to know. Dylans who were likable, heroic, stunningly creative and others who were boring, contradictory, self-destructive, schmaltzy, confounding.

Somewhere along the line, that smooth-skinned, open-eyed boy got a pinched look in the eyes. He learned how to balance hurt with aloofness. He learned how to answer the endless questions about exactly who was the point he was trying to make by insisting over and over that he wasn't really trying to prove anything at all. He learned he never grew 100 percent old. He died up dead like Phil Ochs or Jimi Hendrix or he grew more than 100 percent by being metamorphingly intense and instinctively joyful at the same time.

You get all this in Dylan's appropriately named Trak Candlesticks tour. You get Bob Dylan, himself, more accessible than at any previous concert, thin and old, beaten and unbroken, standing there in a sleeveless white T-shirt.

(See Page 18: Dylan)

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David Driver



THE TIMES 37

March 7-13, 1987 SATURDAY A weekly guide to leisure, entertainments and the arts

Kicking out the kitsch in sink

Fashions in kitchen style are moving as fast as hemlines, as next week's Ideal Home Exhibition will reveal.

Bryan Appleyard charts a new mood

Modes for meals

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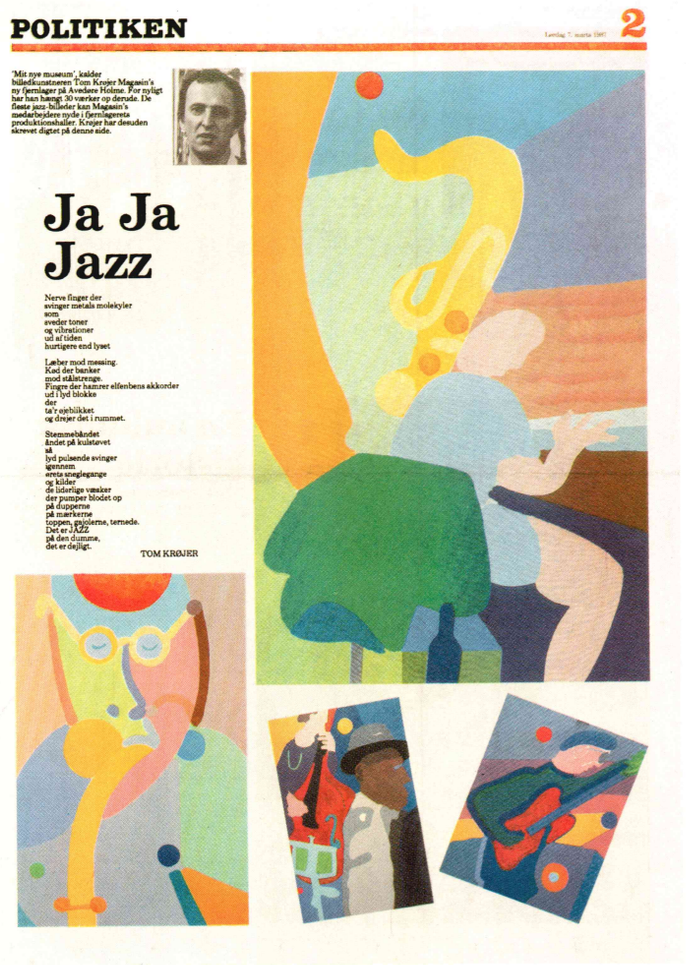


SÖNDAG MED DN. DEL 2

Falklandsöarna fem år senare

Turistresa i soldatklass till imperiets stolta spillra

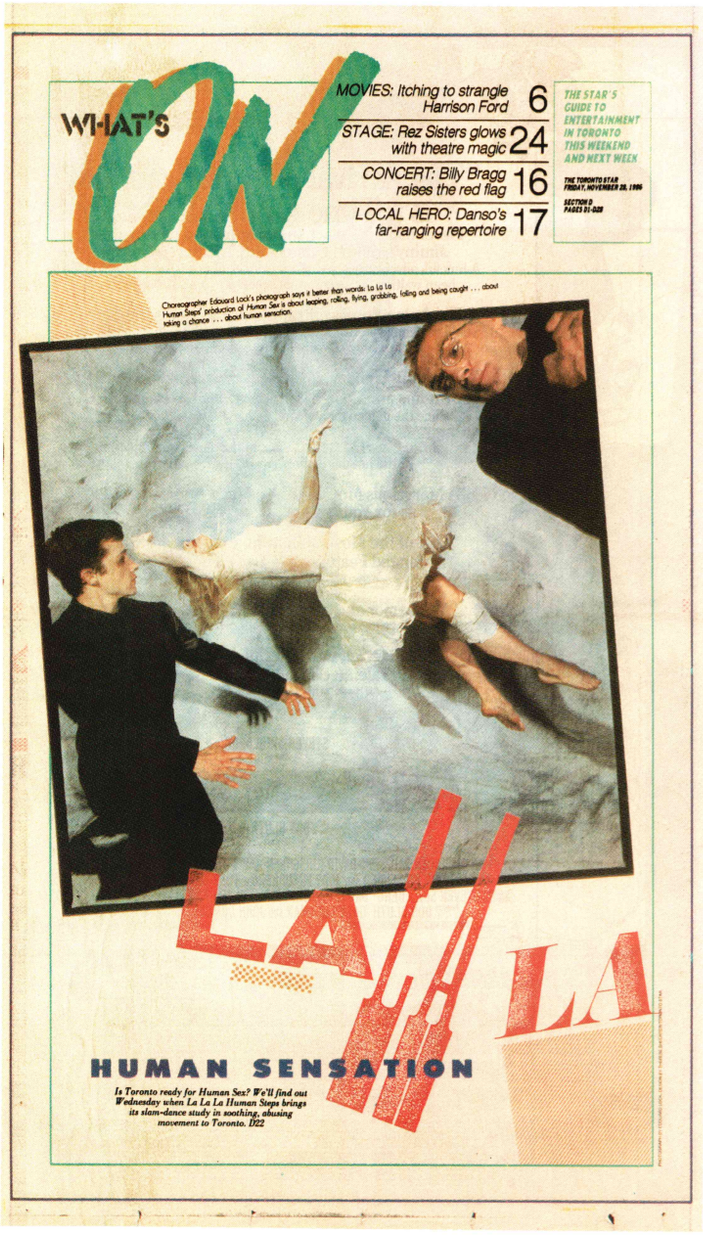
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The Monkees are back Page 9 / A treasure of historic houses Page 10

VOL. 11, NO. 43 — The Boston Globe — JULY 17, 1986

CALENDAR

HIT OF THE WEEK

Bob Tyrrell illustration

BEACH EATS PAGE 12

Scott

Store-bought sorbets

Some say to-may-to and and some say to-mah-to, but the difference between sherbet and sorbet is more than sheer affectation. Both are from the same family of ices but the name "sherbet" has been generically applied to almost any variation that is cold and fruit-flavored, including those that contain milk or cream. The name sorbet, pronounced sor-bay, has been reserved for the more authentic versions made with ripe fresh fruit, simple syrup of sugar and water or meringue of sugar and egg white.

Long a specialty of haute cuisine, often served as a palate cleanser between courses, sorbets have found favor as a full-fledged dessert. The best of the breed are currently available on the menu the Boston-area's higher priced restaurants. Of course, you can make your own if you have an ice cream machine. If you want to indulge in this treat without too much expense or fuss, your choices are more limited.

Although hand-dipped ice cream purveyors are still for the most part offering traditional sherbets, ice cream manufacturers – always quick to focus on the public's appetite for the latest trend – have begun mass producing sorbets. Some of what's available tastes like the same old sherbet dressed up in a fancy new label. But several varieties we sampled were excellent; and at least two proved better than our at-home experimentations.

- **Frusen Gladje's Raspberry Sorbet** – With its intense flavor this one is outstanding.
- **Dole Mandarin Sorbet**, a tangy orange treat, is our second choice.

Both are available in assorted supermarkets and gourmet food shops for about $2 a pint.

INSIDE FEATURES

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Hartford, Connecticut
Patti Nelson



Listings of Summer Events Begin on Page G6.

The Hartford Courant — SECTION G — SUNDAY MAY 25, 1986

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT

Summer Entertainment

Hot Sounds From Pop To Be-Bop

By FRANK RIZZO
Courant Rock Critic

The future for pop and rock music this summer is decidedly in the past.

From Bob Dylan's much-touted tour with Tom Petty to such classic performers as Chuck Berry, Fats Domino, Jerry Lee Lewis, Lou Christie, Petula Clark, the Everly Brothers, Blood, Sweat and Tears, Melanie, Chubby Checker and (hey-hey) The Monkees, the theme is clear — the past is here to stay.

Stepping back into musical time even further this summer are such performers as Cab Calloway singing "hi-dee-ti-dee-ho," Benny Goodman toting his clarinet and Artie Shaw beginning the beguine.

But there will also be contemporary artists such as Liza Minnelli, Billy Ocean and Eddie Murphy, as well as a few stars-to-be such as The Pogues, 10,000 Maniacs and Nell'sa Morgan.

SIT-DOWN THEATERS

The Oakdale Musical Theatre in Wallingford opens June 26 and 27 with Kool & the Gang. Season highlights: Waylon Jennings and Jessie Colter on June 28; and Blood, Sweat and Tears with David Clayton Thomas on June 29; "4 Girls 4" with Kay Starr, Margaret Whiting, Helen O'Connell and Rose Marie on July 3; Tony Bennett and Rosemary Clooney on July 6; "Solid Gold" show with the Coasters, Crystals, Drifters, Belmonts, Marvelettes, Angels, Orlons and Danny & the Juniors on July 10; Sergio Franchi on July 12; Paul Anka on July 13; and Frankie Valli and the Four Seasons on July 15.

Also: Petula Clark and The Association on July 14; Peter Allen on July 17; Fats Domino and Bo Diddley on July 18; Rodney Dangerfield on July 19; "The Monkees Reunion" along with Herman's Hermits, The Grass Roots and Gary Puckett on July 20; Glenn Yarbrough.

See Season, Page G8

A Full-Scale Calendar of Music Events

By STEVE METCALF
Courant Music Critic

The whole idea of summer music festivals was originally a simple one: to provide a little diversion during the dog days, to tide us over until the infinitely larger, "real" music season resumed in the fall.

But to judge by the last few years, and particularly by the gruesomely fat bidder marked "Summer 1986," the warm-weather music scene is no less real, and perhaps soon will not even be smaller, than the regular one.

This summer, there will be hundreds of concerts within cruising range of your fully fueled car, even if that car is a 1973 Buick Riviera with power everything.

Two new developments worth mentioning right off the bat. First, the Aston Magna festival, a nationally known promoter of 18th and early 19th century music, will move from its Adirondacks to its two other established performing sites, second, a large and eclectic enterprise called the Great Woods Performing Arts Festival will open in Mansfield, Mass., 40 minutes south of Boston. Great Woods will be the summer home of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, in addition to being a brave new venue for rock and pop acts.

Here are the summer music events at a glance:

• Tanglewood (Lenox, Mass.) — By virtue of magnitude and longevity, the Boston Symphony's summer home in addition to its usual lineup of Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts, conducted by either music director Seiji Ozawa or one of the international pageant of guest maestros, Tanglewood again offers its increasingly worthy chamber music series and a smattering of special, big deal events. Among these are a recital by Leontyne Price (July 13); daylong Fourth of July entertainment, topped off by a program

See Music, Page G8

On Stage, A Season Of Song

By MALCOLM L. JOHNSON
Courant Theater Critic

The river towns, the capital cities, the college campuses, the foothills and hills — all will be alive with the sounds of musicals this summer.

From new musicals at the reopened Goodspeed-at-Chester and experimental music-theater pieces at the Lenox Arts Center to the revivals of some of the most popular works of the lyric theater in Hartford and Providence, East Haddam and Storrs, Sharon and Stockbridge, Mass., there will be the widest possible range of choices during the coming three months. It seems almost every management is hotly following the lead set by the Goodspeed Opera House, New England's most famous and oldest established purveyor of the most popular musical theater of yesteryear.

Goodspeed has made the white opera house above the Connecticut River in East Haddam such a popular spot for summer travelers that its season has been running since cold and dreary April and will continue until snow is in the air. Many of the summer theaters don't open until the end of June, and the seasons are not yet set at two of the region's better known operations, the historic Westport Country Playhouse and the prestigious Williamstown Theatre Festival.

Westport will open with "Oh Coward," a musical revue of Noel Coward featuring Carole Shelley and its creator, Roderick Cook, and will undoubtedly offer a mix of musicals, new plays and revivals of recent Broadway successes, as it has in the past. Williamstown won't be doing any musicals on its main stage, although it offers cabaret presentations and occasionally does musical tryouts on its second stage, too. This summer, its Other Stage at The Extension will definitely present "Hawthorne Country," a new musical based on Berkshire

See A Season, Page G8

Dance Projects From Dreamy To Daredevil

By MATT DAMSKER
Courant Staff Writer

The theatrical boundaries of dance in the '80s have been stretched — and healthily, it seems — to include just about everything from classical ballet to avant-garde performance art to vaudevillian mixed media. Under this summer's dance umbrella, there's bound to be something for just about every taste, whether your pleasure is classic choreography or practiced parlor tricks.

A special appearance by the Hartford Ballet is set for July 19 at the Charles Ives Center for the Arts in Danbury. But dominating the New England summer dance action are the attractions at Jacob's Pillow dance festival and school in Becket, Mass. This year's "Festival '86" has already begun with the daredevil modern dance of the legendary Paul Taylor Dance Company, through Wednesday. On July 14, 15 of Denmark's "Stars of the Royal Danish Ballet" display their peerless classicism.

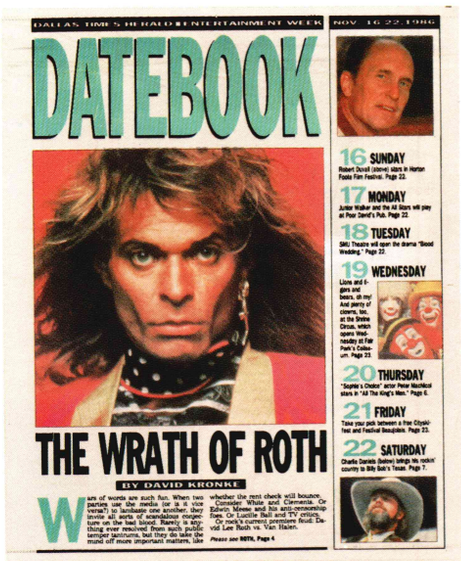
Then, on July 8-12, Jacob's Pillow brings together three inventive choreographers — Margaret Jenkins, Kathy Rose and Victoria Marks — all of whom incorporate film projections into their modern routines. Rose employs her own avant-garde cartoons, while Kaye utilizes humorous film/dance counterpoints, and Marks deals in dreamy abstract projections. The program is called "Moving Images." It's followed July 15-19 by a mixed bag of ballet classics by the Jacob's Pillow Ballet Ensemble and high-styled cha-cha, waltz and fandango by the American Ballroom Theater.

The Mark Morris Dance Group entertains July 22-26. Morris' is a hard-to-categorize troupe that deals in "pre-mythic to pop" styles. On July 28-Aug. 3, it's Pilar Rioja and the Mandela Folk

See Dance, Page G8

Illustration by PETER HOEY / The Hartford Courant

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Dallas, Texas
Deborah Withey-Culp



DALLAS TIMES HERALD ENTERTAINMENT WEEK — NOV. 16-22 1986

DATEBOOK

THE WRATH OF ROTH

BY DAVID KRONKE

Wars of words are such fun. When two parties use the media (or is it vice versa?) to lambaste one another, they invite all sorts of scandalous conjecture on the part of readers. Everything ever said on the much-publicized Roth ventures, but they do take the mind off more important matters, like whether the rent check will bounce.

Comedian White and Clements. Or Edwin Meese and his art-sponsorship fiasco. Or Lucille Ball and TV critics. Or Jerry Falwell and Hustler. Or Rock Hudson and David Lee Roth vs. Van Hagen.

Please see ROTH, Page 4

16 SUNDAY
Robert Duvall (above) stars in Horton Foote Film Festival. Page 22.

17 MONDAY
Junior Walker and the All Stars will play at Poor Darrell's Pub. Page 22.

18 TUESDAY
SMU Theatre will open the drama "Blood Wedding." Page 22.

19 WEDNESDAY
Lions and tigers and bears, oh my! And plenty of clowns, too, at the Shrine Circus, which opens Wednesday at Fair Park's Coliseum. Page 23.

20 THURSDAY
"Sophie's Choice" actor Peter Maniscal stars in "All The King's Men." Page 6.

21 FRIDAY
Take your pick between a fine Citysi-Test and Festival Beaujolais. Page 23.

22 SATURDAY
Charlie Daniels (below) brings his rockin' country to Billy Bob's Texas. Page 7.

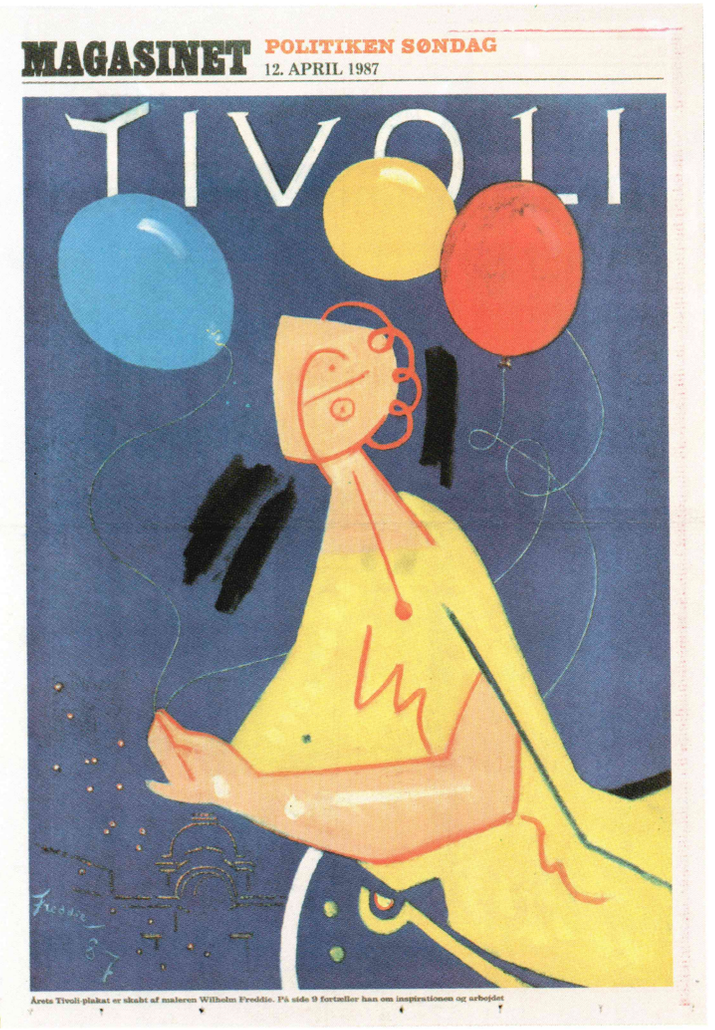
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MAGASINET POLITIKEN SØNDAG
12. APRIL 1987

TIVOLI

Årets Tivoli-plakat er skabt af maleren Wilhelm Freddie. På side 9 fortæller han om inspirationen og arbejdet

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THE BOSTON PHOENIX
Boston, Massachusetts
Cleo Leontis


BOSTON AFTER DARK
ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

THE BOSTON PHOENIX, SECTION THREE, MARCH 24, 1987

Picture of Lily

PHOTO BY JOAN MARCUS

by Owen Gleiberman

Lily Tomlin's one-woman show *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe*, which premiered on Broadway in the fall of 1985 and ran for close to a year, is probably the single greatest comic performance I've ever seen — though I cross myself while saying this, I found it even richer and more exhilarating than Richard Pryor's first concert film. Like Pryor, Tomlin is an empathetic genius, less a "comic" than a satiric *actor* who wriggles into the skins of her characters. Of course, that's something she'd been doing for years — in her TV specials, in her previous Broadway show, *Appearing Nitely*, in her superb (serious) performance as a tentatively adulterous housewife in *Nashville*. But in *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life*, working from a script credited to her long-time writer/collaborator, Jane Wagner (though Tomlin herself almost certainly had a hand in it), she did what neither she nor Pryor nor the gifted young performance artist Eric Bogosian had ever quite managed. Using the vast technical arsenal of the comic — voices and postures, punch lines and blackout sketches, observational wit in the Jay Leno/Eddie Murphy/Sandra Bernhard mode — to create a panoply of

Continued on page 12

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SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS
Santa Barbara, California
Louis Silverstein


EVERYTHING TO DO AND SEE IN SANTA BARBARA

Friday, April 24, 1987

SCENE

Local film schools reel in talent 21

Songwriters: I've got the music in me! 11

Arts Festival exhibition a picture puzzle 28

'Thurber II': A few words of Windom 7



The Hartford Courant

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT

SECTION G SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1986

Autumn Ushers in the Arts

A Glittering Season for The Stage

By MALCOLM L. JOHNSON
Courant Theater Critic

With Ben Vereen bringing "Pippin" to Bushnell Memorial Hall and the Yale Repertory Theatre opening with George Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House," this is the week that the 1986-87 Connecticut theater season really begins.

The first two major attractions give a quick indication of the breadth of theater-going available in this small state without a single true metropolis. But a touring Broadway musical revival and a Siberian classic are just two examples of a state that is remarkably cosmopolitan when it comes to the thespian arts.

Two of the last plays of Shakespeare, Broadway's biggest current hit musical, premieres of British successes, a festival of brand new American offerings — all these and much more will light up theaters in Hartford, New Haven and Stamford between now and spring. And just over the line in Springfield is more quality theater.

THEATER

Since the beginnings of Connecticut theater, Hartford and New Haven have dominated the state's other cities. In the heyday of the old Parsons Theater Hartford was pre-eminent; later New Haven's Shubert became the nation's birthplace of hits. In recent years, however, the Professional Opera House has become an important testing ground for new shows that go at its main stage in East Haddam, now in its smaller second stage in Chester.

With two internationally recognized companies in Yale Rep and the Long Wharf Theatre, New Haven must be reckoned the state's theater center. There is also the Yale School of Drama, the Yale Center for Performing Arts Center this season, with more attractions added to meet demand, including the U.S. premiere of a spectacular musical version of "Lord of the Rings."

But Hartford has moved into a new stage of its own theatrical life.

Under the artistic direction of Mark Lamos, the Hartford Stage Company has become more internationally recognized theater with its own specialties, most notably Lamos's productions of Shakespeare. And now Richard Stein has moved the Lincoln Theater at the University of Hartford into a new position as a producer as well as a presenter.

Theater-going at the Bushnell Memorial has been revitalized since Judith Allen took over as the managing director of the concert hall. Sol Marchese's Producing Guild has become a well-established purveyor of local versions of recent Broadway successes and older favorites. And the city has also developed two fringe theaters, Company One and TheaterWorks, which both focus on contemporary plays.

Theater is such a mercurial and surprising art that predicting the most important productions of a season is always a risky business.

But at this point, it's clear that Yale Rep will be attracting much attention with productions involving two of the greatest figures in world theater, Anton

See Region, Page G18

Concerts Fill the Calendar

By STEVE METCALF
Courant Music Critic

'Music is in the air, you simply take as much of it as you want," said composer Edward Elgar, who lived before the time of boom boxes and 160-watt car stereo systems.

Nowadays, it's possible to hear more music than any reasonable classical music fan could want. An unofficial calculation shows that concerts large and small will take place in this area at the rate of better than one a day between now and May.

To help you pace yourself, here are the season's highlights.

■ **Hartford Symphony Orchestra** — This is music director Michael Lankester's first "real" season — that is, the first season he has chosen all the programs. The British-born maestro is bringing with him some pieces that have not been heard around here in a long time, including examples of Vaughan Williams, William Walton, Gustav Holst, Benjamin Britten and Elgar. In addition, Lankester will be gingerly serving up doses of more contemporary fare, including specimens by Martino, Ives, Ned Rorem and Barbara Kolb, a graduate of the University of Hartford's Hartt School of Music.

The eight-concert classical season opens with a Sept. 26-27 pair of concerts, featuring pianist Horacio Gutierrez.

On the Pops side, we'll see a few welcome new faces. The graying pops eminence Peter Nero will be the opening attraction Nov. 14-15, bringing with him the well-worn "Rhapsody in Blue" of Gershwin.

Other visitors to the Hartford Symphony Pops Orchestra will be pianist George Shearing, the venerable Dukes of Dixieland, and a seven-member bluegrass outfit known as the McLain Family.

MUSIC

Not all the Pops faces will be new: the peripatetic Richard Hayman will make an appearance Jan. 9 and 10.

The symphony is also trying an interesting series this year: before each of the classical concerts, Lankester, sometimes assisted by orchestra colleagues or a visiting soloist, will deliver a pre-concert talk to anyone holding a ticket for the evening's performance. These sessions will be held in the auditorium at 7 p.m.

■ **Connecticut Opera** — The basic recipe this year: One superstar making her Hartford debut, one Mozart classic, one bracingly unorthodox double bill, and one reprise of an ambitious collaboration of dance and theater.

Soprano Shirley Verrett will be the headliner for Puccini's "Tosca," which opens the season Oct. 31. Verrett, a versatile and fiery performer, is making her first appearance with the company.

See Music, Page G7

New Steps, Old Favorites Poised on the Dance Scene

By MATT DAMSKER
Courant Staff Writer

A look at the events

■ **Hartford Ballet** — The season begins Oct. 10-13, — all performances at Bushnell Memorial Hall — with the company's reprise of its acclaimed full-length ballet, "Carmina Burana," as originally choreographed by Ernst Uthoff (father of Hartford Ballet artistic director Michael Uthoff) for the Chilean National Ballet. The vigorous piece is based on a series of lusty, life-affirming poems written by renegade clerics of the 13th century, and is danced to Carl Orff's well-known choral score, to be sung by the Hartford Chorale. The soloists are Nora Kaye, soprano; Peter Hawkins, tenor, and James Javore, baritone. Thor Paulsis will conduct the Hartford Chamber Orchestra.

On Nov. 6 and 7, the Hartford Ballet will present the Dance Theatre of Harlem's first Hartford appearance since 1980. Under the direction of the legendary Arthur Mitchell and Karel Shook, the Dance Theatre has become one of the nation's leading ballet companies. The company, founded 19 old running through Dec. 21, there's Hartford Ballet's multimedia, high-tech and perennially popular version of the "Nutcracker."

The company's Winter Dance Season of repertory works is slated for Jan. 30 and 31, highlighted by Jose Limon's "The Moor's Pavane," a choreographic rendering of the story of Othello. Two new works by Michael Uthoff also will be premiered during the Winter Dance programs.

The season concludes March 13-15 with an all-age crowd-pleaser, the Ballet's contemporary version

See Fall, Page G9

DANCE

Next term throws more on a mixture of the tried-and-true and the experimental than dance, and the area's upcoming dance season promises exactly that. The range is wide, from the Hartford Ballet's re-creations of such popular and acclaimed productions as its "Carmina Burana" and "Hansel and Gretel," to a performance at the Kingswood-Oxford School's Roberts Theater by one of the most adventurous post-modern mistresses of choreography, Trish Brown and her company.

There will also be appearances by the tradition-smashing Dance Theatre of Harlem. The Nutmeg Ballet will mount a world-premiere, full-length ballet, "Cinderella," with an original orchestral score by Hilliot Williams. A mixed bag of dance events will enliven the stages of Trinity College and the University of Connecticut, Storrs. Hartford's fledgling Works contemporary dance troupe will expand to two repertory

INSIDE

A calendar listing the season's arts events begins on **Page G6.**

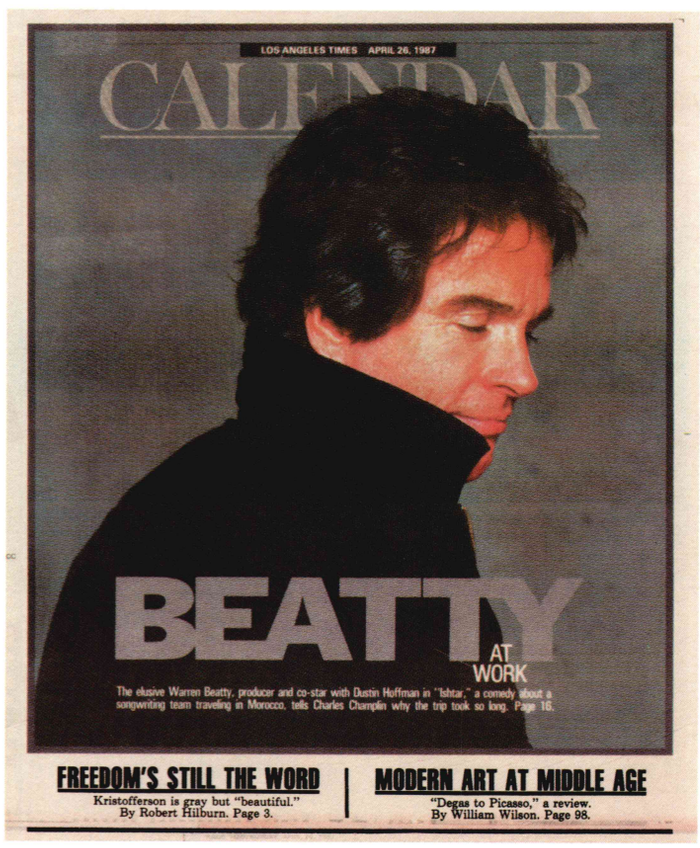
■ The Wadsworth Atheneum and Real Art Ways kick off their fall seasons. **Page G6.**

■ Gallery, a weekly column on the Connecticut art gallery scene, makes its premiere this week, on **Page G12.**

Illustration by PETER HOEY / The Hartford Courant

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LOS ANGELES TIMES APRIL 26, 1987

CALENDAR

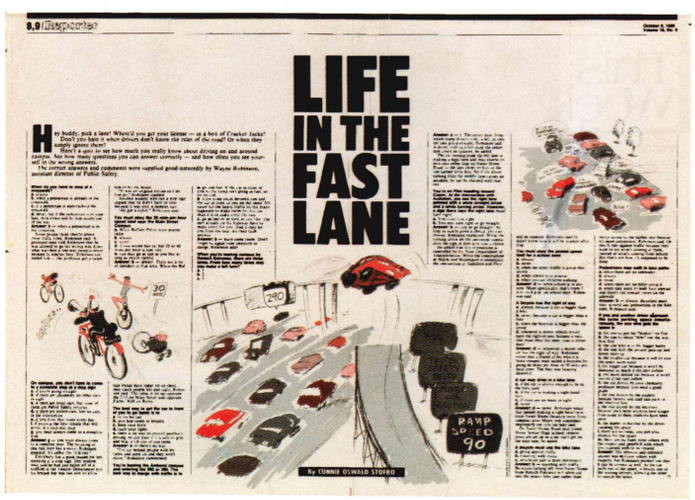
BEATTY AT WORK

The elusive Warren Beatty, producer and co-star with Dustin Hoffman in "Ishtar," a comedy about a songwriting team traveling in Morocco, tells Charles Champlin why the trip took so long. Page 16.

FREEDOM'S STILL THE WORD
Kristofferson is gray but "beautiful."
By Robert Hilburn. Page 3.

MODERN ART AT MIDDLE AGE
"Degas to Picasso," a review.
By William Wilson. Page 98.

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REPORTER
Buffalo,
New York
Rebecca Bernstein



8.9 Reporter

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE

Hey buddy, pick a lane! Where'd you get your license — in a box of Cracker Jacks? Don't you hate it when drivers don't know the rules of the road? Or when they simply ignore them?

Here's a quiz to see how much you really know about driving on and around campus. See how many questions you can answer correctly — and how often you see yourself in the wrong answers.

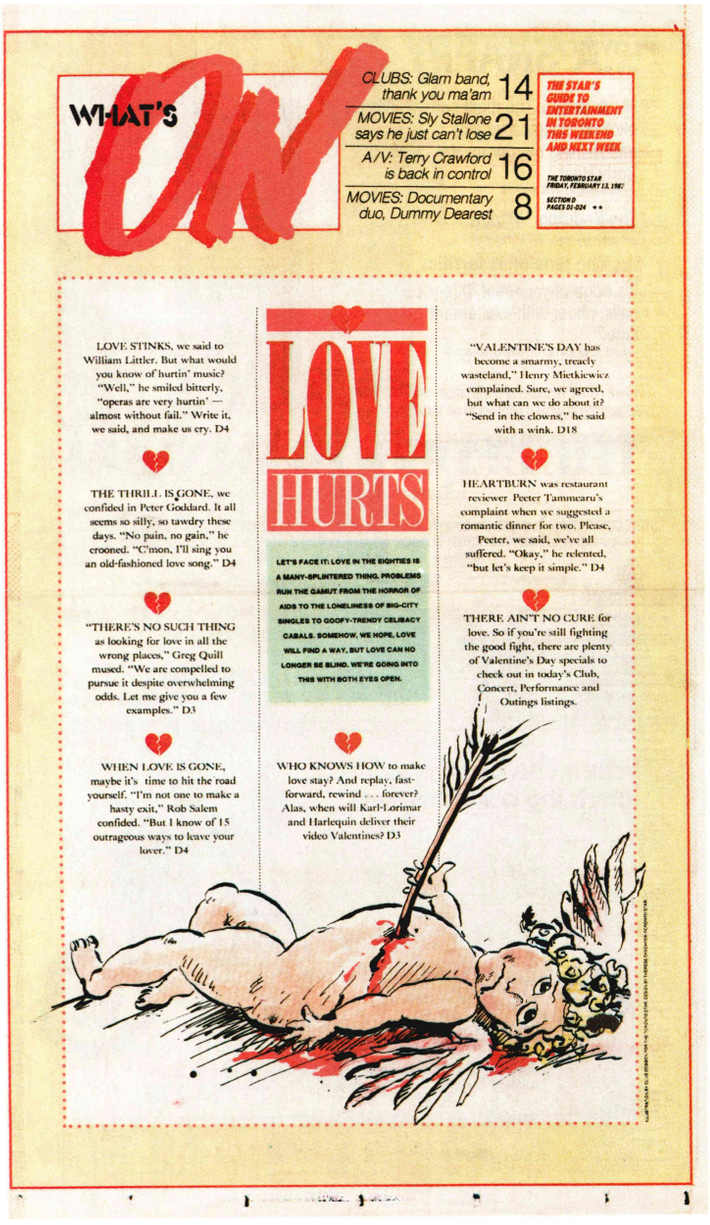
The correct answers and comments were supplied good-naturedly by Wayne Robinson, assistant director of Public Safety.

By CONNIE OSWALD STOFKO



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It's time to stock up on California Cabernet Sauvignons. Page E-3.

Dallas Times Herald
Wednesday, February 18, 1987

TASTE E

ALMOND BRAID

An impressive-looking but easy-to-make roll with a sweet almond paste or raspberry jam filling.

WILD RICE

Wild rice kernels and chopped pecans give these round rolls a rich, nutty flavor.

CINNAMON SPIRAL

The traditional favorite rolled up with raisins and cinnamon, and glazed with a powdered sugar icing.

ROLL MODELS

One easy recipe gives rise to 8 kinds of bread treats

By Candy Sagon
TIMES-HERALD FOOD EDITOR

IF IT'S EASE as well as variety that you look for in baking, have we got a recipe for you!

Renie Steves, baking expert and owner of the French Apron School of Cooking in Fort Worth, has developed one superior roll recipe that can be easily varied to make eight different rolls.

The rich, buttery-tasting rolls are made with vegetable shortening, but get their rich flavor from the melted butter brushed over them before baking. By varying the filling and changing the shapes (everything from poppy seed cloverleafs to almond braids to oatmeal mini-loaves), you can create a different roll every day.

The dough can also be made ahead and then refrigerated; or you can make up a batch, use half and then refrigerate the rest for later.

Recipes and instructions for each of the rolls pictured here begin with the story in the lower right corner of this page. Each of the recipes is for one-quarter of the master recipe so that you can try four different variations.

Rich, buttery rolls

1 cup butter-flavored vegetable shortening
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon salt
1 cup boiling water
2 tablespoons yeast
1 cup warm water (105 to 115 degrees)
2 beaten eggs, extra large
6¾ cups bread flour
Melted butter
Egg glaze (2 beaten eggs mixed with 1 to 2 teaspoons water)

Cream shortening, sugar and salt in mixer. Add boiling water and mix well. Let cool to lukewarm.

Mix yeast and water. Stir and let proof. (As yeast dissolves, bubbles should form to make a rising foam. This is called proofing. If these bubbles fail to form, the yeast is no longer active and should not be used.)

When the shortening is lukewarm, add the eggs and then the yeast mixture. The batter will look curdled.

Add flour and beat well in mixer until the dough is very smooth.

Put dough in greased bowl and brush generously with melted butter. Let rise in warm place until doubled (about 2 hours).

Punch dough down and fill and shape rolls, as directed, or place dough in refrigerator tightly covered overnight. (If dough has been refrigerated, remove it 4 to 5 hours before shaping and let come to room temperature.)

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Brush rolls with egg glaze. Bake at 350 degrees for 20 to 25 minutes. Makes about 48 rolls.

BELL PEPPER FAN

Slices of dough baked in a muffin tin miraculously turn into little fans flecked with red bell pepper.

CLOVERLEAF

Baked in a muffin tin and sprinkled with sesame seeds, this is the the perfect lucky dinner roll.

OATMEAL LOAVES

Quick-cooking oatmeal is mixed into the dough for these slightly sweet but hearty mini-loaves.

PARKER HOUSE

These traditional rolls get a new twist with a savory stuffing of hot sausage and chopped sweet potato.

Can't-fail formula is a bread winner

By Marie Blanco
NEWSDAY

COOKS WHO HAVE conquered sauces and soufflés often close the cookbook at the bread chapter. Yeast seems magical, mystical, intimidating and besides, they think, baking bread takes too much time.

But homemade bread can be a cinch, if you follow our can't-fail recipe. Simple and foolproof, it uses quick-acting dry yeast and the food processor to turn out fresh, fragrant loaves in two hours — start to finish.

And the most actually spends only a few minutes in the kitchen. Most of the time, the bread simply needs to be left alone to rise.

Try this recipe three times, and you'll feel as if you've been baking bread all your life.

Please see BREAD, E-8

POPPY SEED KNOT

You can really tie the knot with dough that is dipped in poppy seeds and attractively tied before baking.

Rolls take shape with varied fillings

By Candy Sagon
TIMES-HERALD FOOD EDITOR

OUR MASTER RECIPE for rich, buttery rolls makes enough dough to try any four of the following shapes and fillings.

Feel free to experiment with the fillings. Fill the breaded rolls with apricot or raspberry jam instead of almond paste; try the Parker House rolls with a cheese filling; make the cinnamon spirals with diced dried apple instead of raisins.

Although we loved the eight variations that cooking teacher Renie Steves developed for us, some of the standouts with our tasters were the unusual wild rice and pecan round rolls with their rich, nutty flavor, the cinnamon rolls ("so much better than any of the commercial ones," one taster said), the sweet almond braids and the hearty oatmeal mini-loaves.

Please see ROLLS, E-10

Silver Award
DALLAS TIMES HERALD
Dallas, Texas
Janis Bryza

Silver Award
THE BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Massachusetts
Katie Aldrich



THE BOSTON GLOBE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1987 25

FOOD

Living/Arts 34
TV & Radio 40

52 ways to sauce pasta

By John F. Carafoli
Special to the Globe

Pasta, like rice, can be the base or vehicle for almost any kind of sauce or mixture imaginable. The pasta itself may be interesting – made of rye or artichoke flour instead of wheat, flavored and colored with vegetable purees or herbs, shaped into a myriad forms. But whatever the pasta, it is the topping that makes the dish.

Pasta absorbs and is enhanced by what it is matched with. In "The Food of Italy" (Vintage, 1977) Waverley Root writes, "In France, a sauce is an adornment, even a disguise, added to a dish more or less as an afterthought. In Italy, it is the dish, its soul, its raison d'etre, the element which gives it character and flavor."

In the Boston area, there are several places to buy fresh pastas, and most also make a variety of pasta sauces. In small North End shops, fresh pasta is made daily.

PASTA SAUCES, Page 31

By combining pasta in one of its myriad forms with different sauces and vegetables, it's easy to come up with a different dish for every week of the year.

Ted McCormick photos; food styling/John F. Carafoli

Is the fish on your plate really fresh?

By Sherryl Julian
Globe Staff

If we live 10 hours by boat from some of the richest fishing grounds in the world, why is so much of the fish available to us rotting by the time we buy it? More important, why has the fish already begun to decompose even before the "keepers" in fishing vessel's unlaedrai have brought it onto the docks?

These are questions that have plagued the fishing industry for years, and with the help of a former New Bedford fisherman, who has studied the entire process from the fishing net to the dinner plate, the industry in New England has an opportunity to make some drastic changes.

Suggesting changes to independently operating fishermen and processors who are part of a centuries-old industry firmly set in its ways could be an insurmountable challenge.

Eugene Connors doesn't see it that way. After 23 years at sea in vessels off the New Bedford coastline, he feels that he genuinely understands the plight of the fisherman, and he has worked earnestly to build a rapport with many of the handlers and processors who have a part in the vast system.

Because the industry is so reluctant to change, research to upgrade the New England fishing methods has never been implemented. It is only recently that experts have been able to use the existing available re-

Page 26

The pasta lover's cooking tools

By Judith Barrett
Special to the Globe

A few years ago, it began to look as though the pasta machine would become as standard a piece of kitchen equipment as the juicer, food processor or toaster oven. And along with it, it seemed, we were all destined to have pasta drying racks, those miniature kitchen racks for the strands of dough, standing like storks on our kitchen counters. In those days, dinner party debates might center on whether extruded pasta could equal the stretched or rolled variety.

Now that the semolina has settled, the issue is no longer how you make fresh pasta – hardly anyone makes fresh pasta anymore – but where you buy it and how you prepare it once you get it home.

This turn of events may put pasta machines in cold storage and the drying racks on the tag sale table, but it doesn't make pasta equipment obsolete.

We all need a good pasta pot. While most of us, myself included, don't always have the time to do it just right, ideally pasta should cook in an "ample flood" amount of water, as Marcella Hazan writes in her new cookbook, "Marcella's Italian Kitchen" (Knopf, 1986). That means at least four quarts.

PASTA TOOLS, Page 30

Food



miércoles 3 de diciembre de 1986 — Vida y Estilo — Novedades • C9

Cocina

Brindis, para festejar con los amigos una fiesta de fin de año

Cadillac dorado

Ingredientes:

1 medida de galano
2 medidas de crema de cacao blanca
1 medida de crema de leche espesa (leche evaporada)
½ taza de hielo triturado

Manera de hacerse:

Mezcle los ingredientes en la licuadora a baja velocidad durante 10 o 15 minutos.
Se sirve en copas de coctel.

Ciruela y tocino

Ingredientes:

½ kilo de ciruela pasa deshuesada
½ kilo de tocino
1 cajeta de palillos

Manera de hacerse:

Cada ciruela se envuelve en una rebanada de tocino, se les pone un palillo para que no se desenvuelvan y aparte sirve para poderlas comer después. Se meten al horno 10 minutos.

Coctel mimosa

Ingredientes:

Jugo de naranja al gusto
Champagne al gusto
hielos

Manera de hacerse:

En una copa grande abierta, ponga hielo, encima champagne y al final el jugo de naranja, se agita ligeramente y listo.

Brochetitas

Ingredientes:

½ kilo de jamón, cada rebanada de 1 cm. de grosor. Cortados en cuadros
½ kilo de queso manchego, cortado en cuadritos de 1 cm.
1 frasco de cebollitas de cambray
1 frasco de aceitunas sin hueso

Manera de hacerse:

Los ingredientes se van ensartando en los palillos alternadamente y se acomodan en un platón.

Paté de hígado de pollo

Ingredientes:

½ kilo de hígados de pollo
1 cucharada de cebolla picada
1 cucharada de mantequilla
8 o 10 gotas de salsa picante
1 cucharadas de mayonesa
½ cucharadita de ail
2 cucharadas de jugo de limón
½ cucharadita de mostaza en polvo
2 cucharadas de mantequilla suavizada
½ cucharadita de pimienta
1 caja de rebanadas de pan tostado

Manera de hacerse:

Se cuecen los hígados al vapor, en una cucharada de mantequilla, removiendo de vez en cuando, hasta que se les quite lo rosado. Después se pican y se ponen en la licuadora, con todos los demás ingredientes. Esta pasta se acomoda en unos moldes previamente engrasados y se meten al refrigerador entre 4 y 5 horas. Se desmoldan sobre unos platones y se les rodea del pan tostadito.

Piña colada

Ingredientes:

1 medidas de ron blanco
1 cucharadas de leche de coco por bebida
1 cucharadas de piña machacada por bebida
2 tazas de hielo triturado por bebida.

Manera de hacerse:

Se ponen todos los ingredientes en la licuadora a baja velocidad, por 15 minutos.
Se sirve en vasos largos con popote.

Fresas y champagne

Ingredientes:

1 kilo de fresas limpias y desinfectadas
1 o 2 botellas de Champagne

Manera de hacerse:

En una ponchera ponga las fresas y cúbralas con un poco de champagne, a dejar las fresas macerarse 1 o 2 horas. La ponchera se puede meter al refrigerador junto con la o las botellas sobrantes de champagne. Para servir se vierte todo el champagne que sobró sobre las fresas se revuelve ligeramente y se sirve en copas de champagne abiertas.

Bebida de menta

Ingredientes:

1 medida de crema de cacao blanca
1 medida de crema de menta
hielo

Manera de hacerse:

La crema de cacao se mezcla con la menta y el hielo, se agita bien. Se sirve en un vaso corto con hielo.

Manhattan

Manera de hacerse:

Combine 3 o 2 partes de su ron favorito con una parte de su vermouth dulce y un golpe de amargura, todo muy bien frío. Luego, revuelva con hielo y cuele. Acomode y sirva en unas copas de coctel o en los vasos con hielo, ponga adentro de cada vaso una cereza.
Adorne con cáscara de naranja.

Canapés de atún

Ingredientes:

1 lata de atún
1/4 de crema
1 lata de chipotles adobados
perejil picado finamente
1 paquete de galletas saladas

Manera de hacerse:

El atún, la crema y los chipotles se licuan, hasta quedar una pasta suave. Se embarran las galletas y se acomodan en un platón, al final se les espolvorea el perejil picado.

Cocina
Coordinación y textos: MARGARITA CARRANZA
Arte: TERE CH.

Desarmador

Ingredientes:

Hielo
Vodka
Jugo de naranja.
En un vaso alto se pone hielo, el vodka, la naranja, se agita todo muy bien, se decora el vaso con media rebanada de naranja y una cereza.

Eggnog, bebida navideña

Cada medida es por bebida

Ingredientes:

11 huevo
1 cucharadita de azúcar (glas)
1 medida de brandy
1 medida de ron añejo
1 medida de vino madera
1/4 de leche
Canela en polvo

Manera de hacerse:

Se baten todos los ingredientes, se sirve en copa de coctel, y se espolvorea canela.

Canapés de anchoas

Ingredientes:

1 lata de anchoas
4 cucharadas de mayonesa
1 frasco de aceitunas rellenas de pimiento y cortadas en rebanadas
1 huevo cocido y picado finamente
1 paquete de pan de caja cortado en cuatro sin orillas

Manera de hacerse:

Las anchoas, la mayonesa se licuan hasta lograr una pasta tersa. Se embarra esta pasta en los cuadros de pan y se espolvorean con el huevo picado. Al final va una rebanada de aceituna con el pimiento.

Habana

Ingredientes:

1 ½ medidas de jugo de piña
½ cucharadita de jugo de limón
1 medida de ron blanco
Hielo

Manera de hacerse:

En un vaso corto se ponen tres cubitos de hielo, después el ron, la medida de jugo de piña y por último el jugo de limón. Se agita muy bien y listo. Estos ingredientes son para cada bebida.

Bombero

Ingredientes:

½ onza de granadina
½ cucharadita de azúcar
2 onzas de ron
Jugo de una lima
Soda

Manera de hacerse:

Se mezcla la granadina, el azúcar, el ron, el jugo de lima, hielos y se bate un rato. Se sirve en vasos grandes la mezcla y se acaban de llenar con el agua de soda, decore con una cereza.

Ron con lima

Ingredientes:

Jugo de lima
1 golpe de granadina
1 medida de ron

Manera de hacerse:

Se pone todo en una coctelera con hielo, se bate muy bien y se sirve en una copa de coctel.

Coctel de champagne

Ingredientes:

1 medida de ginebra
½ medida de azúcarra
1 medida de jugo de limón
Champagne
Hielo

Manera de hacerse:

Se mezcla la ginebra, el azúcarra y el jugo de limón, se agitan en una coctelera, después se sirve esto en un vaso largo con hielo y se acaba de llenar el vaso con champagne.

Vodka tonic

Ingredientes:

Hielo
Vodka
Jugo de tomate
Un poco de jugo de limón
Unas gotas de salsa inglesa
Unas gotas de salsa picante
Sal y pimienta al gusto.
Se sirve en un vaso alto con hielo y se agita muy bien.

Deep de caviar

Ingredientes:

200 grms. de queso crema
1 taza de crema
1 lata de caviar
pereiscia al de ajo
1 caja de pan tostado en rebanadas

Manera de hacerse:

La crema y el queso se mezclan hasta hacer una pasta tersa, se agrega con pimienta y sal de ajo, al final se revuelve la lata de caviar y esta pasta se embarra en la tostadita de pan.

Bebida bahía

Ingredientes:

2½ medidas de jugo de toronja
1 medida de crema de coco
1 medida de ron blanco
1 medida de ron añejo

Manera de hacerse:

Se mezclan todos los ingredientes en una batidora. Mientras se preparan vasos con hielo y se llenan con la mezcla, se adorna el vaso con una hoja de menta y una cereza.

Silver Award
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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
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Wednesday, November 5, 1986 — The Orange County Register — Thursday, November 6, 1986

Food

Since its introduction in 1780, this delectable appetizer has drawn raves from 'guests of distinction' who appreciate a masterpiece when they see – and taste – one

AN ARTFUL PATE

Chicken liver pate en croute (pate in crust) is a rich appetizer with pistachio nuts. The pastry casing protects the flavor and juices of the pate mixture during baking.

Food styling by Tilla Clements — Photo by Hal Boedeker/The Register

By Milan Rubcka
Associated Press

To the calorie-wary, goose liver pate is a fattening starter. But on Strasbourg, France, it's a delectable appetizer that put the Alsatian capital on France's culinary map in lofty language.

The city of 250,000 on the French banks of the Rhine cannot claim to be the birthplace of "pate de foie gras." That credit, according to "L'Histoire Merveilleuse du Foie Gras de Strasbourg," goes to the ancient Egyptians, who force-fed figs to geese to fatten their livers.

But Strasbourg does lay claim to giving foie gras its fame and to being the Pate Capital extraordinaire. It is said to have begun one day in 1780. The Marquis de Contades, King Louis XVI's emissary to Strasbourg, told his head cook he expected "guests of distinction" the next day who were to be treated accordingly.

That meant no sauerkraut or dumplings, two items exalted regional delicacies. The cook, Jean-Pierre Clause, closeted himself in the kitchen overnight and, by first light, tossed a dish that earned him a page in France's culinary annals and a statue on a street in a Strasbourg suburb.

Clause formed pastry dough into a deep crust, lined the inside walls with calf's fat, stuffed it with seasoned goose livers and baked it golden brown.

An eyewitness reported that when the dish was brought to the governor's table "it was greeted with a general exclamation of surprise and, when savored, stirred a murmur of appreciation and admiration."

Jean-Anthelme Brillat-Savarin, a minor courtier, erupted into even greater verbal fireworks in his book bearing the weighty, if somewhat nebulous, title, "The Physiology of Taste, or Meditations on Transcendental Gastronomy."

"The mound of foie gras, when it was brought in," he wrote, "stilled all conversation and filled the hearts with anticipation. The flash of desire that lit up on the guests' faces yielded to ecstatic enjoyment and, finally, to the calm of perfect bliss."

With this endorsement and a royal reward in his pocket, Clause went into business for himself, becoming the first of some two dozen foie gras producers in the Alsace.

The Marquis de Contades fared even better. For instilling the proper sense of values in his staff, Louis XVI gave him large tracts of hunting grounds.

The rest is a business story as nasty as any, replete with back-stabbing, incestuous mergers, squabbles over stolen recipes and protectionism. Clause was awarded a royal patent for his creation and he married the widow of a pastissier, assuring himself a steady flow of dough.

Later, he teamed-up with a fellow from Perigord, in southern France, who introduced him to truffles, which he put in his pate.

Many of the original pate houses still exist in the Alsace. The biggest is Spegal S.A., located on the Strasbourg street named after Clause.

Daniel Rohner, Spegal's plant manager, said his firm makes more than 385,000 pounds of foie gras annually, or 16 percent of France's total output.

A pound of Spegal's truffled foie gras can fetch as much as $80. Strasbourg's pate-making reputation and history have not escaped the wrath of animal rights activists who say the practice of force-feeding geese (never ganders) boiled corn twice daily for up to 10 days is cruel.

The corn is forced into the geese's stomachs through a funnel-shaped device whose long fields reaches into the animals' stomachs.

But Anne-Marie Hussin, head of France's Confederation of the Societies for the Protection of Animals, said in an interview, "trying to stop the practice in Strasbourg is as hard as banning bullfights in Spain."

Rohner advises pate must be eaten as an appetizer and should be spooned out of its container and put in globs on the plate.

"It must not be sliced, and to savor all the sublime shades of flavor" the pate should be served chilled and accompanied by a fruity white wine or champagne, he said.

In the following recipe, chicken livers were substituted for the foie gras because of the high cost of the foie gras.

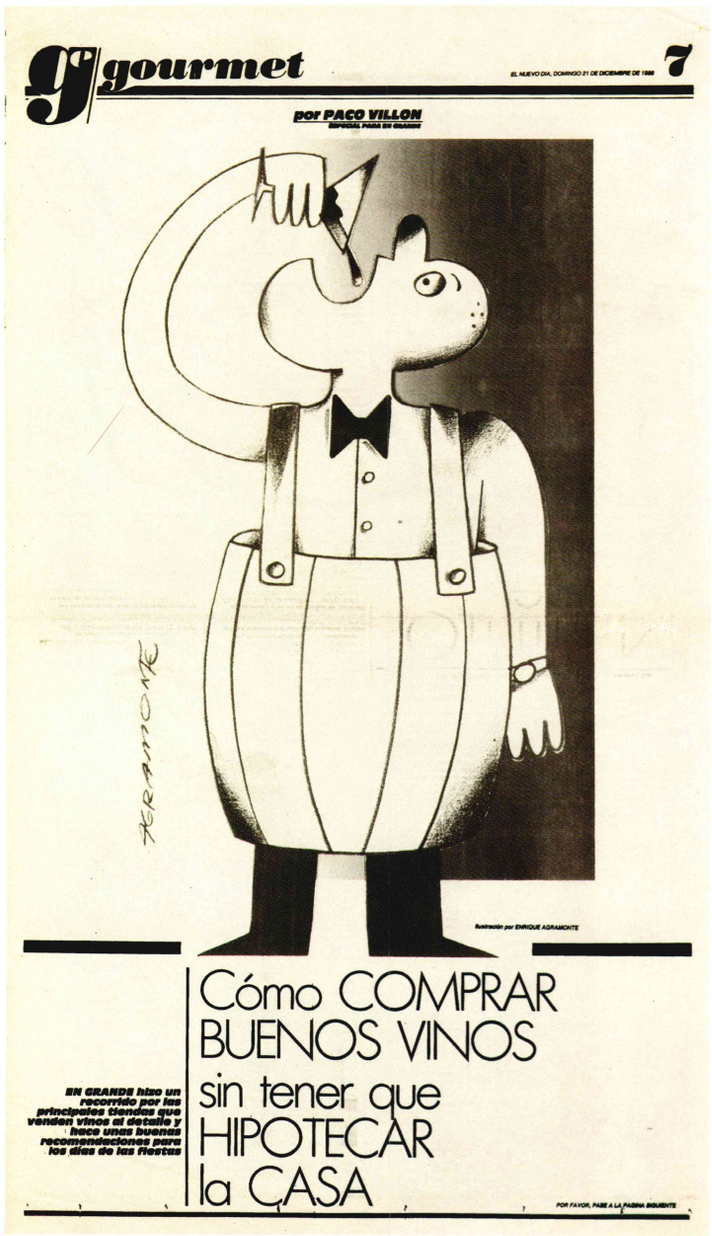
Before you begin, you should know the difference between pate and pate (yes, there is one, regardless of the spelling). A mixture of meats and spices forming a kind of loaf presented in a pastry covering is called pate en croute — it is crust, and the "e" is accented in pate.

The pastry encasing the mixture is also called

Please see PATE/3

Ham and lima bean dish is an old family favorite 18 | Jewish Mother's Chicken Soup is a dream come true 27 | The winter squash team is a many-splendored thing 42 | Add tart, tasty cranberries to your Thanksgiving menu 46

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14 /Food NEWSDAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1986

FALL VEGETABLES

THE BEST IN THE FIELD

Brisk fall weather calls for robust dishes based on hearty seasonal vegetables — potatoes, squash, red cabbage, broccoli, pumpkin. Although all can stand alone as simple side dishes, these savory combinations make for more dramatic presentations.

Pork Stew in Squash Cups

¼ cup red wine
1 clove garlic
1 tablespoon balsamic vinegar
¼ tablespoon thyme
bay leaf
salt and pepper
1 pound boneless pork, cut into ¾-inch cubes
2 tablespoons all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons olive oil
1 cup mushrooms, sliced
1 cup tomatoes
2 tablespoons tomato paste
2 butternut squash
2 tablespoons olive oil
2 tablespoons fresh chopped parsley

1. Combine wine, garlic, vinegar, thyme, bay leaf, salt and pepper in a nonmetal bowl. Add pork and marinate for several hours, refrigerated. Drain marinade and reserve. Dust pork with flour. Heat olive oil in skillet and sauté pork in batches. Set aside. Add pork, adding more olive oil if necessary, and sauté until lightly browned. Remove pork. Stir in broth and tomato paste, scraping up any brown bits. Return mushrooms, pork and reserved marinade to pan. Cover tightly and simmer 30 minutes or until pork is tender.

2. Wash squash, cut in half and remove seeds. Brush with oil, place on cookie sheet. Bake in a 350-degree oven for 1 hour, or until tender. To serve, fill cavity with pork mixture and sprinkle with parsley. Makes 6 servings.

Sweet and Sour Red Cabbage

2 tablespoons butter
1 cup chopped onion
2 pounds red cabbage, shredded
2 green apples, peeled, cored and sliced
1 cup beef stock
2 tablespoons red vinegar
2 tablespoons red wine
2 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ cup sultana raisins
2 tablespoons pine nuts

In a large deep skillet or stockpot heat butter and saute onion five minutes. Add cabbage and apple; stir-fry 2 minutes. Add beef stock; cover tightly and simmer 25 minutes or until cabbage is tender. Mix vinegar, wine and sugar. Add to cabbage and stir well. Cook 1 minute, then stir in raisins and pine nuts. Makes 6 servings.

Peter Piper Stuffed Pumpkin

2 tablespoons butter
1 cup chopped onion
2 cloves garlic
1 cup brown rice
2 cups chicken broth
¼ cup dry sherry, optional
½ green pepper, peeled, shredded
½ green pepper, diced
¼ red pepper, diced
1 cup cooked chick-peas
1 apple, cored, peeled, shredded
½ cup chopped walnuts
1 cup green beans, cooked, in ¼-inch pieces
1 cup mushrooms, chopped
salt and pepper to taste
1 large pumpkin, with stem (see note)

1. Melt butter in a heavy saucepan. Add onion and garlic; saute two minutes. Add rice and cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add chicken broth, cover and simmer 35 minutes.

2. In a large bowl combine rice, scallions, carrots, green and red peppers, chick-peas, apple, walnuts, green beans, mushrooms, salt and pepper. There will be about 8 cups.

3. Wash and dry pumpkin. Cut 7-inch opening in top. Remove seeds and strings. Sprinkle pumpkin interior with salt and pepper. Fill pumpkin loosely with mixture. Replace top. Place pumpkin in a shallow baking pan and bake on lowest oven rack at 425 degrees for 60 to 90 minutes. To test for doneness, remove pumpkin top and pierce with fork. Bake remaining stuffing in buttered dish for 20 minutes at 350 degrees.

Note: Choose a short fat pumpkin that will not be too tall for your oven.

Potato Ragout

¼ cup olive oil
1 cup chopped onion
2 cloves garlic, smashed
4 large russet potatoes, peeled, cut in ¼-inch slices
1 green pepper, cut in ¾-inch squares
1 red pepper, cut in ¾-inch squares
¼ pound string beans, cut in 1-inch pieces
1 medium zucchini, cut lengthwise, seeds removed, cut in ¼-inch slices
2 cups peeled, seeded and chopped fresh tomatoes or 2 cups canned crushed tomatoes
¼ teaspoon dried oregano
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper
2 tablespoons fresh chopped parsley
salt and pepper

In a large stockpot heat 2 tablespoons olive oil and saute onion and garlic 2 minutes. Add potatoes and cook 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Add remaining oil and when it is hot, add green and red peppers, string beans and zucchini. Stir-fry for a minute or two. Add tomatoes, oregano, cayenne, parsley, salt and pepper. Bring to a simmer and cook 20 minutes, or until vegetables are tender, stirring occasionally. Makes 6 servings.

Orange and Green Stir Fry

2 sirloin beef, preferably flank steak or top round
1 tablespoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons dry sherry
2 tablespoons soy sauce
2 medium sweet potatoes
2 tablespoons peanut oil
2 cups fresh broccoli flowerets
2 carrots, peeled, thinly sliced
¼ cup beef broth
1 teaspoon chopped garlic
1 tablespoon chopped fresh ginger
¼ cup beef broth
1 cup fresh spinach leaves, trimmed, cut in half
cooked rice

1. Slice beef across the grain into thin slices, and then in half into strips. In a small bowl combine cornstarch, sherry and soy sauce. Add beef and marinate for 30 minutes.

2. Peel sweet potatoes and slice ¼-inch thick. Cut slices into ¼-inch strips.

3. Heat 1 tablespoon peanut oil in a heavy skillet or wok and stir-fry sweet potato 2 minutes. Add broccoli and carrots and stir-fry 2 minutes more. Add broth and steam 2 minutes. Remove vegetables and set aside.

4. Wipe out pan. Heat remaining tablespoon oil and stir-fry garlic and ginger 1 minute. Add beef from marinade and stir-fry until tender, about 2 minutes. Add reserved beef broth and cook 1 minute. Return sweet potato mixture and spinach to pan and stir well until vegetables are well-coated with sauce. Cook 1 minute. Serve over hot rice. Makes 4 servings. ■

POSTER DESIGN BY NED LEVINE / RECIPES BY MARIE BIANCO



The Hartford Courant

FOOD

SECTION E
WEDNESDAY
APRIL 22, 1987

Maligned canned meat still packs a lot of muscle

HAPPY *(BURP)* 50TH, SPAM

Illustration by PETER HOEY and PATTI NELSON / The Hartford Courant

By COLIN McENROE
Courant Staff Writer

We also received food products in great quantities. I can't give you the figures because they've never been published. They're all locked away in Mikoyan's memory. There were many jokes going around in the Army, some of them off-color, about American Spam; it tasted good nonetheless."

— Nikita Khrushchev
In the book "Khrushchev Remembers."

Oh, those Marxists and their off-color, dialectical-materialist jokes about Spam!

But time flies when you're having a Cold War. We have somehow arrived at the year of Spam's 50th anniversary, so perhaps — in keeping with the new spirit of Soviet glasnost — Mikoyan (whoever he is) may be persuaded to disagree what he knows about Spam and the ceaseless march of world communism.

It's going to be that kind of year, Spam-lovers. Spam, America's No. 1 canned luncheon meat — beloved and ridiculed, sometimes by the same people — came into this world in 1937, the stomachchild of one George Hormel. Right off the bat, that shoots one of the many misconceptions about Spam — the idea that it was born out of the exigencies of World War II.

Hormel, guided by his favorite bromide, "Innovate, Don't Imitate," was driven to conceive Spam not by a world at war but by the more eternal problem of pig shoulders. Pig shoulders, it seems, weren't moving well. They don't even move that well on pigs.

Hormel's innovation was a product combining shoulder meat and spiced ham. The name "Spam" was coined by one Ken Daigneau, identified in corporate legend as the brother of a Hormel executive and, in his own right, an actor. Whether his roles included Spamlet is a matter lost, I hope, to history.

World War II, however, was indeed right around the corner, and it is difficult to think of a product and an event more ideally suited to each other than Spam and war. On the other hand, Hormel spokesman Allan Krejci says the war is partly responsible for some of Spam's undeniably

See Spam, Page E5

Eating oats can reduce cholesterol

By CHARLYNE YARKONYI
Fort Lauderdale News & Sun-Sentinel

Grandma was right once again — oatmeal is good for you. So are oats in other forms, such as low-fat versions of oat bran muffins, pancakes, pizza crusts and cookies. Even the researchers agree: Eating whole-grain oat bran or oatmeal can lower your blood cholesterol, thus reducing the threat of heart attack and stroke.

Before you scoffingly claim cholesterol is someone else's problem, consider that more than half of middle-aged Americans have high-risk cholesterol levels (above 240 milligrams per deciliter of blood). Even some children have been found to have excess cholesterol levels.

"There is no controversy," says Cheryl Wallstrom, chief clinical dietitian at the Miami Heart Institute. "We have understood for quite a while that soluble fibers, including oat bran, form a gel and bind the cholesterol, preventing it from being absorbed. The cholesterol is then passed out the intestines."

Although water-soluble fiber also is found in beans, oats are thought to be the best source in the American diet.

Does this mean all we have to do is run to the fast-food restaurant for lunch and eat all the fat-saturated hamburgers and fries we want as long as we make sure to eat a bowl of oatmeal the next morning?

No, says Bonnie Liebman, nutritionist with the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a consumer advocacy group in Washington, D.C.

"You can't have your steak and eat it, too," she says. "You shouldn't want to eat a lot of fat and hope the oat bran neutralizes it. Eating a lot of fat may increase risk of other health problems — cancer and obesity. Oat bran is one more step to protect your heart. It is not a magic bullet."

Before you claim cholesterol is someone else's problem, consider that more than half of middle-aged Americans have high-risk levels.

You can take the right step by adding 2 ounces of either oatmeal or oat bran to your daily diet. That is equal to about two cups of hot cereal or two muffins. Although oatmeal contains only half the fiber of oat bran, medical studies have shown they are equal in reducing cholesterol.

In a study published in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association and funded by the Quaker Oats Co., 208 participants with normal cholesterol levels consumed oat bran products a day and followed the guidelines of the American Heart Association's diet — limiting fat to 30 percent of total calories and cholesterol to 250 milligrams a day. Researchers from Northwestern University School of Medicine found the participants' blood cholesterol dropped 1 percent in a few weeks.

"Before you start adding oats — in any form — to your diet, be aware of two factors," says the Tufts University "Diet & Nutrition Letter."

"First, the oat products were shown to be helpful only as a part of a moderate-fat, moderate-cholesterol regimen. Whether they would work with a typical high-fat, high-cholesterol diet is not known, so no one should count on oatmeal or oat bran to combat the effects of a diet filled with fatty foods.

"Second, it has not been shown for certain that oat bran because it does are effective in lowering blood cholesterol levels, more than 2 ounces are even better. Thus, people should not go overboard on the amount of oatmeal or oat bran that they include in their daily diets at the exclusion of other carbohydrates."

Dr. George Christakis, nutrition expert from the University of Miami Medical School, says the oat-cholesterol theory is backed up by a 3-year-old study by Dr. James W. Anderson and colleagues from the University of Kentucky. The study found that when subjects with high blood cholesterol levels ate 7½ ounces of oat bran cereal a day and five bran muffins for 21 days, cholesterol dropped 19 percent.

The Anderson diet is not an easy one to follow, but Christakis has some more palatable suggestions:

• Breakfasts should include oatmeal twice a week, a high-fiber

See Oats, Page E2

Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Patti Nelson, Peter Hoey



White wine not necessarily best with turkey. Page H-7

Dallas Times Herald

Wednesday November 19, 1986

TASTE H

Hot lines help holiday cooks

BY CANDY SAGON
TIMES HERALD FOOD EDITOR

Have a question about preparing a particular holiday dish? You can get tips and advice about turkey, ham, steak, cheese, nuts, fruit, chocolate, sodium content, wine, even how to use leftovers, from a variety of toll-free help lines with-trained personnel to answer your questions.

Here is a round-up of numbers to call. All times are Central Standard Time.

MEAT AND POULTRY
■ **USDA Meat and Poultry hot line: 1-800-535-4555.** Comprehensive food safety line with trained home economists offering advice on safe handling, storage and cooking of meat and poultry. 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. weekdays year-round.

TURKEY
■ **Butterball Turkey Talk Line: 1-800-323-4848.** Help with storage, thawing and cooking turkeys. 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. weekdays now through Dec. 24. The line also operates the two weekends preceding Thanksgiving, on Thanksgiving Day and on Christmas Eve.

STEAKS
■ **Omaha Steaks Customer Service: 1-800-228-9872.** General cooking and handling advice for everything from making steak au poivre to ideas for leftover sirloin. 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays. To reach a home economist with nutrition or diet questions, call 1-800-228-2778 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHEESE
■ **Miceli Dairy Products, Cleveland, Ohio: 1-800-443-7446.** For questions about ricotta, mozzarella and provolone. They also will provide a free recipe booklet with recipes for Sicilian cream cake and a special cannoli. 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. weekdays.

NUTS
■ **Fiesta Nuts, Port Washington, N.Y.: 1-800-645-3296.** Nut experts can tell you how to roast chestnuts, how to tell when nuts are rancid. 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. weekdays.

FRUITS
■ **Harry and David Mail-order Fruits, Medford, Ore.: 1-800-547-3033.** For tips on storage and use of fruits. 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week.

WINE
■ **Windsor Vineyards, Windsor, Calif.: 1-800-862-4910.** Customer representatives can provide punch recipes, tips on what wine to serve with holiday foods. 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

FISH
■ **Rhode Island Seafood Council: 1-800-EAT-FISH.** Operators can answer purchase, preparation and nutrition questions on seafood. You can also receive a consumer newsletter with fish recipes published eight times a year. 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

BAKING
■ **Fleischmann's Baker's hot line: 1-800-932-7800.** Help with yeast baking questions or how to use new quick yeast with old recipes. 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. weekdays. After hours, an answering machine takes your number so they can return your call.

■ **Pillsbury, 1-800-328-4466.** Home economists answer full range of questions about Pillsbury products, including microwave cooking and nutritional aspects. 8:15 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays.

CHOCOLATE
■ **Hershey's: 1-800-468-1714.** Operators can answer questions on using and cooking with Hershey products. 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. weekdays.

SUGAR SUBSTITUTE
■ **Sweet 'n Low hot line: 1-800-231-1123.** Nutritionists discuss how to use their artificial sweetener and salt substitute in recipes. 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays.

SALT SUBSTITUTE
■ **Mrs. Dash's Sodium Information hot line: 1-800-622-DASH.** Operators can tell you the sodium content of fresh, processed and fast foods, plus answer questions about the product. 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. weekdays.

LEFTOVERS
■ **Dow's Consumer Response Line: 1-800-428-4795.** Help on freezing and reusing leftovers, plus free recipe booklet called "Freezing Tips." 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. weekdays.

REAL AMERICAN FOOD

Cookbook a bounty of regional delights

BY CANDY SAGON
TIMES HERALD FOOD EDITOR

LIKE CULINARY bloodhounds, Jane and Michael Stern have spent the past decade sniffing out the country's regional food treasures. "Real American Food," published just in time for the holidays, is the latest of their recipe discoveries.

From New York street food to Southern boardinghouses to California cafes, the Sterns, whose syndicated column appears weekly in the Times Herald Taste section, have tracked down the sturdy, dependable, comforting food that have raised generations of happy eaters. Their odyssey began about 14 Volkswagens ago and produced first "Roadfood," then "Goodfood," then "Square Meals," all affectionately humorous tributes to America's great grub.

Their newest book is not only a journey through America's regional specialties, but also a tribute to our memorable styles of eating: street food, bar food, clubs, sugarhouses, country stores, pit barbecue, cafes, farm food.

It also is a rich store of ideas if you're looking for an all-American selection of holiday entrees or side dishes.

The book is organized into four regions, with a chapter on each region's particular style of food. For example, the section on the South includes chapters on boardinghouse meals, grocery-store dining, Creole soul and pit barbecues and oyster bars. The Midwest section includes Chicago's deep-dish delirium, Upper Peninsula pasty shops, chicken-dinner halls and "nude food" (quiche meals).

"We wanted to organize [the book] in some sort of more meaningful way," Mi-

Please see **STERN, H-11**

Deborah Withey-Culp/Dallas Times Herald

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THE BOSTON GLOBE WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1987 25

FOOD

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On the plate, salad of jicama, orange, onion and peppers: surrounding it, clockwise from below left: prickly pear, cut cherimoya, persimmon, yellow pepper, cherimoya, red pearl onions.

EXOTIC FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

By Nina Simonds
Special to the Globe

There are changes taking place in American supermarkets, and the center of activity is the produce section. Where winter displays once featured mundane fruits and vegetables, there is now a veritable cornucopia of uncommon products. Luscious mangoes, papayas and pineapples surround oranges and grapefruits. Exotic vegetables like cherimoya, yuca and jicama join the squash and turnips. Winter is no longer a dormant season where supermarket produce is concerned.

This trend can be traced to California, and to the person probably most responsible for introducing these exotic products to the rest of the country: Frieda Caplan, founder and chairman of the board of Frieda's Finest, a Los Angeles wholesaler of specialty produce.

Caplan started her business in 1962, a time when the most exotic produce in most markets was fresh California mushrooms. She has seen radical changes in the years since, she explained in a recent telephone interview.

To give you a perspective on the FRUITS, Page 26

James Schnepf photos; Scott Anthony/Nina Simonds, photo courtesy of Frieda's, Inc./Incongruities

Hearty hot cereals for winter mornings

By Carole Kirkes Evans
Special to the Globe

Once upon a time, it was a mother's duty on cold winter mornings to send her children off to school fortified by a hot breakfast, usually of cooked cereal. Food writer Evan Jones, a lover of hot cooked cereals, could count on finding his mother's original stirring in the kitchen on chilly mornings.

His wife, writer and editor Judith Jones, said in a recent telephone interview that Evan's mother was "a newspaperwoman and a working mother, but always made time to prepare the oatmeal the night before, bring it to a double boiler so it would be ready for breakfast."

Barbara Radcliffe Rogers, a food and travel writer who lives in Richmond, N.H., also loves hot cereals. "I do the usual things with oatmeal, like adding raisins, nuts, fruits, etc.," she said in a recent interview. "But when we visited Eureole in Georgia, I rediscovered grits as a hot breakfast cereal. Although my husband and only son (my daughter like cooked grits, my older daughter and I are the true grit fans of the family).

One of their favorites is cooked grits topped with grated Vermont Cheddar. "Grits by themselves are quite bland and the cheese adds extra flavor as well as protein," said Rogers. "If we have any left over I pack them into a loaf pan and[illegible]

CEREALS, Page 26

Nina Simonds illustration

NUTRITION NOW

Rating the recent diet books

It's been just about a week since 1987's almost universal resolution was born – to lose weight.

How's it going?

If you're one of the 40 million Americans who at any given time are dieting, you've probably managed to begin a new diet, or you're already falling off one, or you're desperately seeking one. You are part of a consumer group that in pursuit of the dream of leanness spends upwards of $10 billion annually – much of it on diet books promising magically quick weight loss.

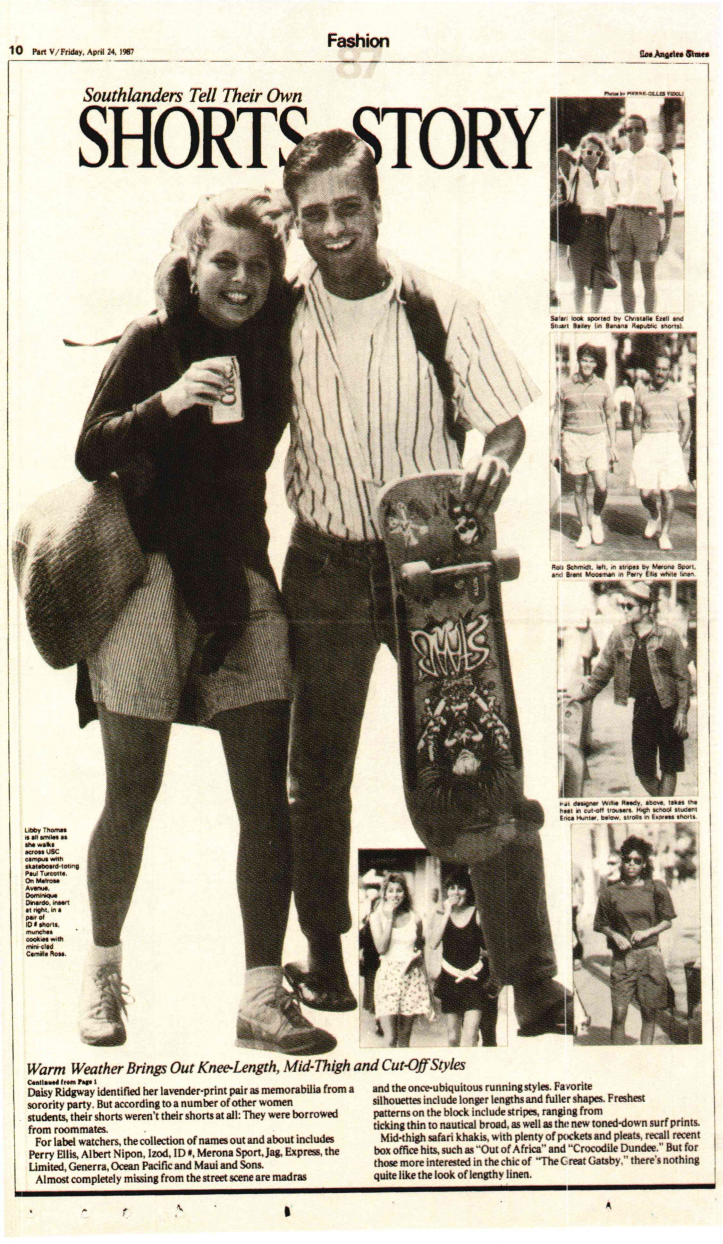
Yet obesity is still on the rise in this country. Some 88 million Americans are considered overweight, with nearly half of these in the obese category – that is, 20 percent or more above a healthful weight for their height.

The problem is that while magic sells books, it does not work. Fat does not simply disappear, permanent weight loss is an intellectual, emotional and physical process that must ultimately reshape

NUTRITION, Page 31

Beginning in this issue, nutritionist Alexis Beck will contribute a biweekly column to the Food pages. Beck is a registered dietitian in private practice in Brookline.

Fashion



10 Part V/Friday, April 24, 1987 Fashion Los Angeles Times

Southlanders Tell Their Own

SHORTS STORY

Photos by PIERRE-GILLES TISSOT

Safari look sported by Christelle Ezell and Stuart Bailey (in Banana Republic shorts).

Roi Schmidt, left, in stripes by Merona Sport, and Brent Moseman in Perry Ellis white linen.

Hat designer Willie Readdy, above, takes the heat in cut-off trousers. High school student Erica Hunter, below, strolls in Express shorts.

Libby Thomas is all smiles as she walks across USC campus with skateboard-toting Paul Turcotte. On Melrose Avenue, Dominique Dinardo, insert at right, in a pair of ID ♯ shorts, munches cookies with mini-clad Camille Rose.

Warm Weather Brings Out Knee-Length, Mid-Thigh and Cut-Off Styles

Continued from Page 1

Daisy Ridgway identified her lavender-print pair as memorabilia from a sorority party. But according to a number of other women students, their shorts weren't their shorts at all: They were borrowed from roommates.

For label watchers, the collection of names out and about includes Perry Ellis, Albert Nipon, Izod, ID ♯, Merona Sport, Jag, Express, the Limited, Generra, Ocean Pacific and Maui and Sons.

Almost completely missing from the street scene are madras and the once-ubiquitous running styles. Favorite silhouettes include longer lengths and fuller shapes. Freshest patterns on the block include stripes, ranging from ticking thin to nautical broad, as well as the new toned-down surf prints.

Mid-thigh safari khakis, with plenty of pockets and pleats, recall recent box office hits, such as "Out of Africa" and "Crocodile Dundee." But for those more interested in the chic of "The Great Gatsby," there's nothing quite like the look of lengthy linen.

Silver Award

LOS ANGELES TIMES
Los Angeles, California
Donald Burgess



8 News/Sun-Sentinel, Sunday, December 28, 1986 3E

FASHION

WRAPPING IT UP

Worn in the USA — Blue jeans, white T-shirt, red bandanna. It's BRUUUUUUCCCCEEEE! The Jersey-born, MTV-bred Springsteen patriotic dresser look was perfect attire in the Year of Our Lady.

The Not-So-Close Shave — Don Johnson's *Miami Vice* two-butt-cama-down-so-fast-n'-forgot-to-shave look was sold in for '86. And naturally, there was even an '86 razor, the Miami Device, to keep a man's stubble at a disheveled, three-day chic cheek level. The wrinkled linen *Vice* blazer became the leisure suit of the '80s.

It's a Bird! It's a Plane! It's the Power Tie! — Able to leap socioeconomic barriers at a single bound! From those exciting bankers to honest lawyers to honorable Wall Street inside traders, every with-it guy lied on the YUP-uniform of a yellow foulard tie.

Suspended Belief — Men braced themselves for fashion waves by reducing classic suspenders. Just another way of asserting, um, stylish individuality.

War! — Good God, y'all! What is a good for? Besides arms manufacturers and the general economy, war is great ammo for movies and fashions. Men everywhere started pumping iron and wearing camouflage pants and strange black headbands.

Double Time — Watch companies tuned a new trend in '86: the wearing of two watches at a time. If you were truly trendy, one was a sports watch and one an expensive jobbie.

Sweat Jams — Raggy, knee-length and longer floral cartoon-print surfer shorts were the rage for all young ladies totally into fashion.

Read It and Sweat — In '86, sweatshirts were more than comfy and sporty. They were embazoned with big block letters, strange indecipherable sayings, athletic crests or French university insignias.

Black Is Back — Black was the color for clothing, cars, furniture, even refrigerators and stereo equipment. And black denim was the rage of '86. James Dean would have loved it.

Hefty, Hefty, Hefty — Baggy socks, the colorful cotton cousins to the dancer's leg warmer, mated with early '80s aerobics influence. These grandular overload socks were designed to slouch on top of high-top tennis shoes.

Tap This, Basketball Jones! Every athletic shoe manufacturer hopped on Reebok's bandwagon. High-top sneakers were about in every hue from bright blue, blazing orange, yellow, pink and red to the now-classic black and white.

Meryl, What Have You Wrought — The epic travelogue *Out of Africa* got everyone into wearing sweet ruffled Victorian blouses, leather blazers, khaki skirts and riding pants with low-heeled, lace-up boots.

Changing Chanels — What would women have done in '86 without Coco Chanel? It was Chanel this and Chanel that. The Chanel company actually sent letters to interiors who claimed homage to Chanel. Once again, imitation was the chicquest form of flattery. Chanel touches of sleek pageboys with baby bangs, velvet bows and sweet, collarless trim suits.

Preppy Peepers — Round tortoise-shell or wire-rimmed glasses a la Grandpa Walton. Both men and women who don't need glasses wore them as IQ accessories to make them look smarter.

What's All the Hoopla — Hoop earrings, the bigger the better, were on every fashionable ear.

Mousse-ka-teers — This hair color trend originated on the street in the startling red, pink and blue hair of New Wave Old Punks. But in '86, even straight-laced *Vogue*-endorsed brightly colored gels, hair sprays and frothy mousses.

True Glove — The '86 sign of a lady, if she couldn't grow long, red nails, was an elbow-length glove.

Scarfing around — The House of Hermes got trendy this year. Everyone wanted the classy-rich look of status accessories. But if you couldn't afford the real thing at $100 a scarf, you could always wear an imitation. Who's to know?

Chains — Slaves to fashion, in a manner of speaking, sported Mr. T starter sets — necklfuls of gold chains and pearls. All claiming to be inspired by Coco Chanel.

Ewes-less Fashion — Cashmere was the fabric of the year. Luxury reigned supreme in '86. Everyone wanted to look rich, rich, rich. Even if they did it by buying and wearing pseudo-silks, non-kosher cashmere turtlenecks and take for

Leggo My Legging — The '85 stretch ski pant lost its firm foothold on fashion. But the skinny pant stayed in style, renamed leggings or capri pants. Same look, sans the foot hook.

Banana Rama — The mail-order clothing outlet Banana Republic took off like *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, opening up shops cross the country (now operated by The Gap) selling high-priced surplus chic and fatigued fashions.

Call of the Wild — Shoes, belts, hats, and purses came loaded for bear with leopard spots and tiger stripes. Mock croc belts, bags and shoes were snapped up, too.

KARYN SNEAD
Fashion Writer

1986 YEAR IN REVIEW

True Time Capsule Material: The fashions, the styles, the trends, the incredibly hideous and goofy stuff we wore in 1986. Everything in popular culture ends up influencing our closets. For good or bad.

So perhaps now is a good time for a brief backward glance for auld lang syne's sake at what influenced the way we wore in '86.

It was the Red-White-and-Blue Jeans Year of Our Lady. We celebrated the Statue of Liberty's birthday party in a patriotic spirit, wearing stars and stripes forever.

Madonna cleaned up her act, tossed out the crucifixes and black lace, cut her hair and bleached it pillowcase white a la Marilyn Monroe. She no longer looks like she needs a bath. Now she looks like she needs iron supplements.

Moonlighting was a hit show, confirming our instant attraction to Bruce "Bruno" Willis, who singlehedly made thinning hair sexy.

Miami Vice star Don Johnson cut an album. And Boy George stopped wearing makeup and started doing drugs. Or was it the other way around? Do You Really Want to Hurt Me?

Tom Cruise was the *Top Gun* sex symbol. Michael Jackson didn't do much other than, according to *The Enquirer*, spend evenings in his prefab oxygen chamber. Well, it sure looks like he found time to get yet another nose job.

Love and romance and weddings — Caroline and Edward, and the biggie, the British Royal Wedding of Fergie and Andy.

Black stars opened their mouths and we emptied our pockets: USA for Africa. Hands Across America. Farmaid. Live Aid. Fashion Aid. AIDS Aid.

We survived body-consciousness and bus-constricting clothing. Donna Karan's skintight bodysuits and Azzedine Alaia's seamingly endless array of fitted jackets and dresses. We endured black clothes, turtlenecks, hoop earrings, fake hair, colored hair sprays, blue mascara, and clouds of phony phragrances and mock designer scents. Phew! Is that really you, Giorgio?

Yeah, yeah. 1986. That was the ticket.

Silver Award

NEWS/SUN-SENTINEL
Fort Lauderdale,
Florida
David Gillaspey

Award of Excellence
LOS ANGELES TIMES
Los Angeles, California
Terry Redknapp



14 Part V / Friday, February 6, 1987 Fashion '87 Los Angeles Times

Photos by Reuters

Hong Kong manufacturer Odyssey International borrowed from the look of an astronaut in outer space for its bright, jump suit ski gear.

Esprit presented its big shirt over tight pants silhouette—and other, more dressed-up selections, in a runway show set to jungle music.

Florence Tse, for Florencefreda, worked primarily in black for her collection of sophisticated sportswear and evening wear.

Hannah Pang used colored leathers and suedes for her collection of urban suits and dresses—part of Hong Kong's classic contingent.

Hong Kong

Exporters Banking on Quality Over Quantity, Style Over Volume

Continued from Page 1

But change is hitting this hub of six-day work weeks and no minimum wage. Hong Kong is attempting to swap its sweatshop image for a shot at design prestige.

For the first time, at the recent Hong Kong Fashion Week, the government-appointed Hong Kong Trade Development Council touted designers rather than the old manufacturing heroes. The event, attended by 6,000 buyers and visitors, hyped transplants like Press and Esprit as well as home-grown designers unknown to most Westerners.

The push to change—like most things in the bastion of capitalism—is money. A strict new six-year bilateral agreement, signed in August, limits what had been an 8% annual growth of clothing exports to the United States to 1% annual growth. The agreement subjects additional fibers to import restrictions, as well.

Most Hong Kong clothing exports are regulated by a complex quota system in which manufacturers buy and sell rights to do business with the United States. The reduced growth potential will make those quota stakes even more competitive among companies that deal with highly restricted fibers.

The new rules leave Hong Kong with fewer loopholes than ever in exporting garments to the United States—leaving thus wily survivor of a city/state to do what it always has under pressure—adjust.

"The nature of the Chinese people is to get into a given situation, adjust, cope and carry on," says Rene Ozorio, one of several Chinese designers featured in the show.

"Nothing's impossible here," notes Julius Schofield, longtime English producer of Fashion Week. "It's American greed—in a different life style."

Hong Kong's new "master plan" is to bank on quality over quantity, style over volume. Unable to menorably increase the amount of clothes sent to the United States under the new trade rules, it plans to compensate by boosting values and price tags on individual garments—in part through designer labels.

Made-in-Hong Kong imports have already made the leap in recent years from America's mass outlets to what the Chinese like to call "the up market"—better department stores and boutiques.

"We've already raised the quality—now we need to add another attribute—fashion," Eaver Shau of the Trade Development Council notes.

But selling the Hong Kong look could be as difficult as defining it. Unlike Japan, which spent a decade training and marketing designers to become international superstars, Hong Kong is used to "dancing to the music of our customers," Shau says. This chameleon of commerce is better at molding itself to needs of its foreign investors than asserting an image of its own. In the rag trade, that means taking production orders—not designing from scratch.

European-cut suits, American-inspired sportswear and avant-garde bodywaist all trapped down the catwalk during the five-day show. The fashion direction was as laissez faire as the territory itself, where high-rise apartments next image, established firms like Diane Press hone theirs to a profitable art. The Press factory turns out 15,000 pieces a month. Bright, one-size-fits-all dresses, priced $400 to $1,500, half destined for upper-crust U.S stores, the rest scattered around the globe.

She came here 12 years ago for Hong Kong's free-spirited business climate and its proximity to Far Eastern fabric sources. She'd rather work here than anywhere—although Press and husband Bradley did recently build a two-acre estate in L.A.'s Holmby Hills.

"I'm an American—but I don't think about it every day," Press says in a faint British accent heard often in this colony where both English and Cantonese are spoken.

"This is a city built for action. I'm motivated by the intensity. I love the hustle of it all, because it's colorful.

"People here make the world turn," Press says. "The reason there's so much protectionism (U.S. laws restricting Hong Kong imports) is because Hong Kong is so dynamic."

It's awe-inspiring—the ability here to pick up and do and make," adds Wilmer Wong, an I. Magnin vice president in town for Fashion Week.

Hong Kong's strength is its speed and flexibility and in wages that average less than one-third those in the U.S garment industry. It also has the cutting-edge machinery. In the past two years, industry here has invested in more computerized knitting machines—at $500,000 each—than any country in the world.

Florence Tse's black jersey peplum-waist tunic over pants was shown tucked into boots, for a look of anonymous city chic.

Ragence Lam's leather coat over jersey dress, above, sported short, knee-length hemlines. Judy Mann made Western-inspired suits, above right, embellished with piping, contrast lining.

Diane Fries mixed patterns and colors extravagantly in her collection of silk and polyester frocks, above. Gold lame forms a breast plate, left, in Benny Yaung's leopard-print cocktail dress.

Ragence Lam designs for the fringe, but still believes "you shouldn't overdo or outdo your sister-in-law."

Designer Rene Ozorio wants to capture the Asian audience, rather than exporting just to the West.

It's weakness is the quota system, instigated by the United States to protect a domestic clothing industry thwarted by foreign imports.

The amount of imported clothing sold in the United States has more than doubled since 1980—much of that due to growing volume from cheap labor sources such as China, Korea, Taiwan, Bangladesh, India and the Caribbean, according to Carl Priestland, chief economist for the American Apparel Manufacturers Assn.

But Hong Kong has been the biggest threat of recent years, giving rise to the August agreement that limits import growth to less than 1% a year.

Companies selling from Hong Kong pay quota fees for the right to use part of that U.S. allotment. Some firms own quota rights outright for certain garments, such as cotton blouses or wool skirts, others bargain for quotas on what amounts to a volatile, mini-stock market.

Traditionally, cotton, wool and man-made fibers were subject to strict quotas, while other fibers entered the United States quota-free. In the new agreement, however, ramie, linen and silk blends were added to the restricted list, leaving silk as the only fiber that can enter the United States from Hong Kong quota-free.

There's also a growing pro-U.S. movement for Hong Kong to contend with. The Crafted With Pride in the U.S.A. Council, for example, sponsors an avalanche of celebrity TV ads in the United States to lure consumers back to "made in U.S.A." labels, and clothing firms back to U.S. factories.

Qiorio makes the kind of topless suits and evening wear you'd expect to find on the cast of "Dynasty." It's hard-edged wealth for a city of overachievers.

"People want to look tough, aggressive and well-turned-out. That's power," he says—an assessment that contradicts another young designer's view of "humble" Chinese tastes.

"You have to conform here in a way—blend into your surroundings," says Ragence Lam, who designed a black jersey collection for the show. "You shouldn't overdo or outdo your sister-in-law."

While others grapple for a Chi-

Please see HONG KONG, Page 15



C2 Novedades martes 20 de enero de 1987 Vida y Estilo

Moda '87

Lo más nuevo en trajes de baño para hombres

La influencia de los años sesenta ha sido bastante importante en las prendas de las dos temporadas anteriores, sin embargo, es verdaderamente raro que una tendencia que se refleja de tal modo en las prendas de vestir se refleja también en los trajes de baño, que normalmente se rigen por normas muy distintas, ya ha ocurrido más de alguna vez que cuando las prendas adoptan la tendencia de los 30's por citar un ejemplo, los trajes de baño lucen de manera natural. Afortunadamente el traje de baño no parece ser tan fuerte que ha influido en cómo a los trajes de baño. Los más populares para la próxima temporada están realizados en brillantes colores, muchas veces representan paisajes marinos u objetos relacionados con el mar en sus estampados y lo más novedoso lo constituye el largo que llega casi hasta la rodilla, imitando al estilo «surfer» de la época pasada, los colores son siempre brillantes y llamativos con la finalidad de resultar el bronceado que tan popular se ha vuelto en nuestros días.

Los trajes más breves no han perdido su importancia, sin embargo, ahora son los favoritos de aquellos que no acostumbran que tienen un cuerpo que lucir en la playa, en dichos promotores se han estampados marinos, casi siempre en colores brillantes y en sinuosas de tipo tanga o bikini de perna alta.

Esta vez interpretado en telas stretch y en siluetas muy pegadas al cuerpo que lo mismo se pueden utilizar como traje de baño que para hacer ejercicio, como una alternativa a los shorts o a los pants, estos se acomodan con frecuencia de cameisas tipo tank muy descubiertas en la espalda, que empezaron a verse mucho en la temporada veraniega pasada.

Los coordinados de tipo hawaiano regresan también con fuerza, estos se componen de amplias camisas que, los más de las veces, no se cierran y shorts o bermudas tipo boxer en la misma tela y estampado. Algunas veces estos coordinados utilizan el mismo estampado en distintas proporciones o las mismas proporciones en el estampado de distintas colores.

Lo más importante dentro de las prendas de playa para hombres es que han adquirido una versatilidad nunca antes vista en este región. Hoy día, los hombres al igual que las mujeres, pueden escoger el lugar de selección para el baño que mejor se adecue a su figura y su personalidad. Los hay cortos, largos, ajustados al cuerpo, muy bien y muy cubridores, sólo falta que usted haga su selección para sus próximas vacaciones.

Moda
Por MARISA ZAMORE
Arte: FRANCIS XAVIER G. FRADE

Una prenda que recupera terreno es el pantalón corto tipo «biker» (para andar en bicicleta).

Silver Award
NOVEDADES
Mexico, DF
Claudio Rodriguez,
Art Director;
Francis X. Garcia,
Designer

Award of Excellence
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Bob Shema


The Dallas Morning News Section E Wednesday, March 18, 1987

A petticoat junction that's bearly believable. **Something Different**, page 5.

In the friendly skies, moisturize. **Cosmetics Bag**, page 8.

European fall preview: younger than springtime. **Up Next**, page 2.

Fashion ! Dallas

Setting the styles for the new Southwest

OPTICAL SOLUTIONS

SPRING IS AWASH IN A SEA OF STRIPES AND DOTS

BY PAT MORGAN

Stripes and dots not only lead the pattern parade for spring, they dominate it, leaving scant space for the season's perennial wallflower florals and wishy-washy pastels.

Bold stripes — most often in nautical marine-and-white, candy-cane red-and-white or slick black-and-white — have emerged as the pattern of choice for this warm-weather season. From pencil-point thin to barber-pole wide, stripes provide a graphic statement that can emphasize the positives in almost any body shape when chosen with a mirror-conscious eye.

If stripes are spring's exclamation point, polka-dots of all variations stand as their counterpoints

Continued on page 7

Modern details and curve-conscious shapes keep traditionally nautical navy-and-white from straying into the doldrums. LEFT: Claude Montana's cropped-front body suit and wide-banded skirt, Tonk Downs; Saldenis scarflet hat liner, Saks Fifth Avenue; hoops, Marshall Field's; Lawear flats, Sanger Harris. CENTER LEFT: Stripes' jacket and pindot pants from Esprit; Carla M. Designs hair bow, Saks Fifth Avenue; Joan and David flats, Marie Leavell; Yohji Yamamoto tie, Seodeda. CENTER RIGHT: Evan Picone cardigan and pleated skirt, Marshall Field's; Nina oxfords, Macy's; Carla M. Designs hair bow, Saks Fifth Avenue; earrings, Marshall Field's; gloves by Sachiko for LaCrasia, Bloomingdale's, Neiman-Marcus, Macy's and Marshall Field's. RIGHT: R.J. Arnold zip-front turtleneck dress and 9 West flats from Macy's; scarf, Marshall Field's; Liz Claiborne sunglasses; Lord & Taylor; gloves by Sachiko for LaCrasia; polka-dot bag, Esprit.

PHOTO: MICHAEL S. WIRTZ HAIR AND MAKEUP: TONY FIELDING AND JOSEFA/ENTOURAGE STYLING: TAMMY THEIS AND PAT MORGAN

Fashion Calendar ! Something Different ! Cosmetics Bag ! Up Next ! In Brief


Fashion

4 Part V/Friday, March 6, 1987 Los Angeles Times

Dance dress with Empire waistline, petal-like collar is by Fabrice, at Neiman-Marcus.

L.A. Vignettes

Fabrice Has a Good Bead on What's Hot

By BETTY GOODWIN

YES, THE VISITOR IN white socks sold a saleswoman at Neiman-Marcus, he would be happy to meet with the customer any time during the day. No, an appointment would not be necessary.

The night before, the Haitian-born fashion designer known as Fabrice watched Whitney Houston and Luther Vandross parade his designs on the Grammy Awards.

The New York-based designer, who introduced his first collection of trademark-beaded dresses in 1980, has come a long way fast. His clothes are worn by society matrons and rock stars. He also designs shirts, jackets and suits on demand for the occasional male customer who likes his clothes to sparkle.

In a business that has built-in obsolescence, Fabrice has come up with a design concept so simple that it seems revolutionary. While he updates his collections every season—this spring he incorporates beads in big, pink taffeta party dresses—he also continues to sell the very same dresses he created when he first started out.

"Doesn't it look new to you?" he asks, gesturing toward an early beaded graffiti dress with a jagged hemline. "It's timeless."

Furthermore, women who bought a beaded dress in 1980 will find that its value has increased, he explains. A dress that sold for $2,000 then, now carries a price tag of $2,600.

With prices of up to $8,000 for a fully beaded gown, Fabrice concedes that his creations are "more art oriented than fashion oriented. I don't consider myself part of the fashion industry," he says. "I don't just follow. I do exactly what I think is right."

ALTHOUGH HIS PRICES FALL in an entirely different galaxy from Fabrice's, David Weinstein, owner of the UP Shades stores in Santa Monica and, most recently, Beverly Hills, also refuses to toss out the old just to make way for the new.

"Too often you like something and you go back to the store to buy another and they've stopped making it," he says.

His philosophy: "You're never going to see a style from us that knocks you out. T-shirts have sleeves. In the winter, they're long. In the summer, they're short."

To understand the concept, one must understand Weinstein, who is a walking, talking cultural throwback to the '60s. The long-haired, San Francisco retailer-designer-conceptualizer tosses out phrases such as "positive energy" and "life-style approach."

"If anything, we try to stress our integrity," he rhapsodizes in the sun-bleached Beverly Hills boutique, one of four around the country, where he sells men's, women's and children's T-shirts and elastic-waist pants and skirts in natural fabrics, all tagged from $35 to $70.

Comfort is paramount, as is color. Although styles seldom change, the clothes are first made in white and are dyed afterward to respond quickly to color trends.

"If you turn your head, you can miss a movement," he explains. Nevertheless, for women, pink is the best-selling color 12 months a year.

Why?

"It feels good," Weinstein says.

RALPH DESTINO, president of Cartier, in Los Angeles last week for the introduction of Cartier's new china, silver and crystal collection, reports that the firm will be bidding on all 87 Cartier pieces from the collection of the duchess of Windsor when they're auctioned by Sotheby's next month in Geneva.

"We'll be there with deep pockets," said Destino, who wants the pieces for the company's archives.

Of particular interest are the duchess' six "wonderful" panther pieces—two bracelets, three brooches and one necklace.

Indeed, panthers, a Cartier trademark since 1927, show up in two of the new china designs. Panthers, Destino explains, have "style, grace, fluidity, beauty and a certain kind of femininity." Even on dinner plates.

IT WAS LIKE A coming-of-age party for Organically Grown, the Los Angeles manufacturer of junior-size clothing. Approaching its 15th year in business, with an annual sales volume of $100 million, there was a lot to celebrate.

President Steven Abrams invited 350 friends, employees and customers to dinner at the Beverly Hills Hotel, because, he quipped, "it's tough to fit 350 people in your house."

As Abrams worked the room, he asked people: "When was the last time you wore jeans and felt good about them?" It turned out he was introducing a new denim line called S.O.U.T.H., a label prominently displayed on the goods. It was so named, Abrams explained enthusiastically, so customers in the southeastern states, where Organically Grown does its largest business, could identify.

Preview of Fall Collections From MILAN Italy

Continued from Page 1

designers agonizing over hemlines, uncertain whether to emphasize short skirts or long ones. Milan's Giorgio Armani recently told a reporter that just when he thought he'd never have to worry about skirt lengths again, he is starting to worry.

The early odds are on short skirts, which are already appearing in advance showings of New York fall collections. But women nowadays seem to want both lengths in their wardrobes, and too much emphasis on one or the other could be a costly mistake for a design house. The obvious hedge is pants. And judging from these preview photos, exclusive to The Times, the Italian fall collections will be packed with trousers.

Photos by FRANCO ROSSI

Top left: Collarless jacket, pants and sheer are by Giorgio Armani. Soft leather sash on collarless pantsuit, top right, is by Luciano Soprani for Basile.

Far left: Shawl-collar coat is by Romeo Gigli. Short denim "skating dress," near left, trimmed with fun fur, is by Keith Varty. Alan Cleaver for Byblos.

Gianfranco Ferre's red cashmere coat, above, is worn over pink cashmere jacket with white scarf, black wool trousers.

Pin-stripe wool suit, cotton shirt with silk collar, far left, are by Gianni Versace. Long jacket, left, has asymmetrical closing. It was shown over pants, by Luciano Soprani.

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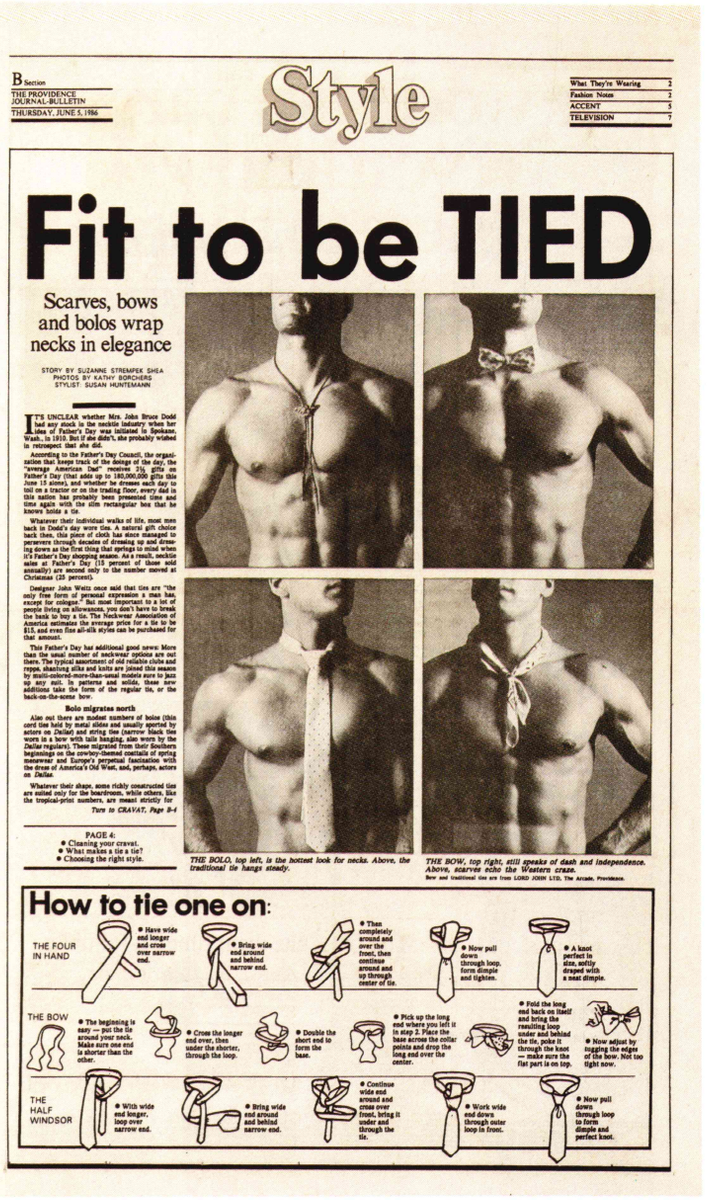




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THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN
THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1986

Style

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Fit to be TIED

Scarves, bows and bolos wrap necks in elegance

STORY BY SUZANNE STREMPEK SHEA
PHOTOS BY KATHY BORCHERS
STYLIST SUSAN HUNTEMANN

IT'S UNCLEAR whether Mrs. John Bruce Dodd had any stock in the necktie industry when her idea of Father's Day was initiated in Spokane, Wash., in 1910. But if she didn't, she probably wished in retrospect that she did.

According to the Father's Day Council, the organization that keeps track of the doings of the day, the "average American Dad" receives 2½ gifts on Father's Day (that adds up to 180,000,000 gifts this June 15 alone), and whether he dresses each day to toil on a tractor or on the trading floor, every dad in this nation has probably been presented time and time again with the slim rectangular box that he knows holds a tie.

Whatever their individual walks of life, most men back in Dodd's day wore ties. A natural gift choice back then, this piece of cloth has since managed to persevere through decades of dressing up and dressing down as the first thing that springs to mind when it's Father's Day shopping season. As a result, necktie sales at Father's Day (15 percent of those sold annually) are second only to the number moved at Christmas (25 percent).

Designer John Weitz once said that ties are "the only free form of personal expression a man has, except for cologne." But most important to a lot of people living on allowances, you don't have to break the bank to buy a tie. The Neckwear Association of America estimates the average price for a tie to be $15, and even fine all-silk styles can be purchased for that amount.

This Father's Day has additional good news: More than the usual number of neckwear options are out there. The typical assortment of old reliable clubs and repps, shantung slike and knits are joined this season by multi-colored-more-than-usual models sure to jazz up any suit. In patterns and solids, these new additions take the form of the regular tie, or the back-on-the-scene bow.

Bolo migrates north

Also out there are modest numbers of bolos (thin cord ties held by metal slides and usually sported by actors on *Dallas*) and string ties (narrow black ties worn in a bow with tails hanging, also worn by the *Dallas* regulars). These migrated from their Southern beginnings on the cowboy-themed coattails of spring menswear and Europe's perennial fascination with the dress of America's Old West, and, perhaps, actors on *Dallas*.

Whatever their shape, some richly constructed ties are suited only for the boardroom, while others, like the tropical-print numbers, are meant strictly for

Turn to CRAVAT, Page B-4

PAGE 4:
- Cleaning your cravat.
- What makes a tie a tie?
- Choosing the right style.

THE BOLO, top left, is the hottest look for necks. Above, the traditional tie hangs steady.

THE BOW, top right, still speaks of dash and independence. Above, scarves echo the Western craze.

Bow and traditional ties are from LORD JOHN LTD. The Arcade, Providence.

How to tie one on:



THE TORONTO STAR
Thursday, February 19, 1987

FASHION

SECTION B
Pages B1-B8

canadian designers

WISTFULLY AVANT-GARDE

BY NANCY HASTINGS PHOTOGRAPHY BY GEORGE WHITESIDE

Schoolgirl tunic in black linen, $155; cotton blouse, $95; linen knickers, $110.

Hopsack linen duster coat, $360; collarless shirt, $120; linen pants, $160; Mennonite straw hat, $35.

Double pleated black linen shorts, $130; black suspenders, $18.

A-line, placket front Pilgrim dress in pre-wrinkled cotton, $210.

BABEL, Toronto's daring young design line, romanticizes Canada's "urban farmer" in its spring collection: a modern pastoral fashion fantasy.

Sober, strong and spare chic. These staple-toned family album images of Babel's schoolgirl heroines and strapping farm boys are inspired by the grace, innocence and simplicity inherent in the traditional garb of the Mennonite.

Babel's solid design foundation is built on the towering talent of three young designers — Karim Rashid, 26, an industrial designer by trade; Pauline Landreault, 27, and Scott Cressman, 27, both architects.

The creative trio became a team while studying at Carleton University in Ottawa, where a shared interest in innovative dressing led them to surface on the Toronto fashion scene.

Moonlighting nights away from the corporate drafting table, they formed World Enterprise Fashion Inc., industriously turning out the Babel label in a west-end warehouse.

A year later, in the fall of '86, Women's Wear Daily singled them out for a feature story in its Canadian supplement, praising their ambitious creative efforts. In New York, the

See INNOVATIVE/page B4

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THE TORONTO STAR
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Catherine Pike

Home, Real Estate



THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1987

New Springtime Gear, Outdoors and In

By SUZANNE SLESIN

ALONG with sparkling windows, newly waxed floors and freshly laundered curtains, nothing is so enjoyable in spring as replenishing the gear and gadgets of the season.

This year has yielded a plentiful crop of objects that are particularly suited to the different territories of the warmer months — the terrace, the backyard, the beach and even the backseat.

For the backyard, fitting neatly into the "why didn't anybody think of that before category?" is the Walk-Lite, a solar-powered exterior light fixture. Made by Chromar, the neat mania-black lamp has a solar panel that converts sunlight into electricity and stores it in the unit's batteries. The WalkLite will turn on automatically at night to illuminate a path or backyard area for five hours.

Backyard gardeners will welcome a tricycle of their own — a rolling seat that can take the strain out of weeding and other chores. Daniel Hale, an architecture student, has designed a variety of small painted homes that might appeal to friendly birds. A folding portable shower that conveniently hooks up to a garden hose is just the thing for washing off children's muddy feet or beach sand in summer.

A comfortable addition to any backyard is a lightweight English chaise, made of Scandinavian pine. And this season it's possible to use chintz patterns on inexpensive paper plates and napkins from a new collection printed in an overall classic design are practical and decorative.

Owners of urban terraces often perceive their postage-stamp-sized area as a hostile acre. A black nylon folding chaise made in France by Lafuma with a pocket for reading matter, does not show city grime, while Daniel Mack's inventive cushioned bench has two built-in planters and sets a rustic mood for a city landscape.

On small terraces, Ferrari's smokeless, flameless electric grill can provide the barbecued chicken for a summer meal, which could be served on an Italian spatterware, a striking new version of this old favorite, dishwasher.

Beachgoers who like to relax by starting at the sea but who are wary of the sun's rays can find a safe haven in the Sun Shelter, a flexible structure in vinyl-lined plastic that, its maker says, absorbs most of the sun's harmful rays but allows some tanning. The unit folds into a 23-inch-wide carrying case so that it can easily be toted to the beach. So can the Gadabout, a folding seat that weighs only three and a half pounds and is made in China for Andrews Machine Ltd., an English company known for its folding chairs and tables.

A vinyl-lined wicker basket outfitted with plastic plates, cups and flatware will suit those who like to picnic on the dunes, and a cotton beach towel, printed in a variety of fashionable animal-skin patterns, is roomy enough for two.

Those who are really serious about spending the day by the ocean in confined circumstances — not having to cope with sand in the tuna fish sandwiches, for example — will appreciate the easy-to-set-up picnic table and seats that unfold, as if by magic, from a slim carrying case.

Even for adamant stay-at-homes there are plenty of ideas to refresh and brighten the living room: Laura Ashley's cheerful Bloomsbury-inspired pillows, for example, or a plastic table lamp shaped like a slice of watermelon.

Crate and Barrel's Mottingham collection of handwoven wicker with plastic inserts, upholstered in cotton duck, spells instant tiered-for-one luxury romance. For summer buffets, slipping a lace-edged cotton napkin into a painted lobster-shaped napkin holder is a witty way to recall the outdoors indoors. True pragmatists, on the other hand, might be satisfied only with something as practical as Tekna's Thin Air, a compact personal fan.

The Stores That Sell the Items

Ad Hoc Softwares, 410 West Broadway (Spring Street), 212-925-2651.

AZZ The Best of Everything, Pier 17 at South Street Seaport, 59 South Street, 212-233-4646.

Brookstone, 18 Fulton Street (Water Street) at South Street Seaport, 212-344-4236, and other locations in metropolitan area.

Conran's, 160 East 54th Street, 212-371-2225.

Crate and Barrel, 1840 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; 617-547-1994.

Dot Zero, 186 Fifth Avenue (22d Street), 212-533-8323.

Fortune's Almanac, 50 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94111; 800-321-2500.

Hammacher Schlemmer, 147 East 57th Street, 212-421-9000.

Mythology Unlimited, 276 Third Avenue (20th Street), 212-228-8177.

Jenny B. Goode, 1194 Lexington Avenue (81st Street), 212-794-3481, and 11 East 18th Street.

Laura Ashley, 714 Madison Avenue (65d Street), 212-735-2000, and most other Laura Ashley stores.

Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue at 38th Street, 212-391-3344, and branches.

Daniel Mack Rustic Furnishings, 507 West 125th Street, 212-866-0740.

Museum Store, 11 West 53d Street, 212-708-9700.

Mythology Unlimited, 276 Columbus Avenue (78th Street), 212-874-0774.

Nature Company, 750 Heinz Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. 94710; 800-227-1114.

Sweet Nellie, 1301 Madison Avenue (90th Street), 212-876-5775.

West Town Bazar, 2276 Broadway (33d Street), 212-724-5000.

Wolfman-Gold and Good Company, 484 Broome Street (Wooster Street), 212-431-1888.

Zona, 97 Greene Street (Spring Street), 212-925-6750.

Concord table and chairs, left, fold out of a carrying case; $139 at Ad Hoc Softwares. The Gadabout folding chair by Andrews Maclaren Ltd., below left, is $44.95 at Brookstone. The Sun Shelter, below, acts as a sun shield and is $89 from Fortune's Almanac.

Shower, left, $52.50 at Jenny B. Goode. Gibson paper plates (10 for $3.98) and napkins (20 for $3.25), right, at Hudson Street Papers. Chrosiar WalkLite, below, $49.95 from the Nature Company. Lounge, below, $115 at Conran's.

Ferrari grill, above left, is $99.95 at AZZ The Best of Everything. Italian spatterware, above; dinner plate, $12; bowl and salad plate set, $16, above, at Zona. Bench, left, is $625 at Daniel Mack Rustic Furnishings.

Wicker loveseat, right, is $995 at Crate and Barrel. Plastic watermelon lamp, below right, is $36.50 at Mythology. Lobster-shaped napkin ring, $4, and napkin, $4.75, below, at Wolfman Gold and Good Company.

The New York Times/Bill Aller; sculptures by Anne Walker; Marianne Rakotch, stylist

Slipcovers Can Offer New Options Year Round

By ANNE-MARIE SCHIRO

REMEMBER when the flowered cotton slipcovers were brought out around Memorial Day, and then banished to a trunk or closet come Labor Day? That age-old way to transform a room without major surgery is now fashionable.

Slipcovers cost less than new furniture or upholstery, and can be put on and whisked off any time. They have other advantages: they can permanently cover soiled or worn upholstery, give a new look to a room or — as is times past — lighten the summer decor.

They cannot, however, do anything for a chair with sagging springs or a broken frame. "I always get to the point in the conversation where I politely mention," said Walter Rizzo of Manhattan, a specialist in custom slipcovers and upholstery, "I won't slipcover a chair with a sagged seat. If it needs work or new webbing or if the cushions need refilling, I'll advise the customer." He does not have a store and works by appointment only, through 212-866-2225.

On his initial visit, he estimates the yardage required and the labor charges (a minimum of $150 plus fabric for a club chair; a minimum of $250 plus fabric for a sofa). Price depends on the size of the chair, the number of cushions and whether a skirt is required.

Although he keeps some fabric in stock, he prefers to order specially from fabric houses or use a customer's material. "Fabrics go out of stock or are discontinued and you can waste a lot of time," he said.

It's rare for those who make slipcovers to visit the customer's home as Mr. Rizzo does. Most upholsterers estimate yardage from measurements supplied by the customer. After that, the procedure is the same: a cutter goes to the home when the fabric has been delivered to cut and pin the material to fit the chair or sofa. The cut fabric is taken to the workroom and sewn. Then the fitted slipcovers are fitted into the furniture.

If you do not want to hire an interior designer just for help with slipcovers, alternatives exist. You can call custom upholsterers like Mr. Rizzo, or visit a fabric store, such as a small neighborhood shop or the discount outlets in the garment district that frequently make slipcovers from fabric they sell. Some department stores also offer custom or shop-at-home services.

Richard's Interior Design offers fabrics and decorating services. "Aside from slipcovering for summer, people will use slipcovers because they're less expensive than reupholstering — about 50 percent less," said Richard Harary, the owner. "Floral chintzes are the most popular right now, and stripes of all widths."

"Cotton or cotton-linen blends are the best," he added. "Pure linens tend to wrinkle. We don't recommend upholstery fabrics for slipcovers because they're too heavy. The fabric doesn't lay as well and it doubles the price of the labor because it's more time-consuming."

Prices start at $150 for a chair, $300 for a sofa, exclusive of fabric. "We'll guide the customer as to appropriate fabrics," Mr. Harary said, "and we can add a soil-resistant finish." He, like Mr. Rizzo, recommends preshrunk fabrics. His stores are at 371 Grand Street, near Forsyth Street, (212-966-3000) and 1325 Madison Avenue, at 93d Street (212-831-6900).

Home Textiles, 132A Spring Street, between Greene and Wooster Streets (212-431-0411), sells fabrics and does upholstering, slipcovers and draperies. The store stocks 50,000 yards of fabrics, including traditional English chintzes and modern solids and stripes. Carmen Fleisher, the manager, said that florals are the top choice, followed by stripes.

Although most custom slipcovers are made to fit as snugly as upholstery, Ms. Fleisher cited a trend to what she called "the slouchy look" — loose, oversize covers tied on the sides. Customers get ideas from magazines, Madison Avenue shops and department stores, she said.

But that idea is not from B. Altman's, said Taney Farah, director of the store's interior design department. "Some big designers will take a sheet and throw it over a chair and tie it with rope," she said. "We don't consider that a slipcover."

Altman's does not stock fabrics but can show samples to the customer in the store and will order from any source. Prices are set by the cost of the fabric, and orders take four to six weeks to complete.

Lord & Taylor makes slipcovers from fabrics that it stocks and that it orders for the customer. Neither store requires appointments. The number of the fabric department at Lord & Taylor is 212-391-3044; at Altman's, call 212-561-7881.

In Bloomingdale's custom fabric department, customers can choose from an extensive portfolio of fabrics. A shop-at-home service brings a selection of fabrics to the customer's home. After that, the process is the same as with any slipcover service: fabric is ordered, cut in the home, sewn in the workroom and fitted in the home. Although the choice of fabrics offered by shop-at-home is not as broad as in the store, more customers choose this service for its convenience, a spokesman for the store said. Appointments can be made by calling 212-705-2000.

Abraham & Straus has a shop-at-home service only (212-875-8282), and so does Macy's (212-560-7500).

Because prices are based on labor plus fabric, stores are reluctant to quote prices, but Macy's said customers should expect to pay $250 to $500 for a sofa.

To assure fit, Joseph Sarcona cuts fabric on the couch in the home of a client of Richard Harary.

The New York Times/Sue Black

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Nicki Kalish,
Art Director



The New York Times

THE Home SECTION L C1

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1987

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An aura of the South China Sea creates a new atmosphere at Bloomingdale's 12

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Theater: 'Fences' matured over four years in other cities before arriving on Broadway 21

Books: The threatened people of Mary Gordon's first story collection, 'Temporary Shelter' 25

Spring Refreshments: Gear for Outdoors and In

Gardener's seat, above left, is $70.95 at Hammacher Schlemmer. Birdhouse by Daniel Hale, above right, is $55 at Sweet Nellie. Bloomsbury pillow covers, left, are $25 each at Laura Ashley. Tekna fan, below left, $30 at the Museum Store in May.

Lafuma folding nylon mesh lounge chair, above, is $179 at Dot Zero. Terriville's Safari double beach towel, below, is $40 at Lord & Taylor. Plastic-lined fitted wicker picnic basket, below right, is $65 at West Town House.

Putting On a New Face For Spring: Slipcovers, C6
Portable, Easy-to-Operate Garden Tools, C8

The New York Times/Bill Aller; sculptures by Anne Walker; Marianne Rakotch, stylist

English War Babies Search for American Fathers

By TERRY TRUCCO

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 8 — He was only 7 years old at the time, but Peter Hamilton vividly recalls the day his grandmother told him his father was an American serviceman stationed in England in World War II. "I was really pleased," said Mr. Hamilton, who is now 43 and runs an office-cleaning business in a London suburb. "My stepfather was a drunk who would beat me up. I was so glad that this terrible man was not my father."

As his stepfather grew more abusive and his mother more passive, the boy decided to try to find his father.

"I knew that his name was John Wayne and that when John Wayne led a regiment I'd look for my dad," Mr. Hamilton recalled with a chuckle. He took up his search in earnest 20 years later but without much luck. Then last year he joined a search and support group in London, the Transatlantic Children's Enterprise, or Trace. He still has not found his father, but he has some new leads and he feels he is on the right track.

"I've spent thousands of pounds over the years I felt a bit embarrassed telling it I was looking for my dad, but now I know there are a lot of others like me," he said.

In the last few years hundreds of British adults, most of them fathered out of wedlock by American servicemen, have taken up the search for their fathers. Two new organizations are providing crucial assistance, although their work is hampered by a lack of access to American servicemen's records. Trace, formed in 1984, now has nearly 300 members, and War Babies, a Birmingham group formed the same year, has close to 250. Other individuals are looking on their own. The American Embassy in London receives three to five letters a week, frequently from people seeking information for Christmas and other World War II remembrances.

War Babies said it has helped about 20 members locate their fathers so far. A founder of Trace, Pamela Winfield, said, "About a third of the members have found some news that is satisfactory to them, whether of their fathers or of their American families." Even if a searcher suspects the father was killed in action or has since died, most still want to know about their American relatives.

The meeting of "war babies" — who are well into their 40's, with children and, often, grandchildren of their own — is a sense of now-or-never urgency. Many redoubled their efforts after the much-publicized 40-year reunion of D-Day veterans in 1984. "It's a desperate situation," said the founder of War Babies, Shirley McCrade, 41, who located her father last year. "These men are now in their 70's and 80's."

Many searchers only recently learned that they had fathers to search for. The stigma of having a child out of wedlock in the 1940's was severe, and children were often told little about their fathers. Janet O'Regan, 42, manager of a Northampton dress shop, learned the name of her father only two and a half years ago when she found her original birth certificate. "That's when I

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Cashmere sweater, belted in alligator, over short black skirt by Ralph Lauren.

The New York Times/Dan Bagan Charles

Fashion A to Z: From Sweater Girl To Stylish Vamp

By BERNADINE MORRIS

At the fall fashion openings continued in New York Ralph Lauren extolled the British gentlewoman look, as is his wont, and Oscar de la Renta presented curvy clothes with a nod to Balenciaga that looked more wearable than many of the short styles being shown. Carolyne Roehm developed a more staid look. Marc Jacobs, one of the most exciting young designers of the last two years, showed signs of retrogression.

Lauren introduced a new sweater girl, focused on black velvet dresses for evening and in between showed many versions of classic tweed coats and suits. The clothes are all gentle and refined, including the sweaters.

Cable-knit sweaters in bright purple, green or red cashmere are belted over short skirts in black cashmere jersey for Lauren's contemporary sweater look. The belts are alligator, the stockings are black and the shoes are flat patent leather slippers. The look is more relaxed and less blatantly sexy than the Veronica Lake-Rita Hayworth style of sweater dressing in the 40's.

Lauren, with the district checks, glen plaids and other handsome classic fabrics Lauren uses for the long coats, jackets and trousers that make up the bulk of his collection. These are the clothes that age well and look comfortable to begin with.

The suits are slightly restrained and look both youthful for the details, which always blend in with the rest of the outfit. A diamanté pin anchors a knitted cashmere cape over simple dresses or a pants suit in matching navy, wine or gray. A bit of mink forms a rounded collar on a

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The New York Times

THE Home SECTION

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1986

For the Well-Furnished Home, Presents on Parade

A sleighload of elves, purportedly working for you-know-who, has just arrived from the North Pole. They have come bearing gifts — some practical, some whimsical, some ingenious. All will brighten up the home this season. For more ideas, C6. Electronics gifts, C10.

The Influentials: Power Brokers To Consumers

By WILLIAM R. GREER

CARL OPPEDAHL is the kind of man who installs telephones for fun. He writes to electronics equipment manufacturers for circuit diagrams, disassembles modems to see what they are made of and subscribes to Portable 100, a magazine for owners of the Tandy Radio Shack model 100 lap-top computer.

Electronics is not Mr. Oppedahl's business. He is a personal injury lawyer. But his friends, and friends of friends and distant acquaintances, have learned that he enjoys talking to them about electronics. They love an interest in his computer programs or what goes on inside a modem, they admit. They just want Mr. Oppedahl to tell them what kind of computer to buy.

Mr. Oppedahl is what marketing managers and professors call "an influential," "an opinion leader," or "an early adopter." He is one of a disparate group of people who, as disinterested experts, are asked by people who know them or know about them what products to buy, what doctors to see or where to go for vacation.

Marketing experts say these influentials often have more of an impact on consumer purchases than the most persuasive consumer magazines or the hypiest salespeople. And in the Christmas season, when retailers make up to 50 percent of their annual sales, the influentials are being bombarded by questions.

Alex Hamilton, a 28-year-old former ski instructor who is an assistant editor for Racquet Magazine, cannot go to a party without being accosted.

"That has started happening more and more," he said. "I was at this cocktail party and these people immediately approached me and asked me to get them skis. People just know

If your house needs a present, too, the choices are wide 6

Vertical living in a seven-story bell tower in Boston 8

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT

Books: The 10 favorite picture books of an 8- and a 52-year-old 23

1. Three-panel lattice pine screen is $99 at Conran's. 2. Buttoned cotton pillows: $35 and $45 at the Gear Store. 3. Dressing table and cotton skirt, $450, stool and cotton skirt, $238, and mirror, $135, are at La Boutique de Marie Claire. 4. Circle Club chair by Kevin Walz is $1,100 at the Gallery of Applied Arts. 5. Pewter salad servers are $85 at Sweet Nellie. 6. Wreath of packages by Eve LaBer is $95 at Mythology. 7. Wood, brass and ceramic lamp by Francois Dupuy is $485 at Villas Boas. 8. Basket by the artist Nancy Goes: $150 at Hot House. 9. Vodka servers, $30 each, and metal tray, $15, are from Frank Mackintosh at Henri Bendel. 10. Zigzag table is $570 at Pastron. 11. Ceramic moon and star salt and pepper shakers: $16 at Arts Meyon. 12. Terra cotta polka dot vase, $45, and checked vase, $155: Saks Fifth Avenue. 13. Stained-glass window is $500 at Great American Salvage Company. 14. Flowered towels: $40 and $80 at Ad Hoc Softwares. 15. Becker Italian rubber telephone, designed by Fausta Cavazza, is $349 at Phone City.

Addresses are on page C6.

The New York Times/Cole Weston. Illustrations by Jack Tworkov, styling by Marianne Kilkenny

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Nicki Kalish,
Art Director



THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1986

For Well-Furnished Home, Gifts on Parade

By SUZANNE SLESIN

THE youngsters parading across this page and page C1 are the festive bearers of their offerings, gifts to embellish the home for the season of year-round comfort and cheer.

Now — just before the decorations go up — is a good time to look around the house and make note of what might be added to the holiday table (or chairs), to organize the kitchen better or to increase the bedroom's cosiness quotient.

Think, too, about gifts for other households. If you have chosen well, you will see your pillow, chair or towels in place on Christmas visits for years to come. Gifts for the home, if they fit a need, have that quality — they tend to become part of the scene.

Other chances: cotton-covered pillows that close with a row of snazzy buttons, an elegant umbrella stand of marbleized ceramic, flowered towels in a tapestrylike pattern.

Christmas can also be the time to justify buying a special piece of furniture. The Circle Club chair by Kevin Walz, part of the interior designer's first furniture collection, has a frame of stonewashed oak or copper-colored metal and a cushion in a choice of fabrics. A skirted dressing table and matching stool decked out in a fresh-looking floral cotton print.

A brass rolling cart will encourage a return to the tradition of afternoon tea, and a silver-plated wine cooler will bring a gleam to the cosplitter's eye. Adirondack furniture enthusiasts will welcome a graceful twig blanket stand in their collection, while modernists might be pleased to find a rocking chair that doesn't look as if it had emerged from a Victorian parlor. Designed by Mark Singer, the 30-pound rocking recliner has a wood frame, stainless steel springs; the rocking motion is achieved by invisible cable supports. A zigzag pedestal with a spray finish that resembles granite has a double function. Turned on its side it becomes a jaunty magazine rack.

Handcrafted items by artists always have special appeal. A plump handmade and painted reed basket by Nancy Goes and a charming wreath of meticulously wrapped miniscule packages by Eve LaBer are two that were impossible to pass by.

Then there's always your friends' special talents and interests. For plant lovers, a wire mesh basket will keep the necessary small tools for indoor gardening all neatly together. For great communicators, there is a sleek new Italian telephone made of soft black rubber. And for budget watchers, a solar-powered calculator with oversize colorful numbers.

Where to Buy The Presents

Ad Hoc Softwares, 410 West Broadway, at Spring Street; 212-925-2662.

Arts Mayon, 301 Amsterdam Avenue, at 76th Street; 212-724-5984.

Avventura, 483 Amsterdam Avenue, at 83d Street; 212-769-2015.

Barneys New York, 106 Seventh Avenue, at 17th Street; 212-929-9000.

La Boutique de Marie Claire, 631 Madison Avenue, at 59th Street; 212-757-0506.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden Shop, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; 718-622-4433.

Conran's, 160 East 56th Street; 212-371-2225, and 2-4 Astor Place; 212-505-1515.

Dot Zero, 165 Fifth Avenue, at 23d Street; 212-533-6322.

Flatiron, 106 Fifth Avenue, at 15th Street; 212-645-2240.

Forbidden Planet, 821 Avenue, near 54th Street; 212-758-0960.

The Gallery of Applied Arts, 24 West 57th Street; 212-765-3500.

The Gear Store, 110 Seventh Avenue, at 17th Street; 212-929-2622, and 1134 Madison Avenue, at 84th Street; 212-570-1800.

Jenny B. Goode, 11 East 16th Street; 212-807-7666, and 1194 Lexington Avenue, at 81st Street; 212-794-2462.

Great American Salvage Company, 74 Cooper Square; 212-674-3993.

Henri Bendel, 10 West 57th Street; 212-247-1100.

Hot House, 345 West Broadway, at Grand Street; 212-966-7970.

Laytner's, 2594 Broadway, near 97th Street; 212-749-1900.

Mythology, 370 Columbus Avenue, near 77th Street; 212-874-4774.

Pottery Barn, 231 10th Avenue, at 24th Street; 212-206-8118.

Phone City, 136 East 57th Street; 212-644-4300.

Sweet Nellie, 1382 Madison Avenue, near 90th Street; 212-876-9750.

Toy Works, 213 Columbus Avenue, near 75th Street; 212-799-0068.

Villas Boas Collection, 74 Grand Street, at Wooster Street; 212-925-1112.

West Town House, 2278 Broadway, at 82d Street; 212-724-5000.

Zona, 97 Greene Street, near Spring Street; 212-925-6750.

For under the tree: a two-tiered tea cart, a minimal rocker or a maxi-pillowcase.

1. Italian coat rack is $29.95 at Pottery Barn stores. 2. Papier-mâché bowl, 13 inches in diameter, is $36 at Laytner's. 3. Oval Italian brass two-tier tea cart with detachable serving tray is $415 at Lord & Taylor. 4. Milano solar-powered calculator with oversize numbers costs $25 at Jenny B. Goode. 5. Fortunoff sells an elegant silver-plated fluted cooler for wine or champagne for $100. 6. Natural wicker bed tray is available for $45 at West Town House. 7. Melamede International's Eureka rocker by Mark Singer is available at Macy's for $350. 8. Zona's hickory twig blanket stand from Tennessee, is $65. 9. Ceramic umbrella stand with a terra-cotta colored marbleike surface is $145 at B. Altman. 10. Natural and black 30-inch-round wicker table is $295 at Bloomingdale's. 11. Six Mikasa kitchen utensils with insulated handles on a hanging rack are $85 at Bergdorf Goodman. 12. Wire mesh basket with four indoor gardening tools, including a glass sprayer, is $12 at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Shop. 13. Vacuum-formed black plastic clock by Ideworks is $40 at Dot Zero. 14. By Bill Goldsmith, Limoges porcelain dinner plate in the Narcissus pattern is $55 at Aventura. 15. Olivier Desforges 26-inch-square cotton pillowcase in the Bagatelle pattern is $40 at Barneys New York. 16. Giant glass light bulb-shaped lamp for use on the floor or on a table, or hung from the ceiling, is $175 at Think Big!

The New York Times/Cole Weston. Illustrations by Jack Tworkov, styling by Marianne Kilkenny



The New York Times

THE Home SECTION

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Ground Rules for Guest Rooms

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Workshop Applies Fine Arts To Fabric

Computer Clubs Growing As Hobbyists Share Data

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Beth Williams,
Art Director



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HOME

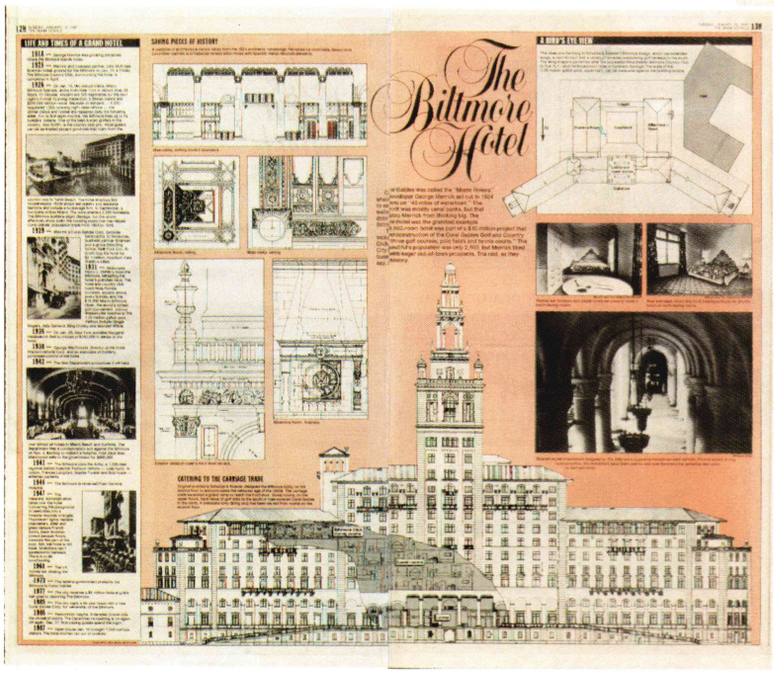
By John Robinson Toronto Star

PROTECT YOUR HOUSE FROM FIRE

Where fires can occur

Apartment dwellers should be prepared

Award of Excellence
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Miami, Florida
Randy Stano,
Designer and
Art Director;
Pam Swischer,
Graphic Artist;
Brian Smith,
Photographer



The Biltmore Hotel

Award of Excellence
THE TORONTO STAR
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Catherine Pike

Award of Excellence
THE BOSTON GLOBE
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'The ART that is Life'

DOCUMENTING A HOME DESIGN ERA THAT WAS PRACTICAL, BUT BEAUTIFUL, TOO

By Christine Temin
Globe Staff

Morning glories, irises, calla lilies. They are all over the Museum of Fine Arts these days. More than just welcome harbingers of spring, they are frequently repeated motifs in the stained glass, ceramics, and furniture in "The Art that is Life: The Arts & Crafts Movement in America, 1875-1920." A beautifully conceived and designed exhibition organized by the Museum's Department of Decorative Arts and Sculpture, "The Art that is Life" documents an era when a natural, unfussy, practical yet beautiful look was a primary goal in home design: when fringed velvet curtains were literally and figuratively swept aside to let in air and light.

Work produced in that era has swelled in popularity in recent years. Witness the soaring auction prices for the flower-laden Rookwood and Rowville pottery, and for the sturdy oak furniture designed by Gustav Stickley – furniture intended for a mass market and bought through catalogs by thousands of middle class customers. Contemporary home buyers value not only the clean lines of these objects, but their practicality. The chairs are comfortable and capacious, the bare wood finishes easier to keep clean than Victorian velvet upholstery encrusted with antimacassars.

Enter the MFA exhibition and you're immediately hit by a blast

ARTS & CRAFTS, Page 30

Vase by Rookwood Pottery Company, Cincinnati, dates from 1899; armchair of mahogany, ebony and fruitwood with silver, copper inlay, from 1907.

Professor's dream house: A view in any direction

By Lora Sharpe
Special to the Globe

Last December At home reported on Cliff Wood's first home-building project. Today we present an update.

ASHCNET – As the sun slipped behind the village hills in this settlement just north of Fall River, Cliff Wood brought in provisions for a night of work in his half-finished house along a country road.

He loaned wood into the homemade woodstove now connected to the three-sided fireplace-to-center stage in this wide open post-and-beam house. Tools – Wood's and hired hands' – were scattered upstairs and down. Two director's chairs flanked the fireplace, unlikely harbingers of the antiques to come to the finished house.

Wood, chairman of the English department at Bridgewater State College, started construction of this home last March when he and a hired trucker moved the beams from an old barn in Feeding Station, Conn., to Wood's 2½-acres here in the center of Freetown.

Last fall, the beams were lifted into place by a crane after they had been painstakingly coated with linseed oil by Wood and his two hired carpenters.

Now, the beams gleam from white plastered walls and ceilings. The carpenters are gone, having framed the 27-by-26-foot house. The plumber and electrician have taken their place.

Exposed wires dangle throughout the house. The rough plumbing has been completed; an aspen green shower stall gives a hint of finish to the downstairs bath.

But the real finish work belongs to Wood – and some volunteer help. Wood's brother-in-law is plastering the house; his scaffolding crosses the two sleeping lofts upstairs, allowing access to the 25-foot high ceiling peak.

"I don't plaster; I carry things," Wood says, laughing. He does, however, mount the scaffolding in his brother-in-law's stead to paint the ceiling, although he concedes that he is none too fond of heights.

And Wood confesses much gratitude to his brother-in-law who refuses to take payment for his labor.

WOOD HOUSE, Page 31

Growing ecological awareness

By Carol Stocker
Globe Staff

Feeding wild birds and gardening are the two most popular pastimes in America, according to the US Department of the Interior.

One would assume that the two would make a happy combination, but they haven't always.

When Rachel Carson wrote "Silent Spring" in 1962, the old school of gardening demanded spraying with poisons like the infamous DDT to produce fragile roses and unblemished fruit. The unintended results included sterility and death among our native song birds.

But now ecological awareness has entered the garden.

There are still plenty of inadequately tested pesticides and herbicides on the market and plenty of people who use them. But there is also a growing school of gardening which sees the backyard as a kind of ecosystem with room for butterflies, bees and even less beneficial insects, as well as birds and other forms of wildlife. And seven million Americans now maintain plantings explicitly to provide food and cover for birds.

Hoping to court this blossoming romance between birding and gardening, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, one of the world's oldest conservation groups, will be participating for the first time in the country's oldest annual flower show when the the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's 186th New England Spring Flower Show opens tomorrow at the Bayside Exposition Center in Dorchester and continues through the 22d.

Also significant, the society's ambitious display is a joint venture with the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association. In fact the idea was brainstormed by Peter Cook, past president of the MNA, and Robert Coleman, Audubon's director of development.

Though local nurseries continue to sell a wide variety of chemicals for use in the garden, many MNA members have been moving toward embracing integrated pest management, according to Cook. He defined IPM as a system based on the restrained and knowingable use of pesticides and the employment of alternatives such as beneficial

BIRDS, Page 29

The backyard garden is really an ecosystem.

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Chicago, Illinois
Nancy Donohue,
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Home

Section 15 Chicago Tribune Sunday, February 8, 1987 C

R A D O N

INVISIBLE INVADER

Is radon a hazard to our health?

By Dylan Landis

Bob and Jeanne Mehlberg knew little about the radioactive gas called radon until they tried to sell their home, a three-bedroom split-level in a far western suburb of Chicago.

Included among the routine riders in their contract – the typical inspection, the usual clauses that appliances get left behind – was an odd demand: The buyer wanted a radon test. To the Mehlbergs' astonishment, the test picked up excess radon in their basement. And the buyer, a New York lawyer, insisted they make repairs.

"I was unaware of the hazard," says Mehlberg, an engineer who fixed the basement himself, "or I would have done this five years ago."

Radon is a naturally occurring gas. It drifts out of radium and uranium traces in the ground and dissipates harmlessly into the air. Sometimes, however, it drifts from the ground into the basements of houses, where it can seep into living areas and get bottled up.

Indoors, those high concentrations can get dangerous: Breathing high levels of radon over a lifetime could cause from 5,000 to 20,000 lung cancer deaths a year, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

Five to 15 percent of all houses, the EPA estimates, may have a radon problem. In Illinois, studies by the Department of Nuclear Safety found excess radon in about 10 percent of homes.

Radon tests soon will become commonplace when houses are bought and sold, some real estate agents predict. Richard Toohey, a radon researcher at the Argonne National Laboratory, sees a day when banks will refuse to offer mortgages for untested homes. Homeowners could sue builders; at least one radon suit against a builder already has been filed in Pennsylvania.

But despite the sudden concern, some skeptics say the whole radon crisis is overblown.

For example, when retired physicist Harold May tested his Hinsdale home, he found about 10 times more radon than the Mehlbergs did. The Mays' basement family room is contaminated with enough radon, the EPA estimates, to do the damage of 20,000 chest X-rays a year.

But May, who studied radon for 30 years at Argonne National Laboratory, believes the EPA calculations are wrong. He says it takes more radon than that to constitute a risk.

"I don't think there's any real hazard," he says. "And I have a hard time believing there are any

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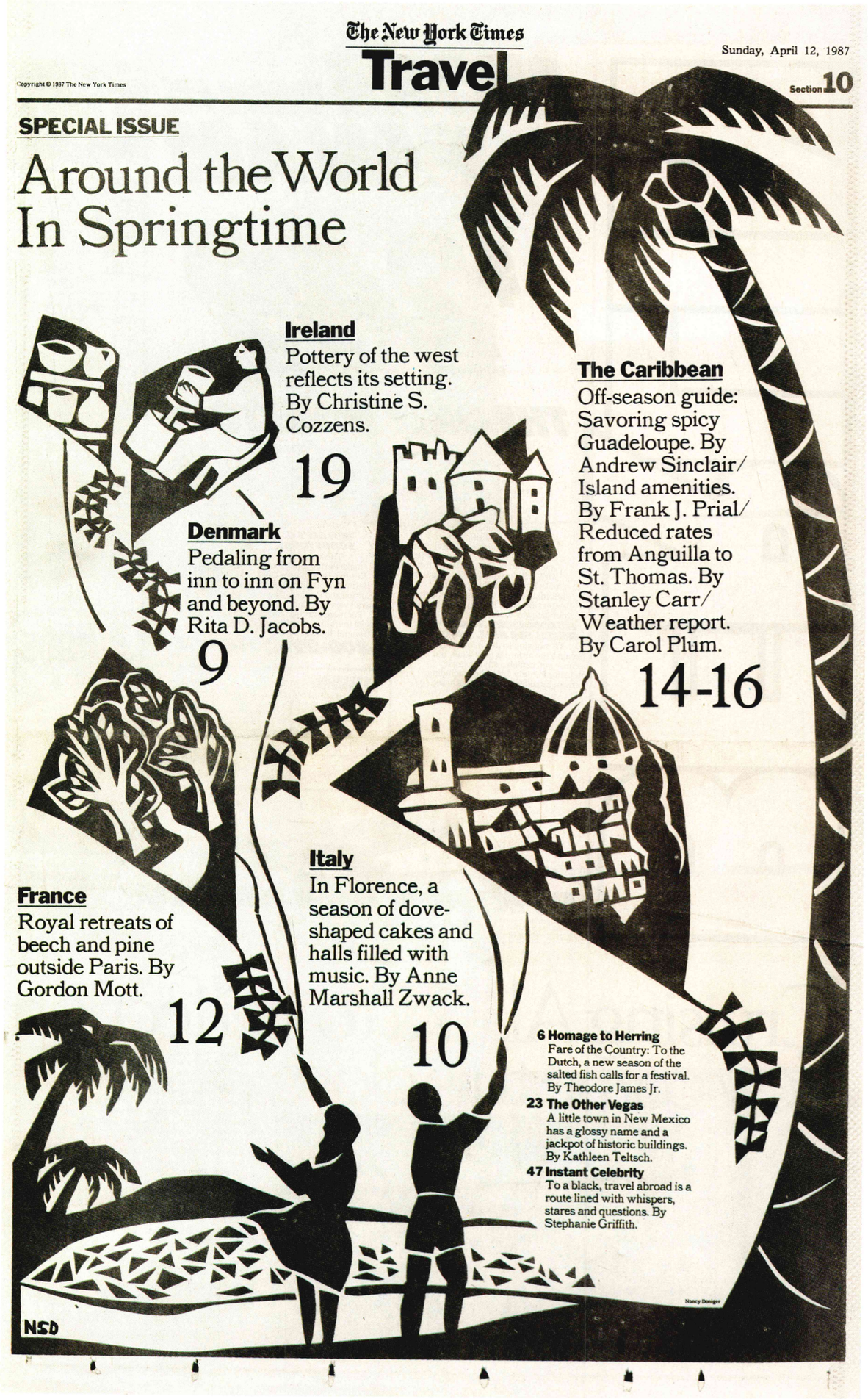
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Buying as an art
Connoisseurship can have very high stakes

Just for lovers
Chocolate seduction times 3

Bath time story
Mini-magazine tailored for reading in the tub

Travel



Gold Award
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New York, New York
Linda Brewer,
Art Director

The New York Times
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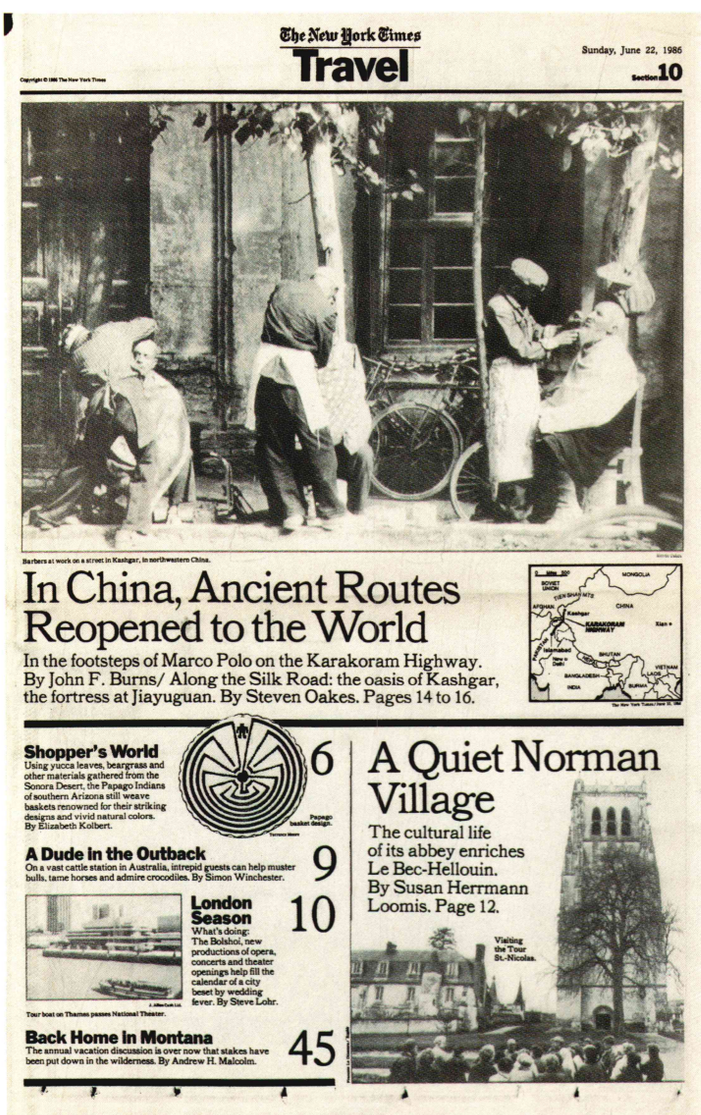


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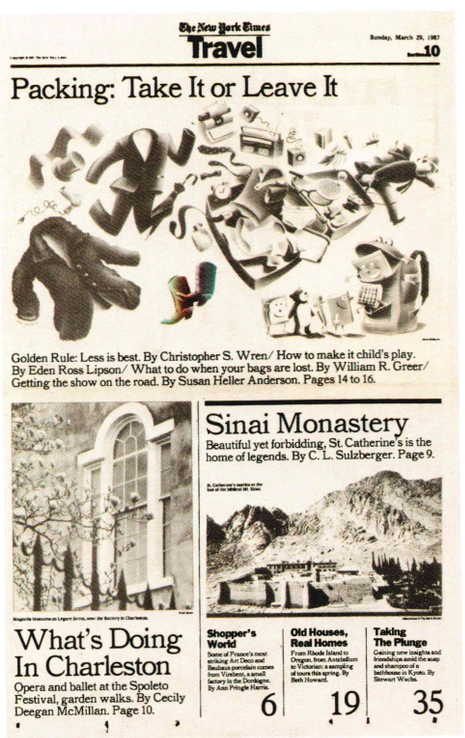


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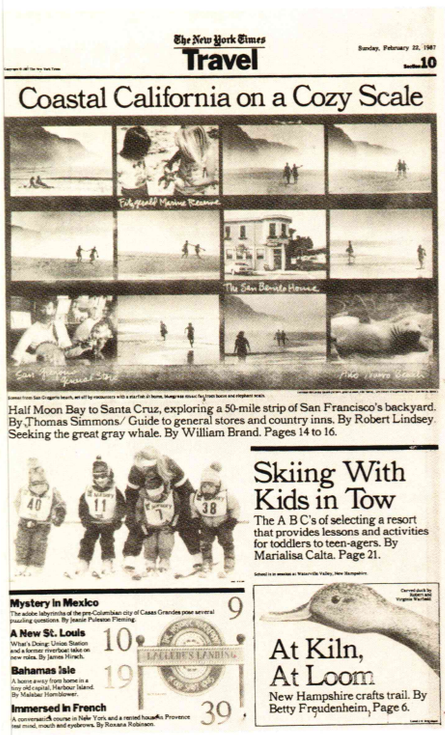
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The Boston Globe
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IXTAPA
A resort where the brilliant sunsets bring applause
By William A. Davis
Globe Staff
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Sailboat zips along shore past an Ixtapa resort.

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New York, New York
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The New York Times
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Packing: Take It or Leave It
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Valley skiling comes of age
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PARIS

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The Boston Globe
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FANTASY TRAVEL
Readers' dreams to action
Ski boom sweeps low-key Bethel

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The Boston Globe
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CARIBBEAN ADVENTURES
Bonaire's sun almost guaranteed
A Kingston shrine to Bob Marley
Low-key Puerto Rico


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ITALY By bicycle or by foot, it's truly an exercise in adventure, with superb sights and fine food
WALKING AND LEARNING IN A TUSCANY TOUR
DANGER? A DARING DUO PEDALS PAST IT ALL
YORK COUNTY
The secret is out: Southern Maine area has splendid scenery - and discounts, too



The Boston Globe
SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1987

TRAVEL

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DESTINATION: EUROPE

DELPHI: A VOYAGE INTO ANTIQUITY

By Sari Gilbert
Special to the Globe

DELPHI, Greece – To the modern and unschooled visitor, a glance at the map might well imply that Delphi is little more than a small, out-of-the-way village in mountainous southeastern Greece.

But in ancient times, Delphi was considered to be the center of the world, a magnet for any cultured traveler. And today, barely three hours from Athens by car, the fascinating remains of its former glory make it a destination point of almost equal attraction and value.

Nestling in the folds formed by two massive peaks – the so-called "shining rocks," or phaedriades – of towering Mount Parnassus, and overlooking a deep gorge thickly lined with silver-topped olive trees, Delphi's location has always been viewed as magnetic and mysterious.

In ancient times, the town was situated at an important crossroads of the then-known Hellenic world. Indeed, the road from northern and eastern Greece passed through Delphi and the gentle bay port of Itea only a few miles away across the fertile, and hotly-contested Krisaean plain. It made travel to the populous Peloponnesus – continental Greece's southernmost region – easy and relatively quick.

But even more important than its location was Delphi's religious role. Because of the allegedly miraculous and purifying powers of the steam escaping from cracks in the area's sets-

DELPHI, Page B6

Cornwall charm offsets mist

Gray, chilly days can't submerge the beauty of England's 'sunniest' coastal spot

Cliff Moore photo/The Image Bank

In Penzance, England's passion for flowers is evident, while Cornwall (below) offers interesting streets to walk.

By Bella English
Globe Staff

Cornwall is billed as England's sunniest spot – of course, it doesn't have much competition for the honor – but when I looked back over my travel journal recently, most entries began, "It was gray and misty again today," or, "Our hike was rained out," or some such dreary variation.

We fled from London to Cornwall last August, seeking the sun, and came back with just the merest glimpse. But we found an abundance of beauty and charm, with the Atlantic to the north and the English Channel to the south, that more than made up for the dearth of sunshine.

Cornwall, an ancient Celtic land, today is a quaint slice of England where historic cities and sites spring up right and left, like so many convenience stores back home: Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance lie in pirates' and Tristan, where King Arthur allegedly hung his crown. The West Country, much of it little-changed over the centuries, has been the setting for a Daphne du Maurier novel ("Jamaica Inn") and for the classics "Lorna Doone" and "The Hound of the Baskervilles."

We chose the southern coast of Cornwall as our base, reasoning that the farther south one goes, the sunnier it gets. So much for reason. Our cottage in Tywardreath, near the fishing village of Fowey, seemed perpetually painted in grays and browns, belying the tales of Cornwall's spectacular colors.

But Anglophiles are accustomed to enduring the worst of weather, and we managed to find sanctuary in the warm and welcoming pubs, many of which had fires blazing in the hearth, even in August.

Finally, on the fourth day of our stay, the sun made a belated appearance. The countryside was remarkably brilliant with wildflowers, and the whitewashed villages all seemed splashed with the same brush.

In Cornwall, the British passion for flowers is evident everywhere, with clusters outside service stations, pubs and the most humble cottage, all of which have names ("Christmas Cottage," "Pretty Place" and "The Last Cottage"). The presence of subtropical trees and shrubbery is a bit disorienting, for even though Cornwall is England, Page B15

Paul Thompson photos/The Image Bank

Hunting bargains in Europe

By William A. Davis
Globe Staff

Western Europe this year will be the preferred vacation destination for many Americans who avoided it in 1986 because of fears of terrorism.

However, it is unlikely that 1987 will replicate the golden year of 1985 when a record 6.4 million American travelers visited the continent – 1.5 million more than made the trip last year.

American fears of international terrorism have largely abated. Only 12 US citizens were killed in documented terrorist attacks worldwide last year, all but two – off-duty GIs killed in a Berlin disco bombing – in Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. (In 1985, the total was 38.)

Travelers now have a new concern: a shrunken dollar.

The US dollar buys less in all Western European countries than it did a year or two ago, sometimes substantially less. On average, the purchasing power of the dollar has declined nearly 20 percent since the summer of 1985. In some places, the drop has been precipitous. In Switzerland and West Germany, for instance, the dollar buys almost 50 percent less than two years ago.

But exchange rates vary widely. In the last year, the dollar has dropped only about 5 percent against the British pound and 10 percent in relation to the Irish punt, to give but two examples. There are still bargains to be found in Europe, and many tourist costs are still well below those of the United States. The best seat in the house for a top London show costs about $17 (compared with around $50 on Broadway), and the charge for a 2-mile cab ride in Athens is just over $3.

Prices tend to be lower and bargains more frequent the farther off the beaten tourist path the traveler gets. In Turkey, for example, a full course dinner with wine in a good restaurant

EUROPE, Page B19

Marty Bruce illustration

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The New York Times
Travel
Section 10

SPECIAL SKI ISSUE

Sojourns in the Snow

Three trailblazers: Alta, Aspen and Sun Valley. By Tukey Koffend/ Standing tall at Jackson Hole. By Clifford D. May/ What's on in Stowe. By Rochelle Lash Balfour/ Cozy lodges in the East, the West, Canada and Europe. By Stanley Carr. Pages 18-34.

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Art in the Desert
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Bali, Island Of Grace A World Away

A celebration of balance, the earth and the rhythms of life. By Andrew Sinclair/ Beyond the beach: ancient temples, villages and the arts. By Suzanne Charlé. Pages 14-16.

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Visitors can take in the lay of the land from his crow's-nests. By Edward Tick. Page 12.

A Ghetto's 400 Years
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Britten's Britain
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A Long Way West 33
Going home to a log cabin in Montana can be quite a jolt, especially if you happen to live in Paris. By Alice Mosby.

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TRAVEL

Dallas Times Herald — Sunday August 24, 1986

HEMINGWAY'S MADRID

A literary look at the city he immortalized

BY PATTI LaSALLE and JAMES HOPKINS
Special to the Dallas Times Herald

WHEN ERNEST Hemingway returned to Spain in 1937 to report on the Spanish Civil War, he checked in at Paramount bureau in Valencia, then began his journeys to Madrid. Traveling with his driver across the Valencian plain, he visited the plateau of Castile and the city of Madrid rising like a great white fortress above it. "Long live Madrid," his chauffeur exclaimed. "capital of my soul."

Madrid also captivated Hemingway's soul. The author had been a frequent visitor to the Spanish capital since 1923, lured by the spectacle of the bullfight and the bravery of the matadors. As he watched the exercises and later witnessed the war, he absorbed the drama unfolding around him. The places and events served as the backdrops for such works as "The Sun Also Rises," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," "Death in the Afternoon," "The Fifth Column and Four Stories of the Spanish Civil War" and "The Dangerous Summer."

These books immortalized many of the city's great streets, plazas, museums, restaurants and bars. For the Hemingway aficionado, tracing the author's footsteps and those of his literary characters can provide a journey through Madrid that few tourists enjoy.

The geography of great streets are, with sharp contrasts. Its parchment is classed by vendors, beggars, the elegantly attired as well as elderly Spanish widows dressed in black from head to toe. The Gran Via offers luxury boutiques side-by-side with considerably less sophisticated, but still interesting, souvenir shops. Quaint sidewalk cafés contrast with the invasion of Wendy's and McDonald's, where a chicken sandwich is a McFolda, but a Big Mac is still a Big Mac.

The Gran Via is indeed a kaleidoscope of sights and sounds, but be sure to look up to the fanciful of columns, domes, statues and towers in baroque and neoclassic styles. Finding their places, too, are office buildings dating from the 1940s, replacing those destroyed by bombardments during the civil war, which pitted the Spanish Republic against a military uprising led by Franco.

Today, a flight of the imagination is required to

See MADRID on Page 4

Hemingway's favorite table in the Madrid restaurant El Callejon.

Ernest Hemingway

Frequent fliers could get more than free tickets

By MORRIS D. ROSENBERG
The Washington Post

BARGAIN-HUNTING travelers have made frequent-flier programs one of the airlines' most successful promotional ploys in recent years, and the prizes have getting bigger and better.

The name of the game varies from carrier to carrier, but its purpose remains the same: to entice customers from competitors and build consumer loyalty by giving away prizes. Any passenger can play — and millions do.

The idea is that passengers are given mileage credits based on the number of miles flown and on the number of trip segments completed in various classes, according to the rules of the particular airline. Extra miles also may be awarded. Mileage to-

See FLIERS on Page 3

See the Riviera, its beaches on a budget

By RAY HERNDON

I STARTED OUT as one tourist's attempt to prove that you can visit France's famed Cote d'Azur on a modest budget, one that does not permit $200-a-night hotel rooms in the Negresco in Nice, the Carlton in Cannes or the Byblos in St. Tropez.

It ended up confirming the wisdom of people such as Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse, who spent much of their lives very near and yet so far away from those Mediterranean resorts, whose names have become synonymous with luxury vacations.

It also revealed that the beaten path is very narrow indeed. Most foreign tourists in search of accommodations along the Riviera — be they American, German or Japanese — seldom stray even 15 miles inland, where the air is clearer, the evenings cooler, the scenery better, the people friendlier and the hotels cheaper.

Yes, there is a less expensive way to tour the Cote d'Azur by spending your days on the topless beaches in Nice, Cannes or St. Tropez, and your evenings in picture-postcard villages such as Montauroux, Cabris or Tourrette sur Loup, which overlooks the fortress village of St. Paul sur Vence where Picasso did some of his painting and even more of his dining.

All you need are a valid driver's license, two books and a highway map you can easily purchase at the airport in Nice, and a slightly adventurous spirit. The payoff can be a vacation even more enjoyable and interesting than if you stayed in a beachfront hotel, and at a fraction of the cost.

It's possible to spend a week on the Riviera for $1,400 to $1,500 (and that includes air fare from Dallas) where a carefree vacationer could easily spend

See RIVIERA on Page 6

Ray Herndon / Dallas Times Herald

Travelers off France's beaten path will find lovely Montauroux.



DOMINGO 17 DE AGOSTO DE 1986
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en grande

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EL PREJUICIO RACIAL EN PUERTO RICO
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POR LAS TIERRAS DEL PAPA

por FLORENCE FABRICANT
DE THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ilustración por JOSE L. DIAZ DE VILLEGAS, HIJO

El nuevo castillo del Papa es una romántica ruina que domina los techos de tejas rojas de Chateauneuf-du-Pape, su pequeño pueblo homónimo al sur de Francia. De los arcos góticos de lo que queda del castillo, el panorama se extiende hacia el sur, a Avignon, que fue la sede de una serie de papas franceses, de 1309 a 1377. Chateauneuf-du-Pape, a 12 millas al norte, era la residencia campestre del Papa, el Castelgandolfo para la Roma de Avignon.

Hoy en día, la significación de Chateauneuf-du-Pape yace no en el poder de la iglesia, sino en el de la vida. Aunque usted puede pasar en carro por esta villa con más rapidez de lo que puede pronunciar su nombre, Chateauneuf-du-Pape realmente pudiera decirse que comprende unas 7,500 acres de tierra, todas viñedos produciendo vinos tintos de clase mundial y una pequeña cantidad de vinos blancos relativamente desconocidos, pero elegantes.

El Papa que construyó el castillo, Juan XXII, también estableció los viñedos. Mientras usted maneja colina arriba al castillo en ruinas y entra en sus predios, la pequeña área de estacionamiento comienza donde termina un viñedo llamado Clos-des-Papes. El escritor provenzal de finales del siglo 19, Alphonse Daudet, describió a un genial Papa que amaba las viñas que sembró "entre el sierra de Chateau-Neuf", y cuyo consejo los fértiles calaboros eran utilizados para guardar vino y no

Del castillo veraniego de los Papas, en las afueras de Avignon, sólo quedan la fama y las ruinas de Chateauneuf du Pape

prisioneros. Desde 1939, un escudo de armas papal aparece en todas las botellas de Chateauneuf-du-Pape.

Un itinerario a través de Provenza, que incluya una parada en Chateauneuf-du-Pape, es siempre una satisfacción no sólo para el amante del buen vino sino también para aquellos que disfrutan de la historia, el folklore y la buena comida. Los legendarios vinos color rubí oscuro se encuentran disponibles para muestra, sin ningún compromiso, así como para venta en cualquiera de las docenas de cuevas (bodegas de vino) que abundan por los caminos y veredas alrededor y a través de Chateauneuf-du-Pape.

Chateauneuf-du-Pape se encuentra cerca del extremo norte de Provenza, justo debajo de la pequeña ciudad de Orange, que con su agustiniano arco triunfal (su como el teatro romano mejor conservado del mundo), merece llamarse la puerta de entrada a Provenza. Justo cuando usted deja Orange, siguiendo la carretera D-17 y las señales para Chateauneuf-du-Pape, empezará a encontrarse los rótulos de las «bitarias. Domaine de Beaucastel, una finca de mayor importancia, se halla a la izquierda, en realidad en las afueras de Orange. Un poco más adelante, a la derecha, hay señales ajustando el Dominio de Mont Redon, una de las haciendas más sustanciales.

Usted está rodeado por viñedos sembrados en terreno ondulado, con las propiedades cuidadosamente marcadas. El terreno, si se le puede llamar así, es de color ocre bien quemado, y consiste casi enteramente de guijarros y piedras, mayormente en forma de óvalos suaves que varían en tamaño desde huevos de gallina a huevos de avestruz. Este depósito aluvial, que cayó de los Alpes y fue suavizado por el Ródano hace millones de años, es tan responsable por el carácter del vino, uno de los más fuertes y más audaces que se producen en Francia, como son las variedades de uva, el clima y los métodos de elaboración.

Las piedras absorben todo el impacto del sol mediterráneo durante el día, dejando escapar lentamente el calor por la noche, y a medida que maduran las uvas, lo van refrigerando en la fruta. Esto ayuda a concentrar el azúcar en las uvas. Como se trata de azúcar que se convierte en alcohol durante el proceso de fermentación, el vino contiene más alcohol que cualquier otro vino francés. (El contenido legal mínimo de alcohol para el Chateauneuf-du-Pape es de 12.5 por ciento -un nivel que la mayoría de los vinos tintos franceses nunca alcanzan- y los vinos a veces logran tanto como un 14 por ciento).

Hay mucho más que es distintivo en este vino. Las viñas se siembran mucho más separadas de lo que es típico en Francia, y sólo una de estas, la syrah, puede ser cultivada entrelazando las viñas alrededor de los alambres, una práctica común dondequiera. La mayoría de las viñas son bajas, como arbustos, creciendo en gruesos tallos retorcidos. Más variedades de uvas (hasta 13, tanto rojas como blancas) se mezclan para producir el vino, y debes revisarse antes de aventurarlas, para

POR FAVOR, PASE A LA PAGINA SIGUIENTE

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Los Angeles Times
Sunday, March 22, 1987/Part VII

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

WITH RENEWED INTEREST IN OVERSEAS TRAVEL, AMERICANS ARE RETURNING TO EUROPE AND THE WORLD

By JERRY HULSE,
Times Travel Editor

In the wake of a distressing 1986 season in Europe, the travel industry is focusing on 1987 with cautious optimism.

While strides were made in tourism in many areas of the world last year, Europe suffered. With reports of scattered violence, Americans by the thousands canceled trips. It was a disappointing year for the Europeans who have come to depend on U.S. tourists to bolster their own economies. Airlines took huge losses along with hotel and tour operators. Now with the '87 season under way, Americans appear to be pulling to rest concern over violence as they rush to sign up for tours of Britain and the Continent.

In an annual poll conducted by The Times Travel Section, industry leaders agreed that barring any unforeseen violence this spring, Europe likely will be teeming with U.S. visitors by summer.

With renewed interest in Europe, U.S. travelers will be returning to old haunts in London, Paris, Rome and other perennial favorites.

Indeed, if there is a deterrent to travel overseas in 1987, probably it will involve the weakening U.S. dollar. France Gorenin, president of the American Society of Travel Agents, told The Times that rates at Europe's luxury hotels will post Americans up to 35% more because of the dollar's deflated buying power.

On the other hand, travel habits of Americans are changing. Instead of spending recklessly, they are searching out those same bargains sought by Europeans.

As a result, ASTA's Gorenin is forecasting a 10% increase in tourism to Europe while a num-

Please see WORLD, Page 10

Scotland *marks the 400th anniversary of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, with observances throughout the country.*

Mexico *anticipates 5 million visitors this year, many of whom are expected to take advantage of off-season rates.*

The Orient *has never been more alluring, as early sellouts by tour operators indicate.*

Berlin *celebrates its 750th anniversary with a yearlong schedule of festivities fit for Frederick I.*

The Caribbean *should continue to benefit from the cruise business's unprecedented growth.*

Australia *looks to set new tourism records due to the publicity generated by the America's Cup and spirited promotions.*

Hawaii *gears up for even more visitors than last year, when 5.8 million took to the Islands.*



Los Angeles Times
TRAVEL
Sunday, October 19, 1986/Part VII

'TIS SOON THE SEASON

from Salzburg to Sydney

Salzburg offers a special Christmas-card charm when flocked with snow.

By SHARON DIRLAM, *Times Staff Writer*

Everyone who celebrates Christmas has an idealized fantasy of how it ought to be. Each holiday season brings hope of recapturing a sense of joy that often seems lost forever in a world of childhood dreams.

Stores are alive with the sound of carols. Street corners glisten with tinsel and light. There are cards to be mailed, gifts to buy, cookies to bake and relatives to remember. But somewhere, in some distant corner of the earth, far from the rituals and responsibilities of Christmas at home, one may find that special magic again.

Christkindel Markt

Imagine, for example, Christmas in Salzburg, but first a few days in Vienna, staying at Hotel Bristol, a deluxe palace that was converted in the 19th Century into a magnificent hotel. Highlights of this trip include the Vienna State Opera, the Vienna Boys' Choir, Vienna Volksoper and an excursion in the Vienna Woods.

In Salzburg, while staying at the Hotel Schloss Fuschl, the group will enjoy the Salzburg Palace Concert, Christkindel Markt, a visit to Oberndorf where "Silent Night" was composed, black-tie Christmas Eve and Christmas Day dinners, a sleigh ride and the Salzburg Marionette Theatre.

Then they'll travel through the Bavarian Alps to Munich, staying at the Hotel Bayerischer Hof where they'll attend the New Year's Eve black-tie ball. The tour, Dec. 18 to Jan. 3, costs $4,277 per person, double occupancy, plus air fare.

This is one of several yuletide holidays offered by William D. Buckman's Travel Time, Chicago, phone (800) 621-4720. Others head for Zermatt and Vienna, the English countryside, Bavaria, Ireland, and France. Travel agents have details.

An Ancient Castle

Christmas will be spent in beautiful Windsor, England, at the 900-year-old Castle Hotel (opposite Windsor Castle), on a holiday tour planned by the European Experience, Laguna Niguel, phone (714) 495-3900.

The Christmas dinner menu includes roast turkey with chestnut stuffing, beef Wellington, plum pudding with brandy sauce and plenty of other goodies. (Windsor is where the royal family spends Christmas, so one may hope for a glimpse.)

Also on the Christmas tour, Dec. 20 to Jan. 3, are London, Stratford-on-Avon, Chester and on to Scotland to visit Edinburgh (for New Year's) and York. The cost is $2,685 including air fare from Los Angeles.

Scrooge as Host

Uncle Scrooge himself is having a "Twelve Days of Christmas" tour to England and Scotland, according to InterContinental Travel Systems, San Diego, phone (800) 457-9515. That's who they say will host the welcome and farewell banquets.

The $2,795 tour, Dec. 21 to Jan. 3, also features a visit to the Charles Dickens Centre in Rochester, afternoon tea at the Bedford Hotel in Brighton, a banquet at the Park Lane Hotel, shopping at Harrods, Christmas Day at Billesley Manor near Stratford-on-Avon, a fox hunt, New Year's Eve in Scotland and farewells at the Dickens Inn in London. The cost is $1,995 plus air fare.

Private House Parties

"Christmas in the English Countryside" takes guests to private house parties at Brocket Hall, Haremere Hall or Chalcot House. These festivities are planned by Country Homes & Castles, in Los Angeles phone (213) 626-4861.

Brocket Hall dates from 1780 and is one of England's finest Georgian mansions. The hosts are Lord and Lady Brocket and

Please see SEASON, Page 37

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THE SUN

Daytripping
Travel Log
Quickstops

Travel

SECTION J
SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 30, 1986

YULE NEAR AND FAR

Maryland's Colonial heritage imparts a historic quality to Christmas events, decorations

By Dorothy Fleetwood

Handbells will ring in the Yuletide season on Saturday during the Great Illumination in Annapolis, as Gov. Harry Hughes officially opens the season in Maryland by lighting the trees at the State House Mall and Government House at 7:30 p.m.

House tours, concerts, pub crawls, open-house celebrations and children's events continue to fill the days before Christmas in the state capital.

For those in search of Christmas, the Maryland calendar is packed with events to bring back memories of holidays past and kindle the spirit for the Christmas to come. Set aside time during this busiest of seasons to enjoy some of these statewide celebrations.

Events in Maryland include:

DEC. 5-7

Christmas at an English Country House. 3535 Jarrettsville Pike, Monkton. Lavishly decorated manor house, home of the late Harvey S. Ladew, with tours of house and grounds, featuring famous topiary hedges. Different Christmas music each afternoon; complimentary refreshments; greens sale; gift shop and cafe open. Hours: 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission: $3 for adults, 50 cents for children 12 and under. Directions: 14 miles north of Beltway Exit 27N, on Jarrettsville Pike between Jacksonville and Madonna. Details: 557-9466.

DEC. 5-7 and 12-14

Baltimore Mansion Holly Tour, Essex. Sights and sounds of an old-fashioned candlelight Christmas, featuring period decorations of fresh garlands and greens; tours led by costumed guides; antique toys; miniature room displays, including model of Baltimore; gift shop; hot and cold cider and homemade cookies. Hours: 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays. Details: 574-3630 or 391-4623.

See **MARYLAND**, 8J, Col. 1

Trips to nearby areas offer a sampler of holiday flavors of many eras and nationalities

By Dorothy Fleetwood

A host of holiday events have been planned to lure travelers across the border into neighboring states.

Delaware's Colonial towns of Odessa and New Castle preserve a way of life that our forefathers would find familiar. Their old-town charms are appealing at any season, but never more so than at Christmas with doorways draped in greenery, windows lit by candlelight and the fragrant mingling of pine and spices.

Celebrations in Virginia serve as reminders of our early heritage, linking the past with the present. One such event is the Christmas Candlelight Tour in Alexandria, a delightful blend of traditions, color and holiday fun.

Gettysburg, Pa., opens its Yuletide season with three days of festivities, including a tour of the town led by three wise men and an evening at the Eisenhower Farm.

Head to the mountains for an Old Tyme Christmas Celebration of the post-Civil War era in Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Two weekends of holiday merrymaking are scheduled with events and entertainment the whole family will enjoy.

There's more:

DELAWARE

Yuletide at Winterthur. Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Route 52, near Wilmington. Through Jan. 4. Twenty-one decorated areas re-create English, German and French holiday traditions. Guided tours through rooms arranged for a midday after-the-hunt dinner, elaborate holiday dinner party, evening dessert party and muscular and festive Twelfth Night Ball. Daytime hours: 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Tuesdays to Saturdays, noon to 5:30 p.m. Sundays. Admission: $8 for adults, $4 for children under 17. Evening tours are at 7 p.m. Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Dec. 2-17. Admission: $12.50 for adults, $5.50 for children under 17. Details: (302) 654-1548.

Christmas in Odessa. Odessa, Route 13 (22 miles south of Wilmington). Dec. 6 and 7. Private houses, public buildings and historic house museums of the Odessa-Winterthur properties will be dressed for Christmas and open for touring. Features include the Christmas Craft Shop; greens sale; Colonial craftsmen; afternoon concerts and minuet; carriage rides, displays and craft demonstrations. Lunch and dinner available. Saturday candlelight mini-tour, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday tour: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission: $5 for adults, $3 for students on Saturday; $6 for adults, $3 for students on Sunday. Details: (302) 378-4638.

Christmas Candlelight Tours. New Castle. Dec. 13-14 and 20-21. Candlelight tours of seven historic buildings, decorated for

See **REGIONAL**, 9J, Col. 1

'Santa lands,' 2J. Air fares, 3J. Practical Traveler, 4J. An undersea 'hotel,' 4J. Quickstops, 5J.

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SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 7, 1986

TRAVEL

M10

STAN DELAPLANE

Honeymooners are showered with leis

KAUAI, Hawaii — It was a requirement of royal Hawaiian queens to run to fat — 300-pound queens were quite ordinary.

In early whaling days, a Russian navy captain reported his visit with Queen Nomahanna:

"She has certainly the greatest appetite that ever came under my observation. She was lying on fine mats before a large looking glass, stretched on her prodigious stomach.

"She greeted me with her mouth full, when I witnessed the most extraordinary meal on record. How much had passed the royal mouth before my entrance, I will not undertake to affirm. But it took in enough in my presence to have satisfied six men!"

Nowadays, tourists come here and dip into the coconut pie. Then they weigh themselves and say, "These scales MUST be wrong — I can't possibly have put on five pounds!"

Hawaiians don't care if you put on weight. The markets are full of round Hawaiian ladies pushing shopping carts piled high with goodies and topped with plastic bags of poi.

At night at the Coco Palms resort by Wailua Bay on the island of Kauai, they play "Ke Kale Ne Au" — the Hawaiian wedding song. It's a soaring piece of music, sung by a man and a woman.

The thatched roof dining room is open to the warm air. Flaring luau torches reflect rippling orange on the dark lagoon. We feed the fish from the peanut bowl on our table.

Flower leis are given to honeymooners. To anniversary people. The towering coconut trees are jagged black cutouts against a milky sky.

"This is the moment," says the guitar music.

There is a good deal of sighing. For the room is oozing with romance.

Coco Palms must have had more honeymooners than any hotel in the world — over 70,000 couples in a little over 30 years.

The lady asks: "Have I put on weight since our wedding, honey?"

Our veteran of the marriage wars knows better than to walk into that minefield.

Since Kauai was the first island to rise from the smoking seas, Pele, the fire goddess settled here first. Now she lives on the big island where the volcanoes still rumble and spit fire. But sometimes she returns.

Many white Americans who live here take these things with some seriousness. They call in a kahuna for local problems. A kahuna is a native Hawaiian priest.

A local woman told me: "I just couldn't get my ums — my earth ovens — heated up properly until our maid brought in a kahuna."

The kahuna put some flowers in the imu that are sacred to Pele. Now the earth oven works like a microwave.

Kauai has a varied commercial life. Coffee was grown at Hanalei. Captain George Vancouver brought oranges here in 1794. For a time, Kauai exported oranges to California.

Cattle did well on the green hills and still do. The island sold salt beef to the whalers who wintered in the islands. It was sold by a Mr. Charman whose verbatim recipe is preserved as follows:

"First ye gits a barrel an' sets it up an' puts a stone in the bottom to hold it steady. Then ye puts in some beef, an' some salt an' another stone — case there be a wind blowin' — and so on. Ye know then stones give it a fine flavor." (The beef, of course, was sold by weight.)

If you meet a Hawaiian with a fishing pole over his shoulder, don't say, "Howzit, brudda? You going fishing?"

The fish will hear it. They won't bite.

It's also bad luck for a fisherman to eat bananas. Even SEE a banana.

This makes life difficult. The country is full of bananas. Still it is a perfect alibi if you don't catch anything.

Up with the noisy mynah birds. A blue-sky Kauai morning. Early in the day there is no surf, no trade wind. The sun slants across the sea, and the water is shimmering mother-of-pearl.

The honeymooners and anniversary people order heaping platters of banana pancakes. They are not going fishing. They are not watching their weight. And they don't care who knows it.

The most dramatic way to sightsee Kauai is by helicopter. A ride over Waimea Canyon, the 3,000-foot high walls of the Na Pali Coast and to Hanalei Bay costs $95.

You can take a kayak ride down the Huleia River in a wildlife refuge where the opening scenes from the motion picture, "Raiders of the Lost Ark" were filmed ($20).

The Coco Palms resort has the state's only clay tennis courts. The resort will make all the arrangements for weddings, too.

The parson or justice of the peace costs $65. A performance of the Hawaiian Wedding Song is $30. If you want a man to blow on a conch shell, it's $15. Write them for prices on flowers, photos, videotaping and all the extras.

I S L A N D H O P P I N G

Bahamas: Rest or zest

Kicking back or stepping to calypso beat of an island paradise

By NANCY PERDUE
Staff writer

FREEPORT-LUCAYA, Bahamas — "...All you need is a joke and a smile."

Few people have read that message. It is hand-painted on a wooden sign

Bahamas' Lucayan Indians, Page 9M

posted in Lewis Yard, a tiny settlement where few tourists venture. But the island people who live there carry its spirit to nearby Freeport-Lucaya, the Grand Bahama Island's largest commercial and tourist center.

The islanders slow the pace of life as they present the ultimate in Bahamian hospitality in gormet restaurants, straw markets and along the white, sandy beaches of the crystal-clear ocean waters that create a vacation paradise.

A dazzling night life captures a zest for life and shakes the island with a calypso beat in government-owned casinos, Las Vegas-style floor shows and nightclubs which feature a variety of musical entertainment.

And it all is only a 25-minute air flight from Miami with Eastern Airlines offering regularly scheduled flights. Other major airlines also provide service to the island where temperatures seldom drop below 60 degrees or climb above 90 degrees.

Although Freeport-Lucaya is a young development — existing only 21 years — the community's industrial and tourism industries provide thousands of jobs for the 40,000 residents who live on the Grand Bahama, the fourth largest of the 700 islands in the Bahamian archipelago. Major employers include resorts and rum distilleries.

Having been independent from British rule since 1973, the British influence still is prevalent with the most obvious proof being driving habits in which motorists drive on the left side of the road.

But, in an endeavor to become an economically strong country, government leaders are promoting development by financially assisting private firms.

A recent example of the government-private sector partnerships is the Genting Lucayan Beach Resort & Casino. Located directly on the island's southern beach five miles from Freeport International Airport, the $40 million, 16-acre resort is jointly owned by the government's Hotel Corporation of the Bahamas and Genting Berhad, a Malaysian-based subsidiary of the Genting Group international development firm.

After lying dormant for 10 years as a result of a fire, the resort again began catering to guests in February 1986.

It features a 247-room hotel with all rooms and suites having views of the ocean or boat channel; a 20,000-square-foot casino — the island's only casino on the beach — where baccarat, blackjack and slot machine players hope to lure lady luck to their side; and the Flamingo Showcase Theater which offers Las Vegas-style extravaganzas.

The resort also provides marina facilities; several restaurants and bars; and recreational facilities including tennis and water sports such as waterskiing, parasailing, windsurfing, snorkeling and scuba diving. Professional diving instructors are available for lessons. Deep-sea fishing boats also may be chartered.

And, guest privileges can be arranged for golf lovers to putt on one of five PGA Championship rated golf courses located near the resort.

Effective through Dec. 20, daily room rates are $85 for a Standard, $105 for a Superior and $125 for an Oceanfront Deluxe. There is a $25 charge for each extra person. Privileged guests may establish credit in the casino.

The complex initially was developed in 1964 by a Canadian group intalent on creating a vacation oasis in the midst of a wilderness of pine trees and limestone. Until the 1978 fire, the facility enticed guests by featuring entertainers such as Tony Bennett, Sammy Davis Jr., Peggy Lee and Frank Sinatra.

Finishing touches still are being added to the Genting Lucayan Beach Resort & Casino such as construction of specialty shops near the hotel lobby. The International Club Lucaya soon will offer pampering with a private registration desk; concierge service and amenities such as bathrobes, soap and cologne manufactured at the island's perfume factory.

The project also includes the development of a separate 150-room hotel unit, the Genting Lucayan Beach Harbor Inn & Marina, which will be located at the marina and connected to the beach hotel by road or a five-minute ferry ride.

Bahamian government officials also recommend the Bahamas Princess Resort and Casino and the Xanadu Beach and Marina Resort.

The Bahamas Princess features 962 rooms, a casino swimming pools, saunas and shuttle service to the beach. Located on 2,500 acres in the midst of Freeport, the resort is adjacent to the 10-acre International Bazaar, the island's major shopping complex.

The bazaar features quality international merchandise in shops designed in architectural styles of the countries they represent.

The Xanadu property is located on 17 landscaped acres that fronet a Freeport beach. A former home of Howard Hughes, the resort features 183 rooms, a jazz lounge, tennis courts and a health club.

Other attractions in the Freeport-Lucaya area include the Garden of Groves featuring 12 acres of colorful flowers, exotic birds, reflecting pools and waterfalls. The perfume factory in nearby Fight Mile Rock also is popular. Resort officials also will arrange island tours by land or water.

U.S. citizens do not need a passport if their visit does not exceed three weeks. But, adequate identification proving citizenship such as a birth certificate or voters' registration card is needed.

Customs allows U.S. residents to take home duty-free as much as $400 worth of merchandise if they have been out of the United States for at least 48 hours and have not claimed the exemption within 30 days. The U.S. dollar is interchangable with Bahamian currency.



The Hartford Courant

TRAVEL

SECTION F SUNDAY DECEMBER 14, 1986

Amazing Graceland

THE LIVING ROOM

THE TROPHY ROOM

THE CARPORT

THE JUNGLE ROOM

THE MEDITATION GARDEN

Nashville is living, singing shrine to country music and its stars

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THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
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LOS PERROS Y EL DENTISTA

LOS VINOS DULCES

LAS CIRCUNSTANCIAS MALPENSADAS

POR PAUL GRIMES

Los VIAJES y las EMERGENCIAS



San Jose Mercury News, Sunday morning, June 22, 1986

Section T

Inside: Arts & Books and Living

Travel

Civil War battlefields tenderly preserve remnants of struggle for latter-day insight into the noble soul of a younger nation

War of Honor

By Zeke Wigglesworth
Mercury News Travel Editor

APPOMATTOX, Va

Unbidden, from some recess of memory, Peter, Paul and Mary gently ask, "Where have all the soldiers gone?"

And through a tiny shimmer of unexpected tears, you look out across the rolling green hills that embrace this pleasant little village and silently sing the answer back with them.

Gone to graveyards everyone.

More than 600,000 souls, in graveyards from Texas to the Carolinas, Mississippi to Pennsylvania. Graveyards at Vicksburg and Antietam and Shiloh and Manassas and Gettysburg and Spotsylvania and Richmond. Young men and old, Rebs and Yanks, 600,000 of them, thrown into the madness of war to decide whether this nation would remain united.

They fell in a bloody, idiotic conflict that claimed more American lives than all our other wars combined, from the Revolution through the first five years of Vietnam.

Some would argue that it was a war of necessity, both for the Confederacy and the Union, a war fought to preserve a feudal agrarian society or to free the slaves or maybe to establish — or discard — the principle of states' rights.

No matter, it was fought, and it tore holes in the soul of the country that have not completely

See WAR, Page 10T

THE next NORTH AMERICAN ROAD TRIP

Flexible travelers still find room to squeeze into Expo

By Broderick Perkins
Mercury News Real Writer

WITH attendance at Expo 86 running twice official projections, the British Columbia Ministry of Tourism is revising its original estimate of 13 million visitors to 24 million. In fact, the 5 millionth visitor, a Californian, walked through the turnstile Tuesday. But if you haven't made plans yet, there still may be a spot for you.

Remember, though, that procrastinators should be flexible.

Expo-bound vacationers who haven't planned ahead should kick back, scope out second and third choices for accommodations and entertainment and drive to Vancouver — that is, unless they don't mind flying stand-by. Planning a trip for September or early October may be the best idea of all, since crowds are expected to thin out by then. The exposition ends Oct. 13.

If you're looking strictly for downtown Vancouver accommodations or nearby camping spots during specific weeklong or weekend periods, be prepared for booking problems.

■ Vancouver/Expo 86 guide, Page 6T

Travelers can expect the tight lodging situation to ease in the next few weeks as some travel agents release blocks of hotel rooms from unfilled excursion packages, according to Leslie Peterson, travel editor for the Vancouver Sun.

"Months ago we couldn't get anything," says Paul M. Khanel of O'Brien Travel Service Inc. in San Jose. "Now we can call and, on occasion, get what we want. Travel agents and tour operators book six months in advance, they [tour agents] every three months and give [unsold rooms and seats] back one month prior to the actual tour."

Travelers can capitalize on this either by surveying tour packagers right now, before unsold accommodations are put back on the market, or by checking with general reservations services at the end of the month.

So far, visitors to the big party have run into relatively few big problems, according to both Expo officials and the Vancouver press. The biggest complaints have been long lines at the reputation

See EXPO, Page 7T

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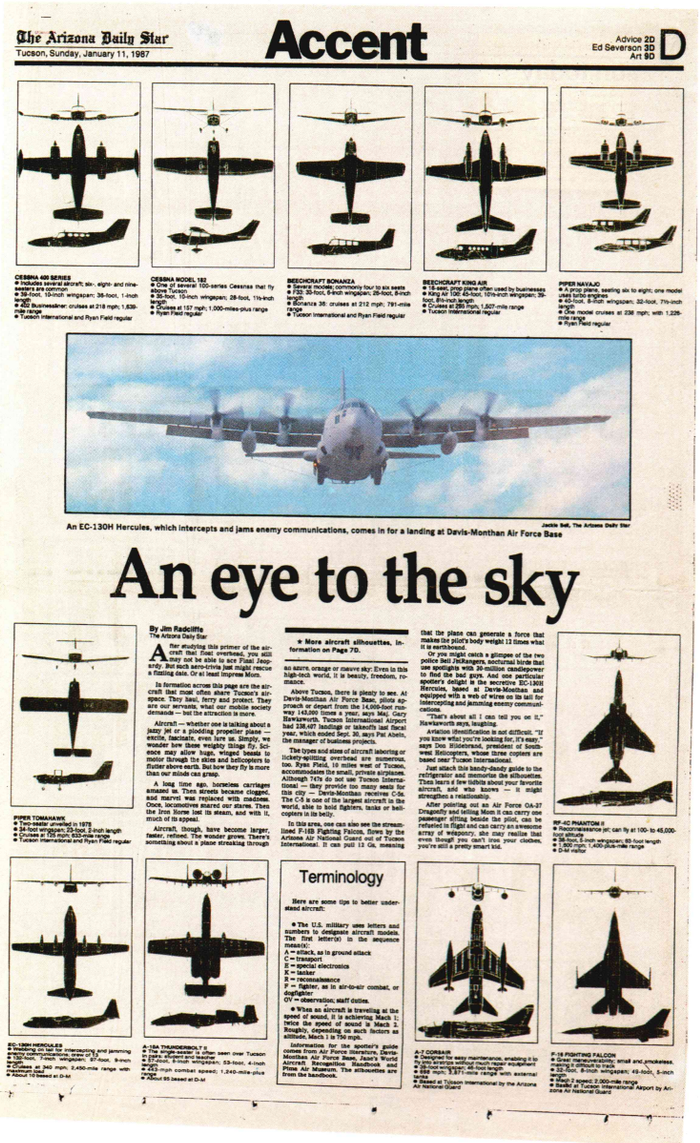
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¡CARNAVAL!

Science, Technology



The Arizona Daily Star
Tuesday, January 11, 1987

Accent

Advice 2D
Ed Severson 3B
Art 9D

D

CESSNA 400 SERIES
CESSNA MODEL 182
BEECHCRAFT BONANZA
BEECHCRAFT KING AIR
PIPER NAVAJO

An EC-130H Hercules, which intercepts and jams enemy communications, comes in for a landing at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base

Jackie Bell, The Arizona Daily Star

An eye to the sky

By Jim Radcliffe
The Arizona Daily Star

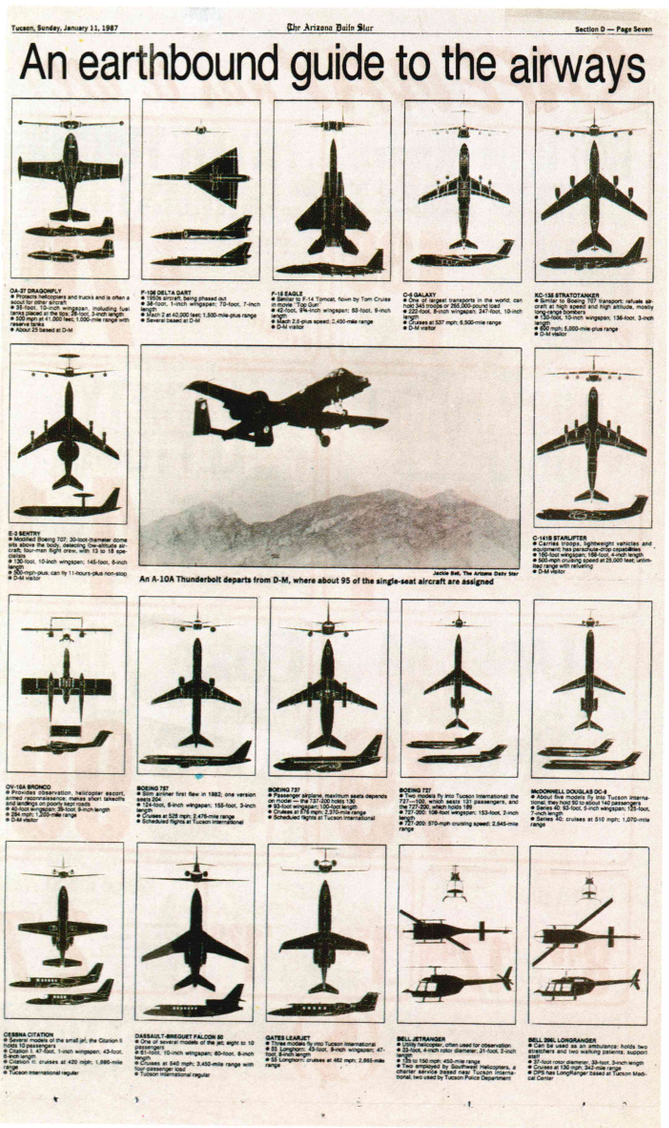
PIPER TOMAHAWK

Terminology

Here are some tips to better understand aircraft:

- The U.S. military uses letters and numbers to designate aircraft models. The first letter(s) in the sequence means(s):
  A – attack, as in ground attack
  C – transport
  E – special electronics
  K – tanker
  S – reconnaissance
  F – fighter, as in air-to-air combat, or dogfighter
  OV – observation; staff duties.
- When an aircraft is traveling at the speed of sound, it is achieving Mach 1; twice the speed of sound is Mach 2. Roughly, depending on such factors as altitude, Mach 1 is 760 mph.

EC-130H HERCULES
A-10A THUNDERBOLT II
A-7 CORSAIR
F-16 FIGHTING FALCON
RF-4C PHANTOM II



Tucson, Sunday, January 11, 1987 — The Arizona Daily Star — Section D — Page Seven

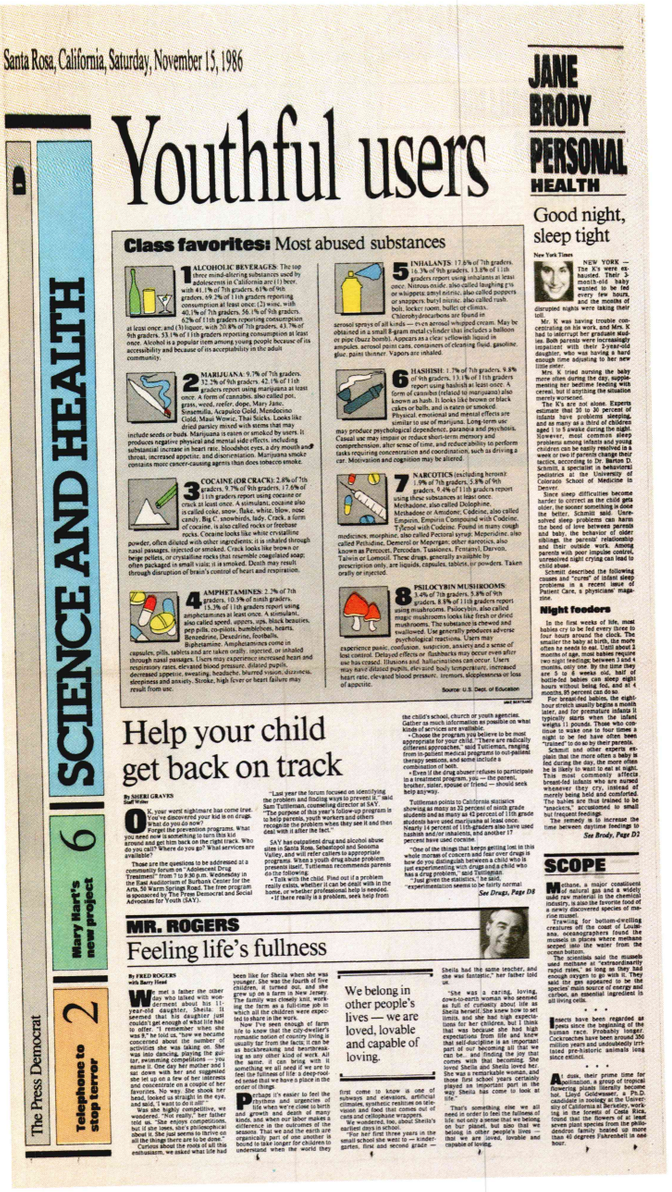
An earthbound guide to the airways

OA-37 DRAGONFLY
F-106 DELTA DART
F-15 EAGLE
C-5 GALAXY
KC-135 STRATOTANKER
E-3 SENTRY
C-141B STARLIFTER
An A-10A Thunderbolt departs from D-M, where about 95 of the single-seat aircraft are assigned
Jackie Bell, The Arizona Daily Star
OV-10A BRONCO
BOEING 707
BOEING 737
BOEING 727
McDONNELL DOUGLAS DC-9
CESSNA CITATION
DASSAULT-BREGUET FALCON 50
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THE PRESS DEMOCRAT
Santa Rosa, California
Randy Wright, Graphics Director



Santa Rosa, California, Saturday, November 15, 1986

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

The Press Democrat

6 Mary Hart's new project

2 Telephone to stop server

Youthful users

JANE BRODY PERSONAL HEALTH

Good night, sleep tight

Class favorites: Most abused substances

1 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: The top three mind-altering substances used by adolescents in California are (1) beer, with 41.1% of 7th graders, 61% of 9th graders, 69.2% of 11th graders reporting consumption at least once; (2) wine, with 40.1% of 7th graders, 56.1% of 9th graders, 62% of 11th graders reporting consumption at least once; and (3) liquor, with 20.8% of 7th graders, 43.7% of 9th graders, 53.1% of 11th graders reporting consumption at least once. Alcohol is a popular item among young people because of its accessibility and because of its acceptability in the adult community.

2 MARIJUANA: 9.7% of 7th graders, 32.2% of 9th graders, 42.1% of 11th graders report using marijuana at least once. A form of cannabis, also called pot, grass, weed, reefer, dope, Mary Jane, Sinsemilla, Acapulco Gold, Mendocino Gold, Maui Wowie, Thai Sticks. Looks like dried parsley mixed with stems that may include seeds or buds. Marijuana is eaten or smoked by users. It produces negative physical and mental side effects, including substantial increase in heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, increased appetite, and disorientation. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than does tobacco smoke.

3 COCAINE (OR CRACK): 2.8% of 7th graders, 9.7% of 9th graders, 17.6% of 11th graders report using cocaine or crack at least once. A stimulant; cocaine also is called coke, snow, flake, white, blow, nose candy, Big C, snowbirds, lady. Crack, a form of cocaine, is also called rocks or freebase rocks. Cocaine looks like white crystalline powder, often diluted with other ingredients; it is inhaled through nasal passages, injected or smoked. Crack looks like brown or beige pellets, or crystalline rocks that resemble granulated soap; often packaged in small vials; it is smoked. Death may result through disruption of brain's control of heart and respiration.

4 AMPHETAMINES: 2.2% of 7th graders, 10.5% of ninth graders, 15.3% of 11th graders report using amphetamines at least once. A stimulant, also called speed, uppers, ups, black beauties, pep pills, co-pilots, bumblebees, hearts, Benzedrine, Dexedrine, footballs, Biphetamine. Amphetamines come in capsules, pills, tablets and are taken orally, injected, or inhaled through nasal passages. Users may experience increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, decreased appetite, sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness and anxiety. Stroke, high fever or heart failure may result from use.

5 INHALANTS: 17.6% of 7th graders, 16.3% of 9th graders, 13.8% of 11th graders report using inhalants at least once. Nitrous oxide; also called laughing gas or whippets; amyl nitrite; also called poppers or snappers; butyl nitrite; also called rush, bolt, locker room, bullet or climax. Chlorohydrocarbons are found in aerosol sprays of all kinds — even aerosol whipped cream. May be obtained in a small 8-gram metal cylinder that includes a balloon or pipe (buzz bomb). Appears as a clear, yellowish liquid in ampules, aerosol paint cans, containers of cleaning fluid, gasoline, glue, paint thinner. Vapors are inhaled.

6 HASHISH: 1.7% of 7th graders, 9.8% of 9th graders, 13.1% of 11th graders report using hashish at least once. A form of cannabis (related to marijuana) also known as hash. It looks like brown or black cakes or balls, and a users or smoked. Physical, emotional and mental effects are similar to use of marijuana. Long-term use may produce psychological dependence, paranoia and psychosis. Casual use may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Motivation and cognition may be altered.

7 NARCOTICS (including heroin): 1.9% of 7th graders, 5.8% of 9th graders, 9.4% of 11th graders report using these substances at least once. Methadone; also called Dolophine, Methadose or Amidone; Codeine, also called Empoin, Empirin Compound with Codeine, Tylenol with Codeine. Found in many cough medicines; morphine, also called Pectoral syrup; Meperidine, also called Pethidine, Demerol or Mepergan; other narcotics, also known as Percocet, Percodan, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Talwin or Lomotil. These drugs, generally available by prescription only, are liquids, capsules, tablets, or powders. Taken orally or injected.

8 PSILOCYBIN MUSHROOMS: 3.4% of 7th graders, 5.8% of 9th graders, 8.8% of 11th graders report using mushrooms. Psilocybin, also called magic mushrooms looks like fresh or dried mushrooms. The substance is chewed and swallowed. Use generally produces adverse psychological reactions. Users may experience panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and a sense of loss control. Delayed effects or flashbacks may occur even after use has ceased. Illusions and hallucinations can occur. Users may have dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, tremors, sleeplessness or loss of appetite.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Education

Help your child get back on track

By Sherri Graves
Staff Writer

"Oh, your worst nightmare has come true. You've discovered your kid is on drugs. What do you do now?

Forget the prevention programs. What you need now is something to turn this kid around and get him back on the right track. Who do you call? Where do you go? What services are available?

Those are the questions to be addressed at a free family forum on "Adolescent Drug Treatment" from 7 to 9:30 p.m. Wednesday in the East Auditorium of Burbank Center for the Arts, 50 Warm Springs Road. The free program is sponsored by The Press Democrat and Social Advocates for Youth (SAY).

"Last year the forum focused on identifying the problem and finding ways to prevent it," said Sam Tuttleman, counseling director at SAY. "The purpose of this year's follow-up program is to help parents, youth workers and others recognize the problem when they see it and then deal with it after the fact."

SAY has outpatient drug and alcohol abuse clinics in Santa Rosa, Sebastopol and Sonoma Valley, and will refer callers to appropriate programs. When a youth drug abuse problem is presented, Tuttleman recommends parents do the following:

• Talk with the child. Find out if a problem really exists, whether it can be dealt with in the home, or whether professional help is needed.

• If there really is a problem, seek help from the child's school, church or youth agencies. Gather as much information as possible on what kinds of services are available.

• Choose the program you believe to be most appropriate for your child. "There are radically different approaches," said Tuttleman, ranging from in-patient medical programs to out-patient therapy sessions, and some include a combination of both.

• Even if the drug abuser refuses to participate in a treatment program, you — the parent, brother, sister, spouse or friend — should seek help anyway.

Tuttleman points to California statistics showing as many as 25 percent of ninth grade students and as many as 42 percent of 11th grade students have tried cocaine. In addition, approximately 14 percent of 11th-graders also have used hashish and/or inhalants, and another 17 percent have used cocaine.

"One of the things that keeps getting lost in this whole morass of concern and fear over drugs is how do you distinguish between a child who is just experimenting with drugs and a child who has a drug problem," said Tuttleman.

"And given the statistics," he said, "experimentation seems to be fairly normal.

See Drugs, Page D8

MR. ROGERS
Feeling life's fullness

By Fred Rogers
with Barry Head

When I met a father the other day who talked with worry and torment about his 8-year-old daughter, Sheila, he described a little girl who couldn't get enough of what life had to offer. "I remember when she was 8," he told us, "how we became concerned about the number of activities she was taking on. She was into dancing, playing the guitar, swimming competitively — the name it. One day her mother and I sat down with her and suggested she let up on a few of her interests and concentrate on a couple of her favorites. No way. She shook her head, looked us straight in the eye, and said, 'I want to do it all!'

Was she highly competitive, we wondered. "Not really," her father told us. "She runs from competition. It's the 'just the joy' philosophical wheel it: the just seems to thrive on all the things there are to be done."

Curious about the roots of all this enthusiasm, we asked what life had been like for Sheila when she was younger. She was the fourth of five children, it turned out, and she grew up on a farm in New Jersey. The family was closely knit, working the farm as a full-time job in which all the children were expected to share in the work.

Now I've seen enough of farm life and of city-dweller's fascination with it and of country living is usually far from the facts; it can be as backbreaking and heartbreaking as any other kind of work. All the same, it can bring with it something we all need if we are to feel the fullness of life: a deep-rooted sense that we have a place in the order of things.

Perhaps it's easier to feel the fullness of the agencies of life when we've come to birth and growth and death of many kinds, and when our labor makes a difference in the outcomes of the seasons. That we and the earth are organically part of one another is bound to last longer for children to understand when the world they first come to know is one of subways and elevators, artificial climates, synthetic realities on television and food that comes out of cans and cellophane, and where life-and-death decisions about Sheila's education start in school.

"For her first three years in the small school she went to — kindergarten, first and second grade — Sheila had the same teacher, and she was fantastic," her father told us.

"She was a caring, loving, down-to-earth woman who seemed so full of curiosity about life as Sheila herself. She knew how to set limits, and she knew how to encourage the best of her children, but I think what was because she had high expectations from life and knew that self-discipline is an important part of our becoming all that we can be... and finding the joy that comes with that becoming. She loved Sheila and Sheila loved her. Those were important years and those first school years certainly played an important part in the way Sheila has come to look at life."

That's something else we all need in order to feel the fullness of life: not only a sense that we belong on our planet, but also that we belong in other people's lives — that we are loved, lovable and capable of loving.

We belong in other people's lives — we are loved, lovable and capable of loving.

SCOPE

Methane, a major constituent of natural gas and a widely used raw material in the chemical industry, is also the favorite food of a newly discovered species of marine mussel.

Trawling for bottom-dwelling creatures off the coast of Louisiana, oceanographers found the mussels in places where methane seeped into the water from the ocean bottom.

The scientists said the mussels used methane at "extraordinarily rapid rates," as long as they had enough oxygen to burn it. In this case, the gas appeared to be the primary energy source and energy carrier, an essential ingredient to all living cells.

* * *

Insects have been regarded as pests since the beginning of the flowering plant interval, a Ph.D. candidate in zoology at the University of California at Berkeley, working in the forests of Costa Rica, found that the flowers of at least seven plant species from the philodendron family homed up more than 40 degrees Fahrenheit in one hour.

See Brody, Page D2

Award of Excellence

THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Gary Cosimini,
Art Director



Science Times
The New York Times
With Education, Style, Arts

Laser Lessens The Trauma Of Surgery In Uterus

New Fossil Is Forcing Family Tree Revisions

'Black Skull' should shed light on cousins of early man.

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

Proposed Evolutionary Path

The Black Skull's Relative

The Road to Humans

New technique can reduce or eliminate time in hospital.

Physicist Aims to Create a Universe, Literally

Theory posits a multitude of realms beyond perceptible space and time.

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

Imperiled Ferret's Last Chance — Page C1

Advances Pose Obstacle To Atom Smasher Plan

Accelerator could be obsolete before it is built, some say.

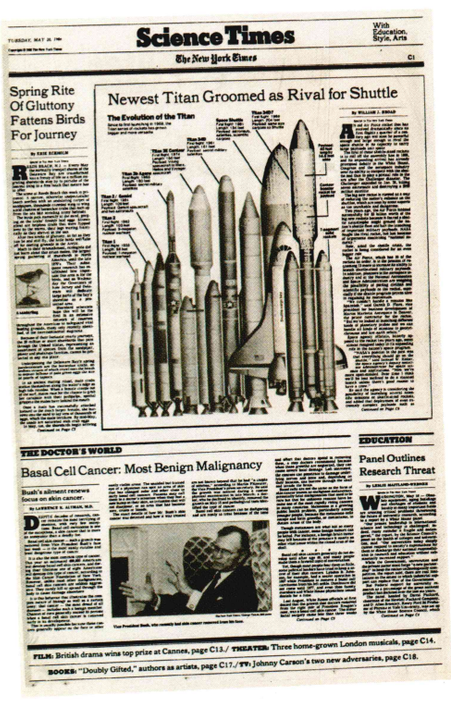
By CHARLES J. ZWICK

Parent Child

STAGE: Meaning of the Method to generations of actors, page C13./ BOOKS: Paul Johnson's 'History of the Jews,' page C15.
TV: Garry Shandling follows his whimsy to success, page C18./ ARCHITECTURE: A high-tech Lloyd's in London, page C18.

Award of Excellence

THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Nancy Sterngold,
Art Director



Science Times
The New York Times
With Education, Style, Arts

Spring Rite Of Gluttony Fattens Birds For Journey

By TOM SUMNER

Newest Titan Groomed as Rival for Shuttle

The Evolution of the Titan

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

THE DOCTOR'S WORLD

Basal Cell Cancer: Most Benign Malignancy

Bush's ailment renews focus on skin cancer.

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN, M.D.

EDUCATION

Panel Outlines Research Threat

By LESLEY MAITLAND-HEDDEN

FILM: British drama wins top prize at Cannes, page C13./ THEATER: Three home-grown London musicals, page C14.
BOOKS: "Doubly Gifted," authors as artists, page C17./ TV: Johnny Carson's two new adversaries, page C18.

Portfolios of Work

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THE STAR'S GUIDE TO ENTERTAINMENT IN TORONTO THIS WEEKEND AND NEXT WEEK

THE TORONTO STAR
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1986

SECTION D
PAGES D1-D24 ★



EDDIE MURPHY

LOVE HIM

Ron Base applauds spunky, savvy, star

Eddie Murphy's rise to stardom happened so quickly, and so indisputably, that if I had not been there to see it for myself, I wouldn't have believed it. Nobody gets to be a star *that* fast. But one night early in December of 1982, Eddie Murphy, then about 21 years old and known only as one of the featured players on the new and not-very-good *Saturday Night Live*, walked into a theatre in midtown Manhattan for the premiere of his first movie, *48 Hrs.* When he walked out . . . well, he couldn't walk out. He was mobbed by a crowd that loved the movie — and, more particularly, loved

CONTINUED: D16

HATE HIM

Peter Goddard can't stand the egomaniac

I don't like Eddie Murphy. Then again, I don't think I'm supposed to. That's not what he wants, from me or anybody else. What he is after, as far as I can tell — aside from megabucks-a-movie and a supernova stardom, is serious respect.

This is big-time respect we're talking about. Awe, the kind Liz Taylor gets by shaking her diamonds. He wants to be *that* big a star. Yachts. *National Enquirer* headlines. A sandwich named after him.

No, I've got that wrong. He already *is* that big a star, in his own head. Always has been. He's been that big a star since he was a kid chauffered by his mother around Long Island to various tal-

CONTINUED: D16

PHOTOGRAPH FROM STORM. DESIGN BY THERESE SHECHTER/TORONTO STAR

Gold Award
THE TORONTO STAR
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Therese Schechter

Silver Award

THE HARTFORD COURANT

Hartford, Connecticut

Patti Nelson

The Hartford Courant

FINAL

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT

SECTION G SUNDAY JULY 20, 1986



EDDIE•MURPHY

COMIC CHAMELEON

• Shock and Satire Make His Winning Mix •

Illustrations by PETER HOLT
and
MATT CRABTREE
Of The Hartford Courant

Eddie Murphy isn't being funny. And Dick Cavett isn't getting any laughs. They're seated opposite each other on the sound stage where Cavett's talk show is taped, but Murphy doesn't really warm to Cavett's wryly intellectual questioning. If anything, his answers suggest a moody discomfort with Cavett's waggy whiteness.

Cavett seems to sense this, and decides to dry the fog-cavett with antic one-upmanship. He calls some of Murphy's entourage on camera for an impromptu chat and a lip-synch contest, then challenges Murphy to a Michael Jackson "moonwalk" duel. "I'm no dancer," Murphy demurs, gently enough. But Cavett forges on, cheerleading pretty well, and taunting Murphy about the steps. "So can't do that" — all as if to prove his point. The viewers don't so what and Eddie Murphy isn't as blank after all.

By the time that's over, Cavett has humiliated himself, and Murphy's non-participation has seemed somehow regal. It's hard to imagine that smoothie Cavett, a man who has mastered peerlike conversation with the Oliviers and Bartons of the entertainment world, quietly awed by a 25-year-old Brooklynite with comic sensation. But then, Eddie Murphy has been comic sensation. But then, Eddie Murphy seems a lot more self-possessed than many of his elders (who'll read that quality as arrogance, typically). And when the talk gets really serious — Cavett wonders if Murphy worries about falling prey to too-much success-too-soon. Is Freddie Prinze — Murphy suggests, wisely, that it wasn't being successful that killed Freddie Prinze, it was being Freddie Prinze.

MURPHYMANIA AND THE RIGHT MOVES

Being Eddie Murphy, of course, must be something. One day you're a talented but unknown 19-year-old struggling to make it as a stand-up, the next you get a shot as a cast member on "Saturday Night Live," and suddenly you're the hottest thing on TV, a good way to begin the '80s. But why stop there? Suddenly you're making movies — two consecutive smashes, "48 Hrs." and "Trading Places," which lead Paramount Pictures to sign you to a multi-film, $25 million contract, and to the setup of your own production company. And then comes "Beverly Hills Cop," which grosses some $300 million on its way to the list of all-time box-office champs.

Suddenly Eddie Murphy, who'll bring his stand-up act to the Hartford Civic Center tonight, isn't a star, or a superstar, or a megastar, or the hottest property in the world — he's an industry. His appearances sell out and his comedy albums sell heavily, sure, but so does his amateur-hour stab at pop-soul singing-writing (with a little help from friends Rick James and Prince) via the single "Party All the Time" and album "How Could It Be?"

Well, then, how could it be — this mass embrace of a callow comic as if he were The Answer? Murphymania is no black phenomenon, either; the sheer numbers involved make clear that his audience is more white than black. If anything, Murphy's appeal seems steeped in a can-do charm that has no real racial tilt. For example, while a lot of young comics must have agonized about the propriety of imitating Stevie Wonder, Murphy's dervish was so skillfully on-target that the question of taste seemed irrelevant.

Similarly, Murphy's arresting presence on screen — he's been much to do with acting out, but he's been attractively and fully inhabited the characters of a streetwise con and a detective in "48 Hrs.," a wide-browed stockbroker in "Trading Places," a never-by-the-book Detroit policeman in "Beverly Hills Cop." Even his sycophant-surrounded venture into pop singing was charged with a real readiness to play that you had to admire. He had the moves.

So forget color. Eddie Murphy is a chameleon, and there's no single touchstone to his talent. His stand-up act is thick with profanity and scatology; has offended homosexuals and is rather traditionally sexist, but it will just as easily glide with urbanity, as when he earnestly announces: "I come from a predominantly black family." And while his routines may recall the savage observational shtick of Richard Pryor or even Lenny Bruce (who but a latter-day Bruce would dare depict Ralph Kramden or Mr. T having gay sex?), he can evoke the wholesome domestic truth of a Cosby when he recalls his mother's omniscience or a child's Parkvision response to the distant chimes of the ice cream truck.

But Murphy at his best manages to mix shock with inspired satire. A memorable example of that was a "Saturday Night Live" segment in which he offered advice as to which dolls to give your children. Christmas presents. He compounded G.I. Joe, Barbie and the Mr. T and Brooke Shields dolls, and then, to animated hilarity, picked up a Michael Jackson doll. "And the doll's supposed to be anatomically correct," he said. Then he pulled down the doll's pants. "You see?" he said. "That's what it looks like. That's Michael Jackson's lush." Then he turned the doll face forward: there were, of course, no genitals. "Aha!" Murphy cried. "Just as I suspected!"

MIDDLE-CLASS MURPHY

What it boils down to, perhaps, is that Eddie Murphy is, unlike the ever-blanching Freddie Prinze, a middle-class success. The middle-class kid born in Brooklyn, raised in Long Island and who chooses to live now in Aspen, is a habitually foul-street-mouth was astonishing to parents never tolerated, and he cries out Dick

See Murphy, Page G5

Yale Archive Has Musical Notes

By STEVE METCALF
Courant Music Critic

When 33 previously unknown organ works of Johann Sebastian Bach were discovered at the Yale Music Library in December 1984, there was a blending, though predictably brief, glare of publicity.

Reporters from around the world were decisively dispatched to New Haven. Bach buffs at the celebrated manuscripts, and the celebrated blind pianist and entertainer Abe Templeton.

Although the archive has been taking shape in a kind of random way for decades, it has become a formal project under the chairmanship of music librarian Harold E. Samuel.

At most libraries, musical archival material — handwritten manuscripts and so on — tends to fall into the archival cracks," says Samuel, an imperturbable, round-faced man who has held the position at Yale since 1971. "Not many library people know what to do with it."

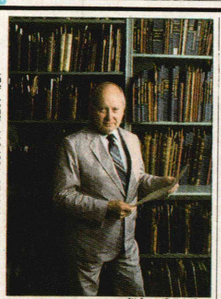
Samuel, who retires from Yale, he inherited the Iron Towers (Iron had done his undergraduate work at Yale) as well as those of Horatio Parker, a composer and former dean of the music school. He decided to seek the papers of others.

"It just seemed like a wide open field," says Samuel, who conceded that he had to learn the ways of archival collecting and preservation as he went along. The Library of Congress had a collection [of musical archival material] and so did the New York Public Library, but nobody else seemed that interested," he says.

Among those he contacted was the composer and critic Virgil Thomson.

"He had a number of very pleas-

See No, Page G4



Tony Savoney / The Hartford Courant

Music librarian Harold E. Samuel in his office at the Yale Music Library in New Haven.

'Aliens' Challenged Sigourney Weaver

By MICHAEL HEALY
Denver Post

An interview with "Aliens" director Jim Cameron is on Page G3.

NEW YORK — The tall, elegant, remarkably beautiful woman in the silky cream-colored ensemble was patiently explaining to a table full of reporters why she scrambled the queen of the Swedish egg with a three-pronged fork.

The action she explicated was absurdly extravagant, but Sigourney Weaver's thinking about just why Ripley, her character in "Aliens," did what she did was carefully reasoned. She might as well have been talking about the reasons for Ophelia's suicide.

Well, not really, but close. Weaver is one of the few actors in movies essential fuzzy line between brave and special effects meant that the scenes that involved her — the ones that had to do with her character — were often done late in the day, and some never made the final reel. But she approached the role of Ripley with the same seriousness that she brought to her stage work (most recently David Rabe's "Hurlyburly") and her other, more sophisticated films (such as Peter Weir's "The Year of Living Dangerously").

"I only say that this is even harder to do," Weaver said. "This kind of script gives you the opportunity to do something that's very difficult to do in classical theater, which is to play a warrior. And it's kind of an opera in that all the emotions are very big-scale.

"I tried to work on it the way I would if I were playing a Prince Hal or something like that; not to become myself, but to get back in touch with those bigger values of totally being willing to take the risk and to be in touch with that inner sort of classical demands. Like the women warriors in China. I was thinking more along those lines than I was thinking about Arnold Schwarzegger or something like that.

"I tried to ground the role she created in Ridley Scott's 1979 film 'Alien,' in which she played the one human survivor of the crew of the spaceship 'Nostromo.' The rest were done away with by a huge metamorphic bug that Ripley finally dispatches in the film's final scenes. It was a memorable movie debut for Weaver, although she is still puzzled about how the whole 'alien' thing happened to her film career, changing, at Stanford Uni-

See Sigourney, Page G5

Silver Award

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Washington, D.C.

Alexander Hunter

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1986 — The Washington Times

CLASSIFIED STARTS ON PAGE 4D

COMMENTARY

D SECTION

WARREN BROOKES



It was Rep. James Wright's (D-Texas) announcement that he is resigning as speaker of the House, has announced his intention to destroy tax reform (which he had opposed) by killing the 1986 tax-cut.

Like the treacherous proposal, "Speaker Wrong" has single-handedly destroyed the Democratic only new cause — "competitiveness."

Even with that 1988 rate cut, tax reform, itself, was a significant gamble with the U.S. trade position in the world, a gamble focused on President Ronald Reagan by Congress's last-minute insistence on excessive tax-punishment of corporations.

That is the unmistakable conclusion of Alicia Munnell, who is one of the brightest tax policy economists in the country, Yolande K. Henderson of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

She has completed the first comprehensive look at the impact of the final Tax Reform Bill on the total marginal tax rates of corporate capital investment — including the individual tax rate changes — and the results, if true, are not pretty (See table.)

First, Miss Henderson finds that under tax reform the marginal effective tax rate on all investment will *increase* back from 37.2 percent before the 1986 Tax Act to 42.2percent — a 12percent increase in the effective tax cost of capital, much greater than the 3-7 percent range of increase predicted in most previous analyses.

Worse, this total rate is actually 5 percent higher than before the 1981 Reagan tax cuts! So, despite massive tax reductions, the total individual-plus-corporate tax rates (from 46 percent to a range of 38-33 percent) that Jim Wright now wants to kill), the combination of big increases in effective corporate tax burdens, plus the rise in the effective individual capital gains tax, from 20 to 28 percent, have produced a tax system much tougher on capital investment than when President Reagan took office.

As Miss Henderson concludes: "Congress has more than eliminated the tax reductions favoring capital investment that it had enacted over the previous several years."

But Miss Henderson's analysis may be the most optimistic. It confirms the worries of tax reformers two most important critics of the Treasury officials Norman Ture and Paul Craig Roberts, whose warnings led to lowering the top rate to 28 percents in the Senate bill. Without that, we would really be in the soup, technically.

The worst mistake made by Congress, Miss Henderson says, "is desire to increase taxes on corporations, interfered with the goal of achieving a more neutral tax treatment across sectors."

The principal failure in Congress's final bill is that "tax reformers passed up the opportunity to eliminate the remaining biases in the inflation-indexing provisions [on depreciation and capital gains] contained in the original Treasury plan."

The result is that while many of the inequities between industries, and between forms of investment were "neutralized" by the Tax Reform act, the price of this "reform" was a massive increase in the tax cost of investment in equipment.

Before the 1981 tax cut, equipment investments faced a total marginal tax rate of 11.4 percent. That dropped to 4.5 percent under the Reagan tax cut. But under tax reform, marginal total tax rates on equipment investments shoot up to 47.2 percent, a monstrous 226 percent increase over 1980s pre-Reagan rates.

The total rate increase does not fall equally on all industries. A few will actually see little or no change in their effective ownership rates, and some will even see a modest net reduction.

But Miss Henderson's analysis says several of our most trade-sensitive industries will be hit very, very hard. Automobiles, for example, will see marginal rates rise from 38 to 42 percent, about an 11 percent increase. Chemicals and rubber products will face a 13 percent rise, from 36 to 41 percent, while mining will be hit very hard, with tax rates soaring by 27 percent, from 33 to 42 percent.

see BROOKES, page 2D

Warren Brookes is a nationally syndicated economics columnist.

RAYMOND PRICE

Purity squads in relentless pursuit

How many wrongs does it take to make a right?

How much destruction of the social fabric should go on in the name of "morality" and the world as they pursue the bogus story to its forthest nadirs?

And how long — oh, God, how long — are they going to drag it out?

In the long run, it's not going to matter a whit whether we ever discover precisely who said what to whom about the Iran arms initiative or how the Iran arms initiative went so radically awry. Once burned the administration is going to be twice shy of any venture remotely resembling that one. Anyone who proposes a replay of it is likely to find himself holding a ticket to Tehran — one way.

But it will matter what happens to the Reagan Doctrine, and it will matter how many confidences we violate, how many trusts we dishonor, how many tentative diplomatic probes into sensitive and vital corners of the world we abort, in our single-minded obsession with turning over every stone to expose whatever it is we're looking for.

Sure, indulging our insatiable national appetite for the dramatic is more fun. Pandering to that appetite is what turns sanctimonious politicians into folk heroes and cynical police reporters into Pulitzer Prize winners. But what's going to happen to the world while we do so?

Will Mikhail Gorbachev and his Soviet colonists oblige us by sitting around twiddling their hands while we lay the entire U.S. government out on an autopsy table?

Will Middle Eastern terrorists declare a sympathy moratorium? Will the leaders of NATO sleep better at night, knowing that two select committees of Congress and a special prosecutor are prowling the White House with subpoenas?

Will the crafty leaders of China be more inclined to entrust us with their confidences?

Will President Corazon Aquino be comforted by knowing that if a crisis erupts in the Philippines, the defense, State and Intelligence departments, the National Security Council, and the CIA won't be talking to each other because they'll be too busy burrowing through files, conferring with lawyers, and preparing testimony?

And what will the people of Afghanistan think about it, as they fight Soviet tanks with their bare hands?

Or the people of Central America, as they wonder whether the Bulgarian thugs and East German secret police imported by Nicaragua's Sandinista regime will soon come knocking at their own doors?

Unfortunately, when Congress

see PRICE, page 2D

Raymond Price is a nationally syndicated columnist.

MAX LERNER

Not as new as we thought



Throughout this strange time of a national obsession with American arms and American policies in Iran, I have been engaged in a kind of reverse counterpoint to it.

Roughly 30 years ago, in December 1957, a too-ambitious volume of mine was published. I called it *America as a Civilization*, and it had a long and good life. But Richard Rovere, in the *New Yorker*, had the happy thought of reviewing it as a massive 30th-anniversary paperback reprint this coming spring. My duty was to rethink how America has changed in the intervening 30 years and write an additional chapter on the new America of today.

After several months of living almost entirely with the past, I found myself in the strange role of the long-range civilization changes. I have completed my assignment. As I re-emerge into the headlines and media fixation of today I am haunted by a question. How new is this new America of the 1980s beneath a few of my recognitions?

The touchstone period I use is that of Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, what we now consider the only "golden age" of our century. My book was published toward its end, the last moment when it was serene enough to have its overall perspective.

The turning point came with the great Cultural Revolutions of the 1960s and early 1970s. Every social institution, from the family and the campus to the CIA and the

see LERNER, page 2D

Max Lerner is a nationally syndicated columnist.

BEN WATTENBERG

Nunn or Robb or neither

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — It is apparent, to me at least, that there is not much wrong with the Democratic Party that one of the races of 1988 can cure. There are Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia and former Virginia Gov. Charles Robb.

Because this is a tale of the Democratic Party, and because it involves political labels, it gets complicated.

The Democratic Party is the more liberal of the two parties. But "liberal" has become a pejorative word in most elections. Polls have consistently shown 18 percent of American voters describing themselves as liberals. So now many Democrats say the party is the "progressive" party (on the theory that not many people are against progress).

The DLC is the creation of the Democratic Leadership Council, which held in this restored colonial town, the historical grace note was provided in a lucid speech by Professor William Leuchtenberg entitled "The Progressive Tradition of the Democratic Party." He ran heroes in the speech were Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Lyndon B. Johnson, described by Mr. Leuchtenberg as liberals all.

But, of course, Democrats are like most people (and all amoebas) in at least one regard: they subdivide. And so within the progressive/liberal Party we can now find the following: "very liberal progressives," "progressive liberals," "provocative moderates," and "progressive conservatives."

Now, the DLC was formed because the public perceived the national Democratic Party as too liberal. The DLC was designed to show that progressive-moderates and progressive-conservatives are in the majority. The purpose of the Democratic Leadership Council presidency by nominating someone from the right-wing half of the left-wing party.

The DLC so far has already succeeded in three of four major objectives. Its founder, Virginia Williamsburg conference politician Democrats of that ilk all Democrats are not. A search of television cameras and political writers covered the event, which [illegible] non-liberal solutions of Pericant and economic issues.

Moreover, the DLC leaders have helped to create a new Democratic "Southern primary" to lend more weight to non-liberal views in the nominating process.

The DLC has also helped legitimize the presidential campaigns of

see WATTENBERG, page 2D

Ben Wattenberg is a nationally syndicated columnist and a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute.

Silver Award
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Katharine Garraty



K section The Orange County Register Sunday, November 23, 1986

Food

POUR IT ON

The rich taste of brandy adds a delicious dimension to desserts

By Gary Krino
The Register

Surprise endings aren't just for movies and mystery novels. A dessert that raises eyebrows and expectations can take an ordinary meal and elevate it to superstar status.

Now that the holiday season has arrived in all its glutonous glory, it's time to start thinking desserts — in all capital letters.

One of this season's most memorable surprise endings revolves around brandy. Mention brandy and most people think of an after-dessert drink. But that's not what we're talking about here. In this case, the brandy is a part of the dessert — an ingredient. And because the brandy is an ingredient, not the main event, less-expensive brands can be used.

Brandy, like wine, is made from grapes. The fermenting and aging process used to make brandy produces a smooth, rich taste that adds a depth of flavor to desserts without adding acidity or sweetness.

Brandy also is a versatile ingredient. It not only shows up in the cake portion of Rolled Hazelnut Cake with Ginger and Orange Filling, but also in the syrup with which the cake is brushed. Add to the surprise by serving the rich cake (it includes custard buttercream) with Mandarin Orange Brandy drink.

The intense chocolate flavor of Chocolate Brandy Mousse is enhanced by instant espresso and brandy. If you decide to add the optional 1 cup of golden raisins, expect them to bring back memories of the chocolate-covered raisins you loved as a kid.

Brandied Poached Pears with Pear Liqueur and Cream makes the most of an abundant winter fruit. The pear liqueur intensifies the natural ripe flavors of the fruit, and because the dessert is light, it is a natural ending to a rich holiday meal. Pair the poached pears with a cocktail pitcher of Brandy Williams, a brandy-cream-pear liqueur drink that should add a final exclamation point to a memorable dessert. The recipes:

Hazelnut Cake with Ginger and Orange Filling

4 eggs, room temperature and separated
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon brandy
1 teaspoon powdered ginger
Pinch salt
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
3 tablespoons sugar
1 cup finely ground hazelnuts mixed with 3 tablespoons of flour
Confectioners' sugar
Brandy Syrup (recipe to follow)

Please see DESSERT/K16

SIP IT UP

Rich, creamy eggnog is the toast of the season

By Tillie Clements
The Register

It's Thanksgiving. Turkey time. But that doesn't mean you have to wait a few more weeks to break out the eggnog. Eggnog goes just as well with Thanksgiving as it does with Christmas.

Eggnog purchased in a carton at the grocery will do in a pinch, but it's the homemade varieties that really score the points.

These eggnogs should add a special touch to your Thanksgiving celebration.

Eggnog with Pizazz

This nog is not to be taken lightly — nor before a hearty breakfast.

1 pound light brown sugar
2 quarts milk (do not use low- or non-fat)
1 quart half-and-half
1 pint brandy
1 quart light rum
8 to 12 eggs, well beaten
½ pint whipping cream, whipped for topping
Freshly grated nutmeg for garnishing top

In large saucepan, mix brown sugar and 1 quart of the milk. Cook and stir over low heat until sugar

Photo by Hal Boedeker/The Register
Food styling by Tillie Clements/The Register

Fool Mother Nature with sweet cranberry dishes 18 | Reader's holiday recipe really takes the coffeecake 19 | Hot tips for cooking the Thanksgiving Day turkey 19 | **Holiday schedule:** Look for the next Food Section on Friday

Silver Award
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Linda Shankweiler



The Hartford Courant SECTION G SUNDAY DECEMBER 14, 1986

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT

"It's as though we were the parents and our children have been sold into white slavery. These poor kids have had their teeth knocked out and their eyes blackened. . . . And now they have put formicide in their hair. That's the last lick — the Turner organization has dyed their hair. I can't even think of it as color, any more than pouring tablespoons of sugar water over a roast constitutes flavor. Color is an art form in itself. This is not color."
John Huston on the colorization of his "The Maltese Falcon"

COLORIZATION

STAINING THE CLASSICS

"'It's a Wonderful Life' is a film that is seen every Christmas in America, and no one should see it other than the way [director] Frank [Capra] and [cinematographer] Joe Walker wanted it to be seen. [Color is] detrimental to the story and to the whole atmosphere."
James Stewart, star of "It's a Wonderful Life"

"It is not the privilege of this generation to overrule our founding fathers because somebody in marketing research discovered that kids today will flip past anything in black and white with their TV remotes. You cannot remake a movie simply by giving it a new paint job, but you can easily destroy one."
Steven Spielberg film director

"The soft colors were not intrusive but added just the right touch. A clever idea."
Nancy Reagan on the colorization of "Topper"

"The last time I checked, I owned the films that we're in the process of colorizing. I can do whatever I want with them."
Ted Turner, president of the Turner Broadcasting System, which owns MGM's backlog of old movies, including Warner Bros. films made before 1948

Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall in "Casablanca."

Courant File Photo / Hand Coloring by Linda Shankweiler of The Hartford Courant

By MALCOLM L. JOHNSON
Courant Film Critic

Anyone who grew up before those little boxes with gray glass eyes occupied every living room in America knows there is only one way to see a movie. You sit front-row center in the balcony of a huge, ornate, immaculately lighted theater, so your eyes look directly into the center of a silvered screen as big as a bedroom wall. But, incredibly, some people actually enjoy watching movies on television. They still endure maddening ad breaks, commercials, interruptions. They willingly put the editing out of the hands of the director of material — such as "reformatting" — scrub, as the old joke goes. They even consider the cropping of epic wide-screen films to fit the boob tube into small, really lit reserve. And now, it turns out, they even will watch old black-and-white movies whose costumes and sets have been splattered with shadowy pastels and whose faces have been smeared with mortician's makeup.

This last process, the latest and most ludicrous act of greedy fiddle for America's once beloved movies, is called "colorization." Sitting through a movie that has been reduced to the size of an icebox refrigerator compartment is never easy — unless it is something as visceral and gripping as "Psycho," whose tensions and artistry not even television can defuse completely. But looking at colorized movies (or portions thereof) is an experience that takes us back to the crudest days of the gray eye, when neither people nor their surroundings looked real.

But to write about colorization one must endure it. What a dilemma. Seeing "The Maltese Falcon" in phony color is unthinkable. "Topper" is plenty color is unthinkable. "Topper" is plenty enough. "Miracle on 34th Street" are — though Norman Rockwell's original scenes are not to be missed. S. MacLeod ("Topper") was a first-rate comedy director, and George Seaton ("Miracle") was a pro.

"Topper," the witty ghost comedy with Cary Grant and Constance Bennett as George and

See Classic, Page G4

Commentary

Tinted Films Are Pale Imitations, Expert Says

By MALCOLM L. JOHNSON
Courant Film Critic

When Jeanine Basinger travels around the country to give lectures or attend meetings, she often talks to strangers on a train, she discovers over and over again how much Americans love their wonderful old black-and-white movies."

Basinger, a professor of film at Wesleyan University who serves as a trustee of both the American Film Institute and the National Center for Film and Video Preservation, has become one of the most outspoken proponents of "preservation" — though she emphasizes that she speaks as an individual not for the AFI or its preservation affiliate.

One of her arguments against the computer coloring of classic American movies is that most people still love their old movies just the way they are. She says a new wave of colorized versions of the old favorites that have become such important parts of their lives.

The Hal Roach Studios and Turner Broadcasting Entertainment Center Systems Technology, the two prime movers in colorization, claim that television audiences, especially members of the young generation, will not sit still for black-and-white movies. But Basinger thinks the idea that black-and-white looks to channel changing is "nonsense." "It's just a myth that they are screaming," she says.

"The problem is not colorization," she says. "They are 10 percent against it." And looking to other nations beyond the country, she says, "almost the same is true in Japan. She also has some help in her arguments from her daughter, Kelly Brynoch, a high school senior who pointed out to her mother that many of today's music videos — by the Police, Rod Stewart, David Bowie, John Cougar Mellencamp and many others — are in glorious black and white.

See Professor, Page G4

Quick books seize moment in time, rush it full-blown into print

Publishers feed the appetites of interested readers by marketing quickly produced books on current events.

By GARRET CONDON
Courant Book Editor

Just weeks after the space shuttle Challenger disaster on Jan. 28, the presses were running — producing an account of the accident and a collection of short biographies of each of the astronauts.

In May, a group of prime ministers from British Commonwealth nations visited South Africa to meet with both government and opposition leaders and to make to Commonwealth countries some policy recommendations regarding South Africa. Days after their report was issued in June, presses in England were working overtime to prepare a report on the visit.

But what the presses produced in each of these cases was neither a newspaper nor a magazine but a book. "Challengers: The Inspiring Life Stories of the Seven Brave Astronauts of Shuttle Mission 51-L" (Pocket, $3.50), was produced by Washington Post writers and Pocket Books editors within a month after the shuttle accident. More than 70,000 copies of Penguin's "Mission to South Africa" were shipped four days after the delegation's trip ended.

Publishers of paperback books in Europe and America increasingly are turning out books tied to current events. The books are grouped under the kinds of deadlines that are a way of life at newspapers and news magazines but that are novel in the book-publishing business. Not all of these paperbacks are produced overnight, but all are hurried into print to make sure the topics they treat are timely.

Major American publishers that are part of this trend include the Pocket Books division of Simon & Schuster, the Vintage division of Random House, Bantam Books and Yale University Press. The English paperback giant, Penguin Books, whose American division, Viking-Penguin Inc., distributes its books, is also a leader in fast paperbacks.

Book editors and publicists say that issue-conscious readers' appetites are not satisfied by the relatively brief treatment given important news stories by newspapers, television and news magazines. Current-affairs paperbacks provide background and depth on major issues in a form that is short (as books go) and convenient. Because the news-hungry readers are out there, publishers have discovered that current affairs books will sell well if they get them to the bookstore while the issues are hot. Many suggest that these books represent a kind of hybrid: a bridge between journalism and book publishing.

"They are a form of journalism," says Andrew Franklin, a senior editor at Penguin books in London. "People want more than they can get in a newspaper — even in a feature story."

Penguin, a pioneer in paperback publishing, credits itself with producing the earliest examples of quickly produced paperbacks on current affairs, Jackson says. During World War II, Penguin produced a number of books that

See Instant, Page G4

Silver Award
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas.
Bob Shema



The Dallas Morning News Section E — Wednesday, April 1, 1987

Christian Lacroix: the couture's *enfant terrible* takes leave of Patou. **Something Different**, page 10.

Who was that masked woman? **Cosmetics Bag**, page 11.

Little Mary Sunshine, here's your SPF. **In Brief**, page 11.

Fashion ! Dallas

Setting the styles for the new Southwest

CHANEL UNGARO YORJI YAMAMOTO SAINT LAURENT

French design leads the way with a modern short story

BY TAMMY THEIS

Paris COLLECTIONS '87

PARIS — A computer constituent flying from Paris to Dallas comments that the French capital is known for its fashion, but many Parisians are more interested in gaining recognition for their growing high-tech industry. That may be true but, considering the fall '87 collections, at least their presentations in the former is assured.

Last week's Paris presentations marked the finale for the European shows, a three-week extravaganza in Milan, London and Paris that comprises more than 40 collections. Though there is news from all the fashion capitals, it's clear why Paris still is considered the international leader.

Nearly all the French shows were staged in tents in the Cour Carree du Louvre, a high-walled courtyard that provided ample security and professional staging for the often dramatic collections. But even without the theatrics, Paris offered a respite from the occasional inconsistencies of Milan and the trying unprofessionalism of London.

This season, the city was buzzing with fashion activities, among them a celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the Christian Dior label. Guests at the three soirees were greeted with a huge projection on the side of the Louvre declaring *Hommage A Christian Dior* and showing images of a model wearing the New Look, the late designer's historic 1947 silhouette. An exhibit of Dior's work at the Musee de la Mode — the Louvre's fashion wing — proved the designer's influence is still at work in French fashion.

One designer who favored modern versions of 50s-inspired styles was Yves Saint Laurent, who regained his crown with a brilliant collection that received a standing ovation. In Saint Laurent's show and others, a couture influence showed up in special details and extravagant evening wear, perhaps reflecting the new energy and creativity that also has revived the Paris couture.

In the ready-to-wear collections, the look was sophisticated and

Continued on page 2

VALENTINO MONTANA GAULTIER RYKIEL

PHOTOS THIS PAGE

Something Different ! Hair ! Fashion Calendar ! Cosmetics Bag ! In Brief



J section — The Orange County Register — Friday, October 24, 1986 — Accent J7

Image

Crocodile belt with slide clasp by Donna Karan, $550 at I. Magnin, has inspired numerous mock-croc copies. (The iguana is not for sale.)

REPTILES ON THE LOOSE

By Cathy Lawhon
The Register

The reptile renaissance, with purses, shoes, belts and jewelry made of snake, alligator, crocodile, lizard, snake and mock-croc, is a logical extension of fall's luxury clothes and rustic safari looks.

Anne Klein's black alligator belt, right, is $425 at I. Magnin, South Coast Plaza.

Bruno Magli evening shoes in gold and silver crocodile, below center, are $225 at I. Magnin, South Coast Plaza.

Johnny Farah black alligator, bell-clasp bracelet, below far right, is $99 from I. Magnin, South Coast Plaza.

They wiggle, they hiss, and this season they wrap themselves around the waists, the feet, even the wrists of fashionable men and women everywhere.

Items made of snake, crocodile, alligator, fake-snake and mock-croc are the hottest accessories for simple-but-elegant fall clothes. And most fashion experts agree that the reptile renaissance will slither right on into spring.

Fall styles in luxury fabrics and rustic safari looks are partly responsible for the revival of reptile accessories. Exotic skin belts and shoes add texture and an extra note of prestige to cashmere dresses and suits as well as a touch of rugged authenticity to safari-inspired clothes.

"When clothes are so simple and gray," said shoe designer Andrea Pfister, who was wearing a pair of sleek black alligator shoes himself during a recent visit to Nordstrom in South Coast Plaza, "you must have a lot of interest and texture in your shoes. Mixes of reptile skins are interesting."

Likewise, the crocodile and alligator handbags, bracelets, watch bands, wallets, key cases and card cases (or cheaper leathers stamped or pressed to look like their more expensive cousins) are also found in profusion.

And while the skins come in rainbow colors from pastels to jewel tones, it's the very natural, conservative and aristocratic brown that screams status. Local fashion pirates, it seems, are ready and willing to scream, according to local retailers.

The Ralph Lauren $500 alligator belt featured in Nordstrom's fall catalog was sold out before the pre-season sale ended. A pair of alligator shoes was highlighted in I. Magnin's fall catalog; by mid-October, the South Coast Plaza store had only three pairs left.

Donna Karan's distinctive crocodile slide belt has been copied for about $40 by almost every purveyor of mock-croc accessories for those who can't quite handle the $550 price tag on the original.

And for anyone who really believes in the alligator fashion statement, Perry Ellis has fashioned an alligator jacket to be worn over a charcoal cashmere turtleneck sweater and matching pants. Price tag on the jacket? Around $7,000.

The luxury-bracket prices indicate that alligator and crocodile skins are still relatively rare. Until recently, in fact, these leftovers from the prehistoric era were considered protected and endangered species. Could it be merely whimsy that has turned reptiles into fashion victims looking warily over their shoulders for trappers? Not exactly.

Please see **REPTILE-J2**

Photos by Charlsey Brown The Register

Catch some cast-off glitter at Newport sale J2 | Preview peek at what to wear to Opera Ball J3 | Computer hardware becomes eanware J4 | Cologne for little boys has smell of success J4 | Wife packs it in on unappreciative hubby J7

Silver Award
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Gwendolyn Wong



TempoWoman

Section 6 Chicago Tribune Sunday, March 22, 1987

CLUES

In an old oak dresser were things touched by those who had touched her

By Cynthia Vann

The wind whapped across the back that flanky east side of my house and rattled the window frames. There was no one there but me, and I walked around that large old Victorian horror of a house, going from one outsized room to another, restless, wanting to connect with the assorted people who are my family. I carried a cup of coffee that grew cold and went unattended, and it seems that every few minutes I went to stand at the window and look into the park. The trees moved in a lunatic way, and I could feel the air come in around the edges of the rotting window frames. I live many hundreds of miles from my family—my own choice, of course, but that night it seemed a pointless one.

My mother's sister had died at age 82. The news was the direst I'd had from my mother ever had, the aunt whose hand, real or not, was always on my shoulder. My mother had called to tell me. Her voice was flat-toned. She might have said, "I'm next, and then it's your turn." There were tremors being felt.

I cannot make the trip, I told myself. It is too far, in travel and in time. I sat in the old Morris chair and stared out at the lot that borders the side of my house opposite the park, thick with trees and shrubs, and I couldn't see the tennis courts or the greenery shook in the March wind. I thought of my aunt. I pulled a thought, and I thought that this was an odd way for a city girl to be living. I suddenly resisted the streets of my hometown, tall stone apartment buildings with balconies that overlook the pavement. A skyline so dots with varied lights that it dazzles. Rides on the expressways on hot summer nights to cool off. So very many other things from the city. And I wanted my aunt. I called and spoke with her son, my cousin, my oldest cousin, the one of my age, and told him that I loved his mother. The breaches of the smaller ones that I left unmended, and I told my cousin that I would not be there. His voice went as he said he did. I went to look for "things."

When I was a child, my aunt gave me a brooch. It was old, to me, and was missing a couple of the tiny stones that patterned it. She placed it in my palm and folded my fingers over it and told me that my uncle had given it to her. "Don't lose this," she said.

In an old oak dresser I keep things that I call chaos: drawings done by a college friend, poetry written by a cousin, letters from my daughter and others she was close to, paper watches cut out of gold-foil-lined cigarette packages with small bits of artwork, pincushions, rubber bands . . . things I will not part with but don't need to use and touch every day. I wanted the brooch. There had been rides in the back seat of my aunt's car and days at the beach and stops at the ice cream shop just because we'd been so good and because she loved us very much. It was important to find the brooch. I would mention it to my mother on the phone.

I rummaged through the dresser and found a dress wrapped in yellowed tissue paper. It was not a dress connected with my aunt, but still I sat on the floor and looked at it. The dress is long and is of the finest and blackest of linen. It is a dress of daring simplicity, and one has a premonitory that it embodies the elusive quality called style. But there is more. From the neck, hovering over the bosom and reaching to the hips, is a painting of roses. A painting done entirely in tiny glass beads. All known hue, varying ever so slightly in shade and depth of color. The painting is a copy of a work of Picasso. The dress was made in Mexico City more than 40 years ago. It is the handiwork of a woman known in very particular circles for her talent and skill with beads and for her obsessive feel for the subtle activities of color. She made the dress for a women, now in her 60th year, who was willing to pay the rather extraordinary fee expected and who provided the design.

The woman wanted to own such a dress because she felt she needed it for a special occasion. She was to be married, and the man she loved was coming to the States as an artist and return to the Orient as her husband. He loved her, but he'd been taken by the ladies of another woman and had been gone for almost 20 years. She still loved him. He wanted to return. He had phoned and told her so. It was all arranged. The dress was made. She brushed her hair. Her earrings were in place. She was to be the perfect complement to the dress. She stood waiting by the window, wearing a loose robe, ready to slip into the beaded dress and go to the ice cotillion the next day. She would meet him at the door. He never came. The dress has yet to be worn.

I had nearly forgotten that old old woman. She gave me the dress because, I think, she wanted me to know the depth of her suffering. There was a studied nonchalance to the giving, between the extended hand and the breathless, rolling start of the story she was so eager to tell. But it failed, this theater, to conceal the pride she felt at her wages. Is it the excessive revelatory of it all to feel in a heart shredded and broken? I still say no and I'd been that dire in Mexico around and defiant and truly beautiful, the triumph hers at last. Perhaps she hated him, poor meager fellow, so swaddled in the fictions of a 60-year grief. Such a vocation, few can lie writhing to the night with the likes of Abelard and Romeo. So pathetic, not to know literature from life.

I pulled the dresser drawer out onto the floor and found a ring. It's an old sterling ring with a large, amethyst perched atop the band. It is an ugly ring. It belonged to me by a woman, my friend and neighbor for a time, who was, for a while, a prostitute. She received the ring from a client, a regular, whom she knew for 20-some years and whom she almost married, except that she was already in love with James.

The woman, we'll call her Mayella, worked the streets because she needed money and had no other way to earn it. She had a husband, but he drank and had what we call "problems." James was the best friend of Mayella's husband and was in love with her even then, since high school, he said. When the husband died, James waited a brief time and then began the courtship dance that hadn't ended when I left Austin, both quite old and jaded. It was the kindest thing that friend Mayella bestowed on them. There was a pension and Social Security, not a lot but enough since she wasn't accustomed to much. She said goodbye to the favorite client and went, finally an independent woman, to be with James.

I had moved into the apartment next to Mayella's, in a building close to the university that had grandly spacious apartments and rents that were low. The neighborhood was called "Hooker's Row." At night Mayella and I would sit on the building's front stoop and talk. Or she would sit and I would go to the building's front door and we would converse from there. Later, when it got too cold, we conversed from the other side of the door. Mayella's customers were not the kind to bring flowers or candy. They were the kind to bring a bottle of cheap wine and a pack of cigarettes. Mayella was a heavy smoker. She coughed a lot. She had emphysema. She was dying. She knew it. She was not afraid. She was sad. She was sad about leaving her children and grandchildren. She was sad about leaving James so much alone. She was sad about leaving her apartment and all of the little things that had become so familiar to her. She was sad about leaving the ring. She knew that I knew that it was the only piece of jewelry she owned that was worth anything. She knew that I knew that it was the only piece of jewelry she owned that was worth anything. She knew that I knew that it was the only piece of jewelry she owned that was worth anything.

When I was a child, my aunt gave me a brooch. It was old, to me, and was missing a couple of tiny stones. She placed it in my palm and told me that my uncle had given it to her. 'Don't lose this,' she said.

Continued on page 4

Linen to launder

One reason Oprah Winfrey seems to be your best friend is that she airs her own past, saying, 'Girl, I've been there.'

Boys to ponder

Newswoman Lesley Stahl is a member of the board of Wheaton College, a Massachusetts girls school that has voted to go coed after 150 years.

Wild blue yonder

Anne Noggle, a member of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots, has made a photographic salute to the WASPs to "represent us for posterity."

Award of Excellence
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Chicago, Illinois
Mare Earley,
Art Director



Travel

Sunday, April 12, 1987 The Dallas Morning News Section G

THE CARIBBEAN

Romancing The Islands

Lovers' guide to the best hideaways features intimate inns, some resorts

By Carolyn McGuire
Chicago Tribune

The Caribbean is filled with romantic spots. Petit St. Vincent being one of them. Like PSV, some islands have only one resort. Such as Jumby Bay off Antigua, Peter Island near Tortola in the British Virgin Islands, or Palm Island near Union Island.

Some travelers might consider the entire islands of Mustique and St. Barts romantic hideaways. There certainly are very special palaces on St. Barts — some of the best are El Sereno Beach Hotel, Carolina, Hotel Manapany and the exclusive Taiwana. The only hotel on Mustique is the Cotton House.

On nearby Nevis is the charming Nisbet Plantation Inn, and 3 miles away on the island of St. Kitts invert will find two other hideaways — The Golden Lemon and Rawlins Plantation.

What follows is a lovers' guide to the Caribbean featuring some of the best hideaways. With the exception of several resorts, most are small and intimate, the best places for romantics.

Mustique

■ The Cotton House — Princess Margaret has a home on this small (3 miles long, ½ mile wide) flat island in the Grenadines. So does Mick Jagger. It's a favorite of the jet set, rock stars and captains of industry who like to stay in their own homes or in one of the 36 luxurious private villas. And in case you've forgotten, this is the same island where Prince Andrew had a pre-Fergie tryst with Koo Stark.

The island's only hotel is the very private Cotton House, known for its elegance and antique-filled rooms. The inn is made up of English colonial cottages clustered around an 18th-century sugar mill tower and cotton warehouse.

There are 23 rooms (most have ceiling fans) in five buildings, half of them are in two restored Georgian houses. All rooms have balconies or patios and have ocean views. Each

Please see ROMANCING on Page 8G.

Special to The News: Patton Hacker

Special to The News: Randy Mish

Special to The News: M. Timothy O'Keefe

The Caribbean is a virtual feast for vacationers: A sunset silhouettes two lovers on Grand Cayman (above); sugar-mill ruins (far left) recall the British colonial era on St. Kitts; a snorkeler pursues the pleasures of Bonaire (middle); and a colorful macaw (right) greets visitors to St. Thomas' Coral World.

Special to The News: Charlotte Garner

On the face of it, tiny Saba still waits to be discovered

JEAN SIMMONS
FREEWHEELING

THE BOTTOM, Saba — The tiny Dutch island of Saba rises precipitously from the Caribbean Sea to occupy the top 1,900 feet of an extinct volcano. Its rugged coastline, so mid-Caribbean, can be credited (or blamed) for the island's creep into the modern world.

No sandy beaches beckon here. Small wonder Christopher Columbus passed it by in 1493 and Sir Francis Drake did the same in 1595, as history relates.

Visitors who step from one of the infrequent cruise ship tenders onto the small pier at Fort Bay are face-to-face with what looks like an impregnable mountainside. Not many years ago it really was.

Up until 1947, when the first motor vehicle was brought ashore, the only way up to the town of The Bottom from the unshakable coast was via 800 hand-hewn stone steps. Now one zigzag road, also hand built, climbs 750 feet to The Bottom, capital of the Netherlands Antilles isle. There are presently 350 vehicles to traverse the route.

The shock of arriving within a matter of

Please see TINY on Page 8G.

The Dallas Morning News: Tom Blackmon

The Bottom, capital of Saba, lies in a green bowl on the volcanic island.

JAPAN IN SPRING 2-3G TOURS 3G FROMMER: BRUGES 4G TRAVEL NOTEBOOK 5G FOR THE ASKING 7G MORE CARIBBEAN 7, 12-14G

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THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Clif Bosler



Producers are spreading the word about American Pinot Noirs. Page E-2.

Dallas Times Herald

Wednesday, April 29, 1987

TASTE E

MEXICAN FOOD FIGHT

Mayors pepper rhetoric over culinary capital

Lew Murphy

"I rarely eat in Texas ... on purpose."

— Mayor of Tucson

Annette Strauss

"Dallas has the greatest Mexican, Tex-Mex and new style Mexican food in the world."

— Mayor-elect of Dallas

Jonathan W. Rogers

"Mayor Murphy is an Irishman and the only Mexican food an Irishman recognizes is potatoes."

— Mayor of El Paso

Henry Cisneros

"In Texas and the rest of the country, everyone knows it is San Antonio."

— Mayor of San Antonio

By Maxine Oesterling

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES HERALD

IT WASN'T ENOUGH for Lew Murphy, mayor of Tucson, to issue a proclamation declaring his city "The Mexican Food Capital of the World and Elsewhere."

No. He had to challenge the cities of Santa Fe, Los Angeles and San Diego.

But even that was not enough. When asked why he had not included any Texas cities in his challenge, his answer was, "I rarely eat in Texas ... on purpose."

Then the salsa really hit the fan.

"Mayor Murphy is an Irishman, and the only Mexican food an Irishman recognizes is potatoes," countered Jonathan Rogers, mayor of El Paso.

"Even Mayor [Ed] Koch [of New York City] knows El Paso has best Mexican food," Rogers explained. "How? Because I told him so." Rogers, recently re-elected for a fourth term, made headlines when he outlawed ties and coats during summer in El Paso. At times, he personally enforced the ordinance by snipping off violators' ties.

El Paso's mayor wasn't the only one hotter than a jalapeno over the slight to Texas' Mexican cuisine. "Dallas has the greatest Mexican, Tex-Mex and new-style Mexican food in the world," said mayor-elect Annette Strauss.

For her, the promotion of Mexican food stems from more than civic pride — it is literally part of the family. "My son-in-law Quiqui McGarr and his business partner, Gilbert Arenas, own J. Pepe's Restaurant, one of the finest examples," she noted.

Inspired perhaps by the Pope's upcoming visit to San Antonio, Mayor Henry Cisneros absolved Murphy, in part, anyway.

"Mayor Murphy has every right to call Tucson the Mexican food capital of Arizona," Cisneros said.

"In Texas and the rest of the country," he continued, "everyone knows it is San Antonio."

In Encinal, Texas, 38 miles from the Mexican border, Mayor Alberto Ochoa answered the phone at City Hall and put in a good word for the plate lunch special at the Reyes Cafe, the only one of the two restaurants in Encinal that serves Mexican food.

Please see FIGHT, E-15

Holy guacamole!

By Elaine Corn

HEALTHY NEWS SERVICE

IT BEGAN INNOCENTLY enough. I wanted to discover the origin of guacamole.

I had heard someone invented the avocado-based salad (sometimes called a dip) not in Mexico, not in Spain, not even in Texas — but in California.

The news came with a sense of glowing chauvinism. California, which has more than its share of noteworthy foods, was being versed as the source of yet another delectable dish.

It seemed logical. California has been the site of avocado growing since the first tree was planted in Azusa, just east of Los Angeles, in 1848.

Each year during the first half of this decade, the state's crop averaged about 600 million pounds. In 1985, avocados were worth more than ever: $115 million, according to the California Avocado Commission.

This year is expected to be a banner one. So the idea of mashing avocados into something you could serve at a party here in California did not seem all that remote. We have avocados to spare.

So, it seems, did the Aztec Indians, Peruvians, Guatemalans and the inhabitants of the West Indies, and all about two centuries before anyone ever thought about growing an avocado tree in California.

The Aztec word for it is "ahuacatl." It is believed that from Central Mexico the avocado went to Peru. Some evidence of its existence

Please see AVOCADO, E-14

Book offers cuisine from heart of Mexico

By Candy Sagon

TIMES HERALD FOOD EDITOR

GROWING UP IN Oklahoma City, Rick Bayless thought he knew what good Mexican food was. After all, his family loved the ooey cheese-and-onion enchilada smothered with dark chile gravy at the local El Chaparrito.

His first hint of what real Mexican food was all about came when he visited the Mexican neighborhoods of East Los Angeles. Then, as he traveled throughout Mexico, he began to realize that the Mexican food of Mexico was a far cry from what we call Mexican food in the United States.

Bayless and his wife, Deann, traveled more than 33,000 miles by car and bus to explore the six distinct regions of Mexico and learn how to prepare their various specialties. The result of their travels and the recipes they collected is one of the best source books for authentic Mexican cooking to come along recently.

"Authentic Mexican: Regional Cooking from the Heart of Mexico" is a diverse, well-researched book packed with bits of history, cooking advice and recipe variations. In an organized, clear fashion it presents a region-by-region selection of recipes from the marketplaces, street stalls and typical restaurants of Mexico.

Alongside each recipe are margin notes about the ingredients (such as what can be substituted for hard-to-find items), advance preparation tips, traditional and contemporary variations and regional observations.

It is not a book for someone looking for quick and easy Mexicanized dishes. Although there are some recipes that are more quickly put together than others, this is generally a book for cooks who are serious about learning about the authentic cooking of the Mexican people. Entire chapters are devoted to turnovers and turnover fillings, snacks made of corn mass, tacos, moles, enchiladas and tamales, plus the usual chicken, fish and meat.

In the taco chapter, for example, Bayless explains that most Mexicans laugh at the crisp U-shaped tacos heaped with ground beef, lettuce and American cheese to which we are so fond. "They're a long way from the authentic double thickness of corn tortillas, a little greasy from the griddle, wrapped around a bitefull of meat, fragrant onion and fresh cilantro. And enjoyed standing up, as a tasty snack," he writes.

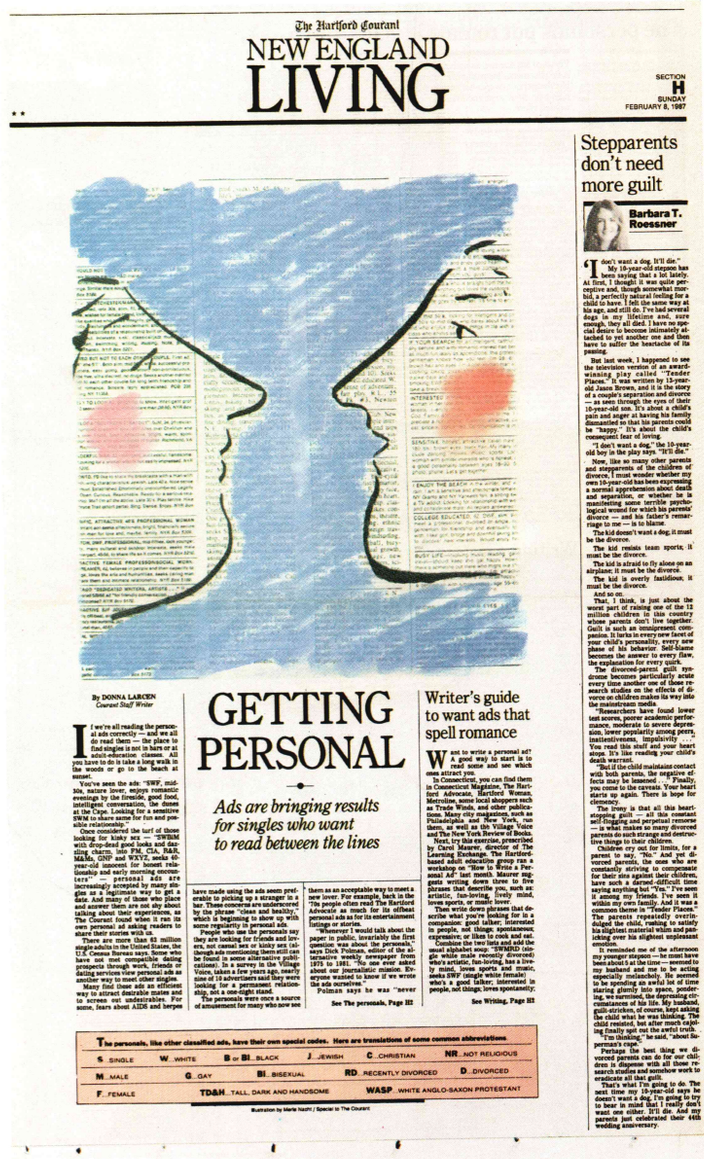
For cooks with little extra time to spare, this book still can be invaluable

Please see MEXICAN, E-15

Reyes Rogers/Dallas Times Herald

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Dallas, Texas
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THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Philip Lohman



The Hartford Courant

NEW ENGLAND LIVING

SECTION H SUNDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1987

Stepparents don't need more guilt

Barbara T. Roessner

GETTING PERSONAL

Ads are bringing results for singles who want to read between the lines

By DONNA LABCEN

Courant Staff Writer

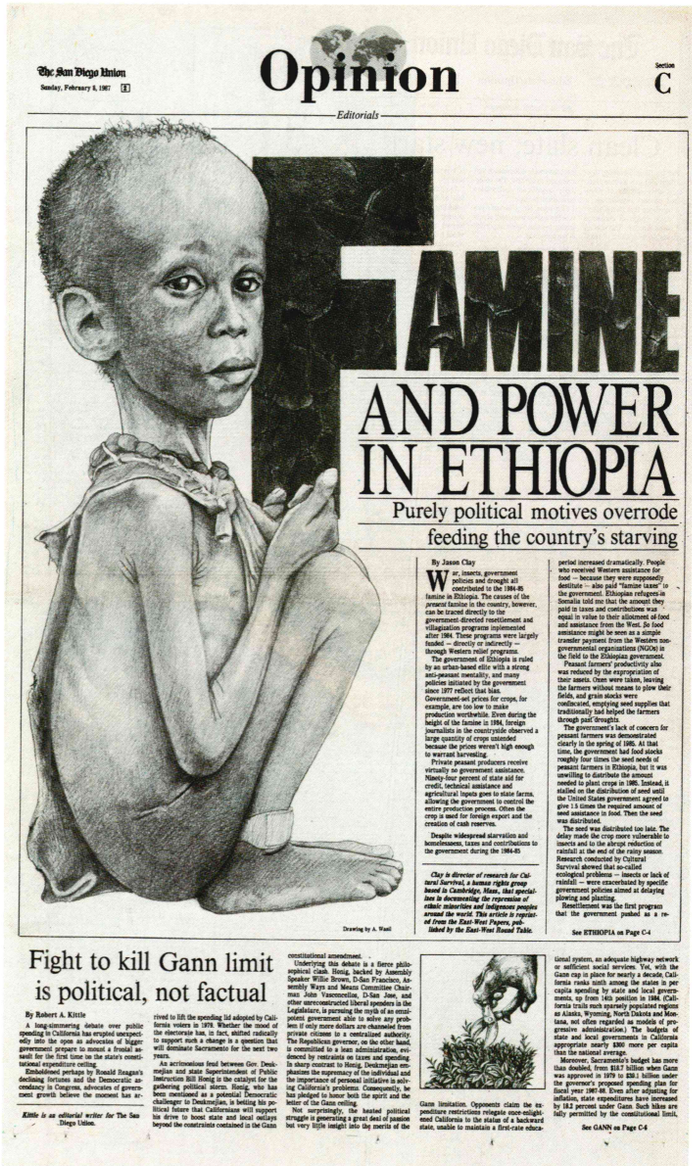
Writer's guide to want ads that spell romance

The personals, like other classified ads, have their own special codes. Here are translations of some common abbreviations.

S...SINGLE	W...WHITE	B or Bl...BLACK	J...JEWISH	C...CHRISTIAN	NR...NOT RELIGIOUS
M...MALE	G...GAY	Bi...BISEXUAL	RD...RECENTLY DIVORCED	D...DIVORCED	
F...FEMALE	TD&H...TALL, DARK AND HANDSOME		WASP...WHITE ANGLO-SAXON PROTESTANT		

Illustration by Merle Nacht / Special to The Courant

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San Diego,
California
Ken Marshall



The San Diego Union
Sunday, February 9, 1987

Opinion

Section C

Editorials

FAMINE AND POWER IN ETHIOPIA

Purely political motives overrode feeding the country's starving

By Jason Clay

War, insects, government policies and drought all contributed to the 1984-85 famine in Ethiopia. The causes of the *present* famine in the country, however, can be traced directly to the government-directed resettlement and villagization programs implemented after 1984. These programs were largely funded — directly or indirectly — through Western relief programs.

The government of Ethiopia is ruled by an urban-based elite with a strong anti-peasant mentality, and many policies initiated by the government since 1977 reflect that bias. Government-set prices for crops, for example, are too low to make production worthwhile. Even during the height of the famine in 1984, foreign journalists in the countryside observed a large quantity of crops untended because the prices weren't high enough to warrant harvesting.

Private peasant producers receive virtually no government assistance. Ninety-four percent of state aid for credit, technical assistance and agricultural inputs goes to state farms, allowing the government to control the entire production process. Often the crop is used for foreign export and the creation of cash reserves.

Despite widespread starvation and homelessness, taxes and contributions to the government during the 1984-85 period increased dramatically. People who received Western assistance for food — because they were supposedly destitute — also paid "famine taxes" to the government. Ethiopian refugees in Somalia told me that the amount they paid in taxes and contributions was equal in value to their allotment of food and assistance from the West. So food assistance might be seen as a simple transfer payment from the Western non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the field to the Ethiopian government.

Peasant farmers' productivity also was reduced by the expropriation of their assets. Oxen were taken, leaving the farmers without means to plow their fields, and grain stocks were confiscated, emptying seed supplies that traditionally had helped the farmers through past droughts.

The government's lack of concern for peasant farmers was demonstrated clearly in the spring of 1985. At that time, the government had food stocks roughly four times the seed needs of peasant farmers in Ethiopia, but it was unwilling to distribute the amount needed to plant crops in 1985. Instead, it stalled on the distribution of seed until the United States government agreed to give 1.5 times the required amount of seed assistance in food. Then the seed was distributed.

The seed was distributed too late. The delay made the crop more vulnerable to insects and to the abrupt reduction of rainfall at the end of the rainy season. Research conducted by Cultural Survival showed that so-called ecological problems — insects or lack of rainfall — were exacerbated by specific government policies aimed at delaying plowing and planting.

Resettlement was the first program that the government pushed as a re-

See ETHIOPIA on Page C-4

Clay is director of research for Cultural Survival, a human rights group based in Cambridge, Mass., that specializes in documenting the repression of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples around the world. This article is reprinted from the East-West Papers, published by the East-West Round Table.

Drawing by A. Wasil

Fight to kill Gann limit is political, not factual

By Robert A. Kittle

A long-simmering debate over public spending in California has erupted unexpectedly into the open as advocates of bigger government prepare to mount a frontal assault for the first time on the state's constitutional expenditure ceiling.

Emboldened perhaps by Ronald Reagan's declining fortunes and the Democratic ascendancy in Congress, advocates of government growth believe the moment has arrived to lift the spending lid adopted by California voters in 1979. Whether the mood of the electorate has, in fact, shifted radically to support such a change is a question that will dominate Sacramento for the next two years.

As acrimonious feud between Gov. Deukmejian and state Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig is the catalyst for the gathering political storm. Honig, who has been mentioned as a potential Democratic challenger to Deukmejian, is betting his political future that Californians will support his drive to boost state and local outlays beyond the constraints contained in the Gann constitutional amendment.

Underlying this debate is a fierce philosophical clash. Honig, backed by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, Assembly Ways and Means Committee Chairman John Vasconcellos, D-San Jose, and other unreconstructed liberal spenders in the Legislature, is pursuing the myth of an omnipotent government able to solve any problem if only more dollars are channeled from private citizens to a centralized authority. The Republican governor, on the other hand, is committed to a lean administration, evidenced by restraints on taxes and spending. In sharp contrast to Honig, Deukmejian emphasizes the supremacy of the individual and the importance of personal initiative in solving California's problems. Consequently, he has pledged to honor both the spirit and the letter of the Gann ceiling.

Not surprisingly, the heated political struggle is generating a great deal of passion but very little insight into the merits of the Gann limitation. Opponents claim the expenditure restrictions relegate once-enlightened California to the status of a backward state, unable to maintain a first-rate educational system, an adequate highway network or sufficient social services. Yet, with the Gann cap in place for nearly a decade, California ranks ninth among the states in per capita spending by state and local governments, up from 14th position in 1984. (California trails such sparsely populated regions as Alaska, Wyoming, North Dakota and Montana, not often regarded as models of progressive administration.) The budgets of state and local governments in California appropriate nearly $300 more per capita than the national average.

Moreover, Sacramento's budget has more than doubled, from $18.7 billion when Gann was approved in 1979 to $38.1 billion under the governor's proposed spending plan for fiscal year 1987-88. Even after adjusting for inflation, state expenditures have increased by 18.2 percent under Gann. Such hikes are fully permitted by the constitutional limit,

See GANN on Page C-4

Kittle is an editorial writer for The San Diego Union.

Award of Excellence
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
San Francisco, California
Hulda Nelson



San Francisco Chronicle

FOOD

The Wine Page: 6
San Francisco Edition

VIVE LA FRANCE

FRANCO-AMERICAN WARS

French chefs fight the battle with good food

BY MICHAEL BAUER

What if they started a trend & nobody came?

BY MICHAEL BAUER

David Worden, dean of French cuisine in San Francisco, and Jeremiah Tower, one of the stars of American cooking, square off in a dynamic duel

See Page 4

At 90, Josephine Teaches It Her Way

BY JUNE ROSET

Harsh Words Pour Over '83 Burgundies

BY GERALD ROSE

See Page 8

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Boston, Massachusetts
Holly Nixholm



Sci-Tech

SCIENCE · HEALTH · TECHNOLOGY

Classified 58

HEALTH SERIES
BETTY A. LIBMAN

Estrogen therapy in favor again

Innovations in hull design of America's Cup yachts

TRADITIONAL FULL KEEL, ATTACHED

MODIFIED KEEL WITH TRIM TAB, RUDDER AND CANARD IN WATER

CANARD, TRIM TAB, KEEL WITH RETRACTABLE PLANING RUDDER

HEAVY FOD SET BELOW, MOVABLE FINS AT BOW AND STERN

TECHNOLOGY

Radical design yields fast but erratic yacht

Applying principles from aircraft, designers come up with America's Cup racer that junks traditional concepts

By David Arnold
Globe Staff

Continued on Page 58

Photo courtesy of the Hugo Boss organization
An estrogen skin patch.

HEALTH NOTES, Page 58

Radical U.S.A. sailing close-hauled in early practice.

ENVIRONMENT

Ravenous perch wreak ecological havoc in lake

Brought to Lake Victoria for sport, they now threaten food supply

By Pat Murphy
Globe Staff Writer

Continued on Page 57

Lake Victoria fishermen with a catch of Nile perch. Fishermen say the fish are becoming harder to find.

INSIDE

56 Jupiter and Mars soon will be in conjunction, a sort of pre-Christmas ornament in the sky that won't reappear until 1988.

56 Biologists don't know why whales and porpoises beach themselves, but theories include ecology, disease and navigation.

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
G.W. Babb



Food

Thursday, September 25, 1986 — The Dallas Morning News — Section E

VITAMINS

A healthy interest may lead to megadosing

By Edie Low
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Vitamins and minerals are as important to human health as breathing is to life. They're the building blocks, the repair kit, a shield from disease and the energizer that makes our bodies run. These nutrients are important to every bodily function, including breathing.

And health-conscious America has taken nutrients to heart — sometimes too much so, health experts say.

The news that certain vitamins may prevent or cure certain diseases, such as the common cold or cancer, has led many people to megadose on vitamins, taking far more than needed.

Delores Turner, a registered dietitian and nutrition consultant to several Charlotte, N.C., doctors, says some people may be taking as much as 20 times the recommended daily allowance (RDA) set by the National Academy of Sciences.

Ms. Turner and other experts say an adequate food supply in this country makes the nutrients readily available without the need for supplements. And she agrees that people who do not get enough nutrients through food for one reason or another may need supplements.

For example, an older person, whose system may not easily absorb vitamins from food, may need supplements, as might a person who diets too often, or who doesn't eat a balanced diet.

Every vitamin container lists the RDAs and the percentage of each in the specific vitamin. Many food manufacturers now list RDAs on container labels.

Books and magazines on the subject are in the public library, and those with questions can check with a registered dietitian whose business is nutrition.

Taking more than the National Academy of Sciences' recommended daily allowance should be done only on a doctor's orders. Ms. Turner says the excessive use of vitamins, especially vitamins A and D, can do more harm than good.

"Vitamins A, D, E and K are fat soluble and easily stored by the body," Ms. Turner says. "Since they can be stored, there can be toxic effects if too many are taken. Vitamins B and C are water soluble. They are not stored."

Excess A or D, she says, can cause calcification of the heart, stomach and kidneys, or damage the liver and soft tissues of the body. But taken in the recommended amount, those vitamins help prevent rickets and night blindness, plus aid in the formation and maintenance of good teeth and bones, healthy hair, skin and mucous membranes.

Daily sources of vitamins B and C are recommended because they are not stored in the body. But, she cautions, too much of either can aggravate some illnesses, such as gout.

"High doses of vitamin C can also mask results of blood tests," she says. "If you have a blood test for any reason, you should tell your doctor if you're taking large doses of C."

Please see HEALTHY on Page 7E.

VITAMIN-RICH FOODS

Vitamin A: Aids in formation and maintenance of skin, hair, bones, teeth and mucous membranes. Helps prevent night blindness. Found in butter, potatoes, red bell peppers, liver, dark green vegetables and yellow-orange fruits and vegetables, such as carrots and oranges.

Vitamin B group (thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, etc.): Helps body convert fats, protein and carbohydrates into energy; form red blood cells, metabolize and absorb proteins and maintain mucous membranes. Found in pork, nuts, milk, yogurt, poultry, fish, dried legumes, liver, eggs, whole-grain cereals, pasta and mushrooms.

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid): Aids in formation of collagen, which holds cells together. Helps wounds heal, increases resistance to infection and aids in iron absorption. Found in broccoli, citrus fruits, tomatoes, melons, green peppers and dark green vegetables.

Vitamin D: Helps form and maintain teeth and bones. Aids in absorption of phosphorus and calcium. Found in egg yolk, liver, tuna, salmon and cod liver oil.

Vitamin E: Helps develop red blood cells, muscles and tissues. Found in vegetable oils, wheat germ, whole-grain cereals, green leafy vegetables and liver.

Calcium: Helps form and maintain bones and teeth. Aids in blood clotting and absorption of vitamin B-12. Found in milk products, tuna and dark green leafy vegetables.

Protein: Helps form and maintain muscle, blood and bones. Found in dairy products, fish, poultry and meat.

Iron: Helps in formation of hemoglobin, which carries oxygen to and removes carbon dioxide from the cells. Increases resistance to infection and anemia. Found in prunes, dried legumes, liver, farina, red meat, molasses, egg yolk, potatoes and whole-grain cereals.

Photo by Michael Mitchell and styling by Kyra Efron

Cooking with the best money can buy

By Abby Mandel

Most cooks plan their menus with an eye to the budget; even those who customarily indulge appreciate a bargain on, say, caviar.

We all tend to comparison shop but there's one area that's often ignored in this picking and choosing: nutrition.

A recent study at the University of Nebraska offers help. The study determined which foods are the highest and which are lowest in nutrition density per dollar.

At the low end are items that are expensive in relation to the nutrients they supply. Find here items such as instant chicken soup, frozen pepperoni pizza and — surprise — raisins.

The big power hitters — foods that are inexpensive when weighed against the vitamins, minerals and protein they supply — include spinach, canned tuna, dry-roasted peanuts, eggs and carrots.

After reading about the study, I went to the market and bought all of these nutritional bargain foods. After some experimenting, I came up with two exceptionally easy new recipes that feature not one, but two of these nutritional heavyweights.

Please see SHOPPING on Page 8E.

Spinach Frittata: A double dose of nutrition.



CITY

URBAN
ALMANAC

Written by Jennifer Harper

URBAN PHENOMENON

Ever wonder about the mega-bucks that movie stars get for each movie they make? Here's a look:

Sylvester Stallone, $12 - 15 million; Dustin Hoffman, Warren Beatty, Robert Redford, $6 million; Eddie Murphy, Richard Pryor, Harrison Ford, Bill Murray, $5 million; Paul Newman, Jack Nicholson, Burt Reynolds, $4 million; Arnold Schwarzenegger, Robert De Niro, Al Pacino, Chevy Chase, Meryl Streep, Goldie Hawn, $3 million; Diane Keaton, Sally Field, $2.5 million; Jessica Lange, Jane Fonda, Kathleen Turner, $2 million.

In Hollywood's early days, things were not quite so grand. In 1914, Charlie Chaplin was paid $125 a week to make one-reelers for Mack Sennett. Two years later, he was making $10,000 a week. Mary Pickford also took home $10,000 a week. During the Depression era, only top names such as Greta Garbo, Clark Gable and Joan Crawford ever reached the peak of $5,000 a week.

URBAN PHILOSOPHER

"What makes me think I'm worth $250,000 a picture? Because I can get it."
— Humphrey Bogart

"I don't want to make money. I just want to be wonderful. I'll be smart — tomorrow."
— Marilyn Monroe

"If someone was stupid enough to offer me a million dollars to make a picture — I was certainly not dumb enough to turn it down."
— Elizabeth Taylor

"My money or my life? Well . . ."
— Jack Benny

Items of interest for the Urban Almanac should be sent to Jennifer Harper, The Urban Almanac, The Washington Times, 3600 New York Ave. NE, Washington, D.C. 20002. Please send two to three weeks in advance.

NATURAL VOLUNTEERS

Coming up in September — an opportunity for people who've got both feet on the ground — right there with the plants, animals, rocks and fossils. The Museum of Natural History is looking for volunteers to help in the exhibit hall and the Naturalist Center to act as tour guides or care for some of the 20,000 natural history specimens. Volunteers must be over 16, and willing to work one half day per week during the school year. Training will be provided. Call Magda Schremp at 357-3045.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Along with the pickles and ice cream syndrome, a lot of pregnant women have trouble sleeping. There never seems to be a good place to put that expanding tummy at night. From E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., an interesting solution: the "Preggta Puff," a two-paneled, maternity comfort pillow filled with fluffy, washable polyester, designed for support as well as softness. The Preggta Puff has carrying handles and can be taken to childbirth classes, and also is recommended for use after delivery, or for nursing a baby. It's available by mail for $29.95 (which includes postage) from New Haven Comfort Products, 295 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

DOGGED DETERMINATION

One worthy cause in need of cash: "Dogs for the Deaf" — a group that trains dogs to aid the hearing-impaired. These are special canines who respond to phones, baby cries, door bells and emergencies. It's much the same relationship as a Seeing Eye dog and a blind person. But to train, care and deliver these dogs to persons in need (a free service), the cost is about $3,000 per year — and the group has a 12-to-18-month waiting list. Any amount is welcomed — founder Roy Kabat says that even $2 can help pay a dog's daily keep. To support the group, or for information on its program, write to Dogs for the Deaf, Applegate Behavior Station Inc. 13260 Highway 238, Jacksonville, Ore. 97530-9608.

EARLY AUGUST

The Purple Heart was created by George Washington 204 years ago today. Sprint to the finish Aug. 9, anniversary of Jesse Owens' 1936 Olympic victory — four gold medals in track and field competition. It also marks the day President Richard Nixon resigned from office in 1974.

Happy birthday to the Smithsonian Institution, established 140 years ago Aug. 10. It's also the feast of St. Laurence of Rome, guardian of cooks and vineyards. Put on a big production Aug. 12, Cecil B. deMille's birthday, born 1881. The day marks the feast of St. Clare as well, patron saint of laundresses and television.

JOYFUL NOISE

Take a gospel break today from noon to 1:30 p.m. at the Library of Congress' Neptune Fountain, in front of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Pearl Williams-Jones and the Kings of Harmony will perform Afro-American gospel music in a free concert. Ms. Williams-Jones is an associate professor of music at the University of the District of Columbia and has performed throughout the United States and Europe. The Kings of Harmony include horns and drums, and are based at the United House of Prayer, founded in 1926. The concert will be held indoors in the event of rain.

BIKER ALERT

You love the thud of a 1200-cc Harley Davidson engine, you used to own an Indian, or maybe an old Triumph Bonneville is your speed. Currently under way at the National Museum of American History, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW: "Riding: American Motorcycles and Motorcyclists, 1900-1940." The exhibit includes six historical motorcycles and more than 30 photos, gear, tools and artifacts that help make up that great biking dream of driving off into the sunset on two chrome wheels. It's all located near the pendulum area of the museum's first floor. Through Nov. 27.

Design by David Bartlett / The Washington Times

THE WASHINGTON TIMES MAGAZINE — THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1986 — 3M

Award of Excellence
THE WASHINGTON TIMES
Washington, D.C.
Dave Bartlett



Houston Chronicle
Section 6
Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1987

FASHION
Lifestyle

Hauteline, 2
Attention Shoppers, 3
Calendar, 5

MATERIAL GIRL

By LINDA GILLAN GRIFFIN
Houston Chronicle Fashion Writer

See Madonna spy the green tape. See Madonna look at the price tag. See her number 1 reaction. See her number 2 reaction. See her number 3 reaction — all to the tune of the fashion police. See Madonna feel the fabric. See her see the same suit for four.

See Madonna hit the pattern books and the fabric stores. See her see the same suit for $1,000 less.

Even price doesn't stop this seamstress-to-the-stars from her next mission: to change things around here. She's making over her own designer dresses, and she's making over other customers in time for the sewing season.

See SEWING on Page 1.

Burda 6165

Vogue 1834

Harriet Fisher Kalt Page Design / Chronicle
Kris Poli Illustrations / Chronicle

INSIDE

More rodeo gear
A mix of Wild West fashion accessories gallop into the stores as the trail rides converge on Houston for this year's Livestock Show and Rodeo.
Page 4

Menswear directions
Get the lowdown on what's new for men in the fashion department, from pale neutrals to bright nauticals. And don't forget that cotton sweater.
Page 7

A perfect set of prints
Linda Gillan Griffin looks at what's sending spring clothes into fashion orbit. The choices are black and white and print all over.
Page 8

Coming next week

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Viewpoint

Sunday, January 18, 1987 The Miami Herald Section C

THE LEGACY OF DR. KING

By MARTIN LUTHER KING III

On Tuesday, Jan. 6, I was inaugurated to the Fulton County Board of Commissioners officially beginning my political career. As I stood with my fellow commissioners and took my vow of honorable service, my body harbored an array of emotions that included humility, pride and anxiety.

I was humbled because I knew that I had been elected to serve because of my sincerity and concern for basic human needs. I was proud that the residents of Fulton County had enough confidence in my ability to chose me as their representative for the next four years.

And I was anxious to start my term so that my appreciation and dedication could be seen through my conscientious and diligent work to improve the quality of life for all of the residents of Fulton County.

When I first announced my candidacy, a number of questions surfaced from the media as well as the general public. "Why the Fulton County Commission?," they would ask.

I am a product of Fulton County; my educational, social, political and professional experiences are all rooted in Fulton County. While I have traveled around the world, I have been nurtured in Fulton County. Now is my time to give something back to that community.

Why now? The questions continued. With the rapid growth and change occurring in Fulton County today, now is a critical time for the county to prosper and improve.

Fulton County has the potential of being one of the most outstanding counties in our nation, but in order for it to reach its full potential it needs new and innovative leadership. Leadership that can bridge the gaps between the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the black and the white. With my background in nonviolent conflict resolution, I offer this kind of leadership.

But probably the question that was asked most of all was, "How do you think your father would feel about you running for political office?" My answer to this question was, he would be pleased; he would be proud; he would be tickled.

As the first of my father's offspring to enter the world of politics, I knew that there would be some who would compare my chosen profession to that of my father. While it is true that my father vowed that he would never run for political office, it is also true that my father was always a strong supporter of his children's chosen endeavors and that he encouraged us

Please turn to KING / 6C

Martin Luther King III, 29, the son of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is vice president and director of youth programs for the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. He wrote this article for The Herald.

SEAN KELLY/Miami Herald Staff

The King holiday affords every American the opportunity to recommit oneself to the struggle for human rights.

Strong hand of Deng

Leader has upended protest

By MICHAEL BROWNING

PEKING — It has been a very dismal month in China if you happen to be a young student, an intellectual or Fang Lizhi.

How the 72-year-old grape — he turned 72 this resignation as Communist Party secretary on Friday; before that he had been the second most powerful man in China — capped one of the harshest ideological crackdowns to sweep China in recent memory.

Overnight, in the wake of student protests calling for democracy, the political map of the world's most populous nation was altered as though a giant hand had overturned a crib board, and all the pegs had fallen out.

That hand belongs to paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.

"If anybody thought Deng was retiring, they can forget it," a Western diplomat said in Peking Friday. "He's clearly calling the shots.

"He feels the social stability of China has been threatened and any leader here, whether he's a Chinese emperor or Deng Xiaoping, if he's given a choice between pushing through a program of reform and social stability, he's going to go for social stability."

That stability was bought at the price of Hu's head. There have been other sacrifices, in the wake of the student protests.

One newspaper has been shut. Three intellectuals with national reputations have been booted out of the Communist Party. Press freedom, larval at best here, has been stamped out overnight. Xenophobia has resurfaced. The succession of power has been shaken beyond recognition.

His's fall was the most astonishing, and would have been inconceivable a month ago. Before Dec. 9, when the student protests broke out, he had been the man most often named as likely to succeed Deng.

Hu, 72 this year, had not been seen in public since Dec. 26, and a visiting Japanese parliamentary delegation was told that he could not meet them because he was exhausted from overwork.

From this slender foundation, rumors shot up dizzyingly in the space of a few days. Premier Zhao Ziyang was spotted, correctly as it turned out, as Hu's successor. It also was speculated that Zhao's old job as premier would be taken over by pro-genting Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan. This, so far, has not occurred. Zhao is acting party secretary, as well as premier.

Apart from Hu, however, only three mid-level party members actually have

Please turn to CHINA / 6C

Herald Far East Correspondent Michael Browning reports from China.

Deng Xiaoping: Favors social stability over reform.

Environmental storm is brewing in Florida

By AL BURT

Florida begins 1987 contending with new visions and directions whipped up in that last election storm, and anticipating the next storm suspected to follow.

If the state seems to yawn at this prospect, you have to remember that, in Florida, storms and visions and the need for revisions are old stuff.

Florida inhales change. It is in the air like the scent of salt and pine seedlings and orange blossoms, and like the smell of I-95 traffic exhausts.

Anyway, this yawn will not last. Off there on the horizon, already the heat is rising again, already the winds are circling and another storm has been predicted.

As the philosophy, emphasis and perhaps the direction of Florida's plans for the future change under Republican Gov. Bob Martinez, reaction stirs.

The 16 years of continuity under Democratic Govs. Reubin Askew and Bob Graham represented an evolving realization that the substance of Florida's economy as well as the caliber of its life styles depends upon the conservation of its natural assets — the beaches, the rivers, the forests, the wildlife, the water-cleansing and conserving swamplands, and all the rest.

Many battle-scarred warriors of Florida's conservation movement are worried. The reason is simple.

Gov. Martinez indicated in the campaign, by saying that he will put business decisions

Please turn to BURT / 5C

Al Burt is a columnist for The Herald's Tropic Magazine.

As the philosophy, emphasis and perhaps the direction of Florida's plans for the future change under Republican Gov. Bob Martinez, environmentalists are worried.



■ NEWS CONTENT IN THIS SECTION WAS PREPARED BY THE SEATTLE TIMES

SECTION J
Sunday, December 7, 1986
The Seattle Times
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Travel

Almanac J 2

AT

CHINA'S · PACE

A traveler gets an intimate look at China from a bicycle. The leisurely pace of a cycle tour increases the opportunity for personal encounters with the Chinese and their world. And, as bicycles are a main mode of transportation there, a tourist on two wheels feels part of the parade of daily life.

by Dean Katz
Times staff reporter

SUZHOU, China — It seemed as if I were in another time, another world.

As a crowd of townspeople gathered, the snake-meat salesman snapped a writhing reptile's spine with his bare hands, lit cut off the head and tail with a pair of scissors, peeled away the skin and coiled the body into a neat sausage-like package.

The vital organs were carefully put in a little blue bottle, to be used later, we were told, as part of some ancient Chinese remedy. On the ground, the head and tail, propelled by reflex action, continued to move slowly as if to protest the violence of the snake's recent death.

After haggling over the price of the meat, with a customer, the vendor quickly packed up his belongings and disappeared up the street.

It stood to reason, I guessed, certain I had witnessed a piece of Chinese life few foreigners get to see. Indeed, the Chinese government would prefer that old customs such as these, strange to the Western eye, be put to rest. It wants outsiders to think of China as a participant in the league of modern nations.

And any visitor to China today can see that a new China is emerging. The village units — *huizongs* — that have been the setting of life for hundreds of years are giving way to large apartment complexes with electricity and plumbing. Hand-drawn carts now must share the road with growing numbers of late-model imported buses and trucks. Souvenir-hawkers whose capitalistic enthusiasm rivals that of their counterparts in Mexican border towns, chase after tourists coming to pay homage to the Great Wall and the terra cotta soldiers at Xian.

But there's still the China of the past. Scenes such as the snake-meat salesman: a water buffalo carrying the old man to the field, where he will stoop over for the ten-thousandth time to whack wheat stalks with a scythe; the creaky wooden barges gliding under hand power up the Grand Canal as they have for 1200 years.

I can't imagine a better way to observe the paradox of life here — the contrast between past and present — than from the seat of a bicycle, which is how I saw China on a recent three-week tour. A bike lets you rub elbows with the people who make this amazing country work. And it lets you experience China at China's own pace.

One minute you're riding next to a peasant struggling under the weight of a hand-drawn cart piled high with bags of rice, or piles of bricks, or squealing and squawking pigs and geese. The next, you're pedaling alongside a bicycle on which is seated a whole family: father steering, mother sidesaddle on the back, and a small child wedged on the handlebars.

A few hours later you're cruising down a rural country road, steadying your bike as icy tires help thrash wheat stalks that peasants have spread on the road.

Such an escorted bicycle tour just might be the ticket for someone who isn't up for the rigors of purely independent travel in China but who would prefer to see more of the country than one can from the seat of a bus.

Our group probably was typical of Western visitors who see China by bike: young professionals — some nurses and professors, a geologist, an artist, a teacher, a librarian and an engineer, ranging in age from mid-20s to mid-40s. They were people who cared less about how comfortable the next hotel would be, and more about the impact of the Cultural Revolution on contemporary Chinese society, the quality of medical care in a rural commune, or how capitalism is working its way into China's economic system.

In contrast to other organized tours, there's an inherent flexibility in traveling by bike. Although there always was a route to follow from one town to the next, we were free to travel more or less at our own pace, stopping to take photographs, meet with a peasant family tending to a wheat harvest or to take a tea break at a little roadside cafe. Wherever we got an idea to visit something different, we had only to ask: a tour of a Chinese opera costume factory, a visit to a high school, a romance movie.

You don't have to be a jock to do China by bike. Most on our tour were not in much better shape than your average Sunday bicyclist. As long as you understand that bike touring in China isn't always a pleasant meander down country lanes, it's a fascinating way to see the country.

Compared to only a few years ago, the motorized vehicle traffic in the parts of China we visited has increased substantially. This means something when you understand there are few roads, so most of those are filled with trucks, buses, tractors and other bicyclists. The terrain on our trip was flat, but the roads often were under reconstruction, which meant detours and sometimes riding on gravel or bumpy pavement.

Our journey began in Beijing, where we spent three days cycling to the top draws in and around the city: the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs, and the Forbidden City, a one-time imperial palace consisting of 9,000 rooms.

From there, we flew to Xian, home of the famous terra cotta soldiers, and then to Nanjing, a medium-sized city where we picked up a new set of bicycles and began in earnest our bicycling to such cities as Yangzhou, Zhenjiang, Wuxi and Suzhou before taking a train to Shanghai.

It was a trip that took in a good number of historic sites, China's two largest cities — Beijing and Shanghai — and one of the country's most productive rice and wheat-growing regions — the Yangtze Valley.

■

Before I left for China I'd heard that the country, despite its efforts at modernization, has not stayed relatively isolated from the West. We learned our first day in Beijing just how unusual foreigners still are to the Chinese eye.

As we fiddled with our Chinese-made 18-speeds, getting them ready for our first ride, we drew a crowd of perhaps 100 Chinese. If any of us stopped for even a few seconds on the street of virtually any city, a crowd would gather, staring at our distinctly Western dress and accouterments.

I asked our American guide, Robert Carpenter, whether the Chinese resented our material wealth.

"Mainly, they wonder how anyone but the Chinese could have developed a culture in which anyone could have such wonderful stuff. They're still scratching their heads," he said.

On our second evening in Beijing, several from our group took a stroll through one of the city's neighborhoods. It was there that the abject poverty of China began to sink in.

One which of the air suggested how little of the country has sewers. People often cook, socialize with neighbors and wash clothes. Space is at a premium; large families live in tiny brick houses of approximately, almost always without benefit of indoor plumbing or heat.

As dusk set in, a bare light bulb flickered on here and there. Inside an open doorway, a seamstress was still hunched over her sewing machine, hoping to finish one more pair of pants before going to bed. Someone lucky enough to have gotten his hands on

Please see CHINA on J 8

The China Passage bicycle tour through the Yangtze Valley began in earnest after crossing this bridge in Nanjing. On the 80-mile pedal to Yangzhou, a cyclist shared the road with all types of vehicles and moves at China's pace.

Route of bicycle tour

Jerry Nelson / Seattle Times

Marian Wachter

On a bicycle tour, taking an opportunity to break away from the group can lead to some interesting personal encounters — such as in Beijing, where this little girl was clowning around with her grandfather.

Inside Round-the-world fares present bargains. J 4 Listing resources for business travelers. J 6

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NEWS IN FOCUS

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Men charged after 'Childwatch' reports

Dear Esther...

'...I went on holiday with my mother. It was wonderful, no father to touch me'

Calls for help from thousands of abused children have been pouring in to the Childline office, writes ESTHER RANTZEN

GRAHAM'S LATE BOTTLED VINTAGE

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About TOWN

A GLIMPSE AT PEOPLE, POLITICS AND PARTIES

Edited by Lisa McCormack

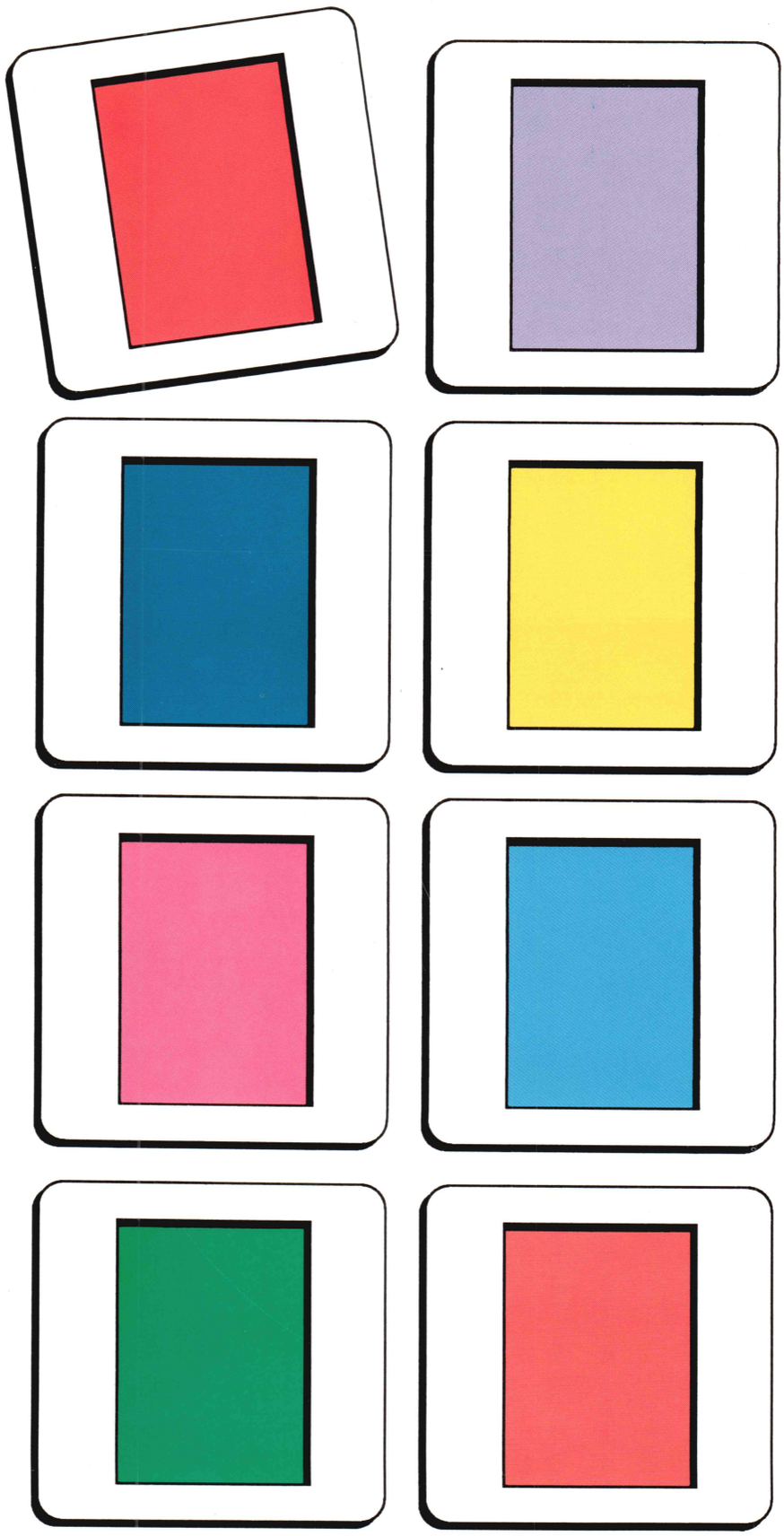
Glittery affairs of the heart

DOERS PROFILE

Charmaine Petherick

CHAPTER 3

Projects



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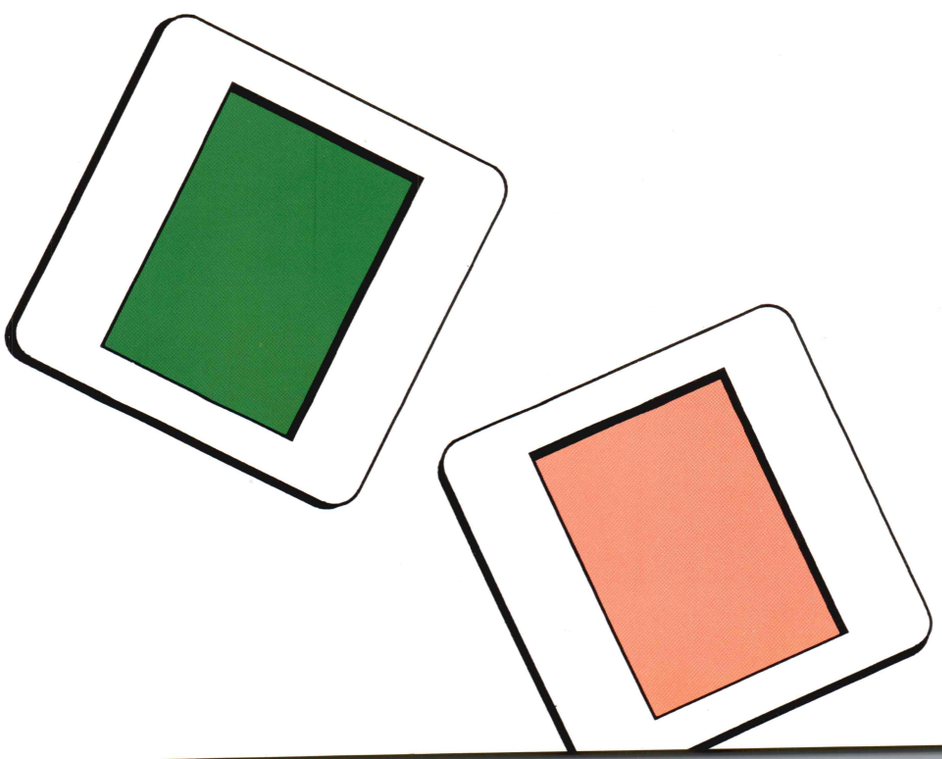
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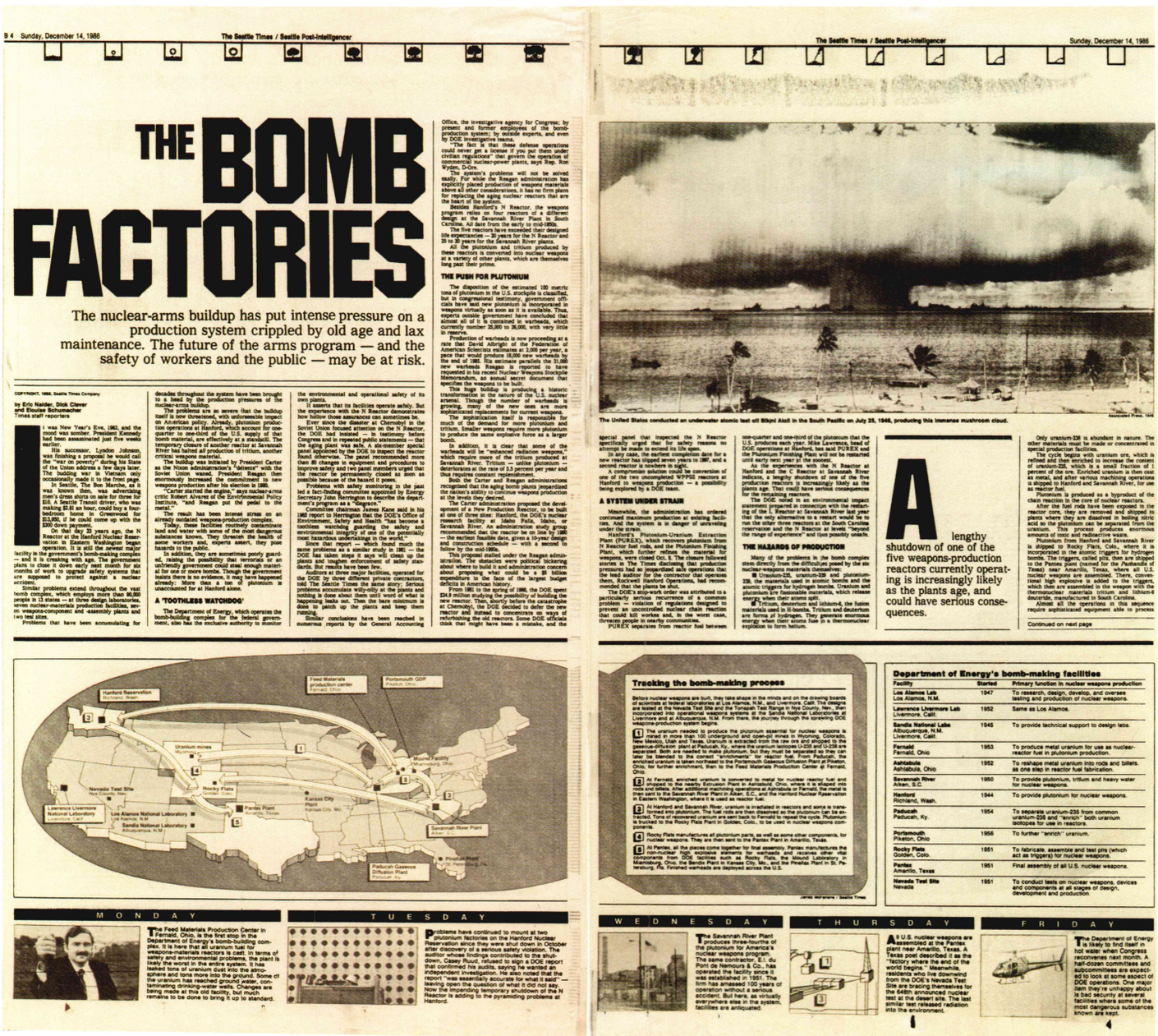
"There's so much energy on some of the fronts, but nothing inside. The fronts were so overdone that you wanted to peel away 60–70 percent and put it inside, to give you some information."

MAGGIE BALOUGH



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Seattle, Washington
Marian Wachter,
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B 4 Sunday, December 14, 1986 The Seattle Times / Seattle Post-Intelligencer

THE BOMB FACTORIES

The nuclear-arms buildup has put intense pressure on a production system crippled by old age and lax maintenance. The future of the arms program — and the safety of workers and the public — may be at risk.

COPYRIGHT, 1986, Seattle Times Company

by Eric Nalder, Dick Clever and Elouise Schumacher
Times staff reporters

It was New Year's Eve, 1963, and the mood was somber. President Kennedy had been assassinated just five weeks earlier.

His successor, Lyndon Johnson, was finishing a proposal he would call the "war on poverty" during his State of the Union address a few days later. The budding war in Vietnam only occasionally made it to the front page.

In Seattle, The Bon Marche, as it was known then, was advertising men's dress shirts on sale for three for $10. A Seattle Transit driver, who was making $2.81 an hour, could buy a four-bedroom home in Greenwood for $13,950, if he could come up with the $900 down payment.

On that day 23 years ago, the N Reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Eastern Washington began operation. It is still the newest major facility in the government's bomb-making complex — and it is creaking with age. The government plans to close it down early next month for six months of work to upgrade safety systems that are supposed to protect against a nuclear accident.

Similar problems extend throughout the vast bomb complex, which employs more than 80,000 people in 13 states — at three design laboratories, seven nuclear-materials production facilities, seven weapons-component and -assembly plants and two test sites.

Problems that have been accumulating for decades throughout the system have been brought to a head by the production pressures of the nuclear-arms buildup.

The problems are so severe that the buildup itself is now threatened, with unforeseeable impact on American policy. Already, plutonium production operations at Hanford, which account for one-quarter to one-third of the U.S. supply of that bomb material, are effectively at a standstill. The temporary closure of another reactor at Savannah River has halted all production of tritium, another critical weapons material.

The buildup was initiated by President Carter as the Nixon administration's "detente" with the Soviet Union waned. President Reagan then enormously increased the commitment to new weapons production after his election in 1980.

"Carter started the engine," says nuclear-arms critic Robert Alvarez of the Environmental Policy Institute, "and Reagan put the pedal to the metal."

The result has been intense stress on an already outdated weapons-production complex.

Today, these facilities routinely contaminate land and water with some of the most dangerous substances known. They threaten the health of some workers and, experts assert, they pose hazards to the public.

In addition, they are sometimes poorly guarded, raising the possibility that terrorists or an unfriendly government could steal enough material for one or more bombs. Though the government insists there is no evidence, it may have happened already. More than a ton of plutonium is unaccounted for at Hanford alone.

A 'TOOTHLESS WATCHDOG'

The Department of Energy, which operates the bomb-building complex for the federal government, also has the exclusive authority to monitor the environmental and operational safety of its own plants.

It asserts that its facilities operate safely. But the importance with the N Reactor demonstrates how hollow those assurances can sometimes be.

Ever since the disaster at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union focused attention on the N Reactor, the DOE had insisted — in testimony before Congress and in repeated public statements — that the aging plant was safe. A six-member special panel appointed by the DOE to inspect the reactor found otherwise. The panel recommended more than 80 changes in equipment and procedures to improve safety and two panel members urged that the reactor be permanently closed as soon as possible because of the hazard it poses.

Problems with safety monitoring in the past led a fact-finding committee appointed by Energy Secretary John Herrington to describe the department's program as a "disgrace."

Committee chairman James Kane said in his 1985 report to Herrington that the DOE's Office of Environment, Safety and Health "has become a toothless watchdog guarding the safety and environmental integrity of one of the potentially most hazardous undertakings in the world."

Since that report — which found much the same problems as a similar study in 1981 — the DOE has taken steps it says will clean up the plants and toughen enforcement of safety standards. But results have been few.

Across the three major facilities, operated for the DOE by six different private contractors, the picture is the same. Or worse. The same story. Serious problems dating back to the early days of the plants, prompting a close shave, then only a hint of what is happening leaks out. Then the bare minimum is done to patch up the plants and keep them running.

Similar conclusions have been reached in numerous reports by the General Accounting Office, the investigative agency for Congress; by present and former employees of the bomb-production system; by outside experts, and even by DOE investigative teams.

"The fact is that these defense operations could never get a license if you put them under civilian regulations" that govern the operation of commercial nuclear-power plants, says Rep. Ron Wyden, D-Ore.

The system's problems will not be solved easily. For while the Reagan administration has explicitly placed production of weapons materials above all other considerations, it has no firm plans for replacing the aging nuclear reactors that are the heart of the system.

Besides Hanford's N Reactor, the weapons program relies on four reactors of a different design at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina. All date from the early to mid-1950s.

The five reactors have exceeded their designed life expectancies — 20 years for the N Reactor and 25 to 30 years for the Savannah River plants.

All the plutonium and tritium produced by these reactors is converted into nuclear weapons at a variety of other plants, which are themselves long past their prime.

THE PUSH FOR PLUTONIUM

The disposition of the estimated 100 metric tons of plutonium in the U.S. stockpile is classified, but in congressional testimony, government officials have said new plutonium is incorporated in weapons virtually as soon as it is available. Thus, experts outside government have concluded that almost all of it is contained in warheads, which currently number 25,000 to 26,000, with very little in reserve.

Production of warheads is now proceeding at a rate that David Albright of the Federation of American Scientists estimates at 2,000 per year, a pace that would produce 18,000 new warheads by the end of 1995. His estimate parallels the 21,000 new warheads Reagan is reported to have requested in his recent Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum, an annual secret document that specifies the weapons to be built.

This huge buildup is producing a historic transformation in the nature of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Though the number of warheads is growing, many of the new ones are more sophisticated replacements for current weapons.

The sophistication itself is responsible for much of the demand for more plutonium and tritium. Smaller weapons require more plutonium to produce the same explosive force as a larger bomb.

In addition, it is clear that some of the warheads will be "enhanced radiation weapons," which require more of the tritium produced at Savannah River. Tritium — unlike plutonium — deteriorates at the rate of 5.5 percent per year and thus requires constant replenishment.

Both the Carter and Reagan administrations recognized that the aging bomb plants jeopardized the nation's ability to continue weapons production at the level desired.

The Carter administration proposed the development of a new Production Reactor, to be built at one of three sites: Hanford, the DOE's nuclear research facility at Idaho Falls, Idaho, or Savannah River. An administration study group recommended that the reactor be on line by 1995 — the earliest possible date, given a 10-year design and construction schedule — which found no problems as a similar study in 1981 — the DOE has taken steps it says will clean up the plants and toughen enforcement of safety standards. But results have been few.

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Similar conclusions have been reached in numerous reports by the General Accounting

The Seattle Times / Seattle Post-Intelligencer Sunday, December 14, 1986

The United States conducted an underwater atomic test off Bikni Atoll in the South Pacific on July 25, 1946, producing this immense mushroom cloud.

Associated Press, 1946

special panel that inspected the N Reactor specifically urged that for safety reasons no attempt be made to exceed its life span.

In any case, the earliest completion date for a new reactor has slipped seven years to 1997, and a second reactor is nowhere in sight.

A compromise solution could be conversion of one of the two uncompleted WPPSS reactors at Hanford to weapons production — a possibility being explored by a DOE team.

A SYSTEM UNDER STRAIN

Meanwhile, the administration has ordered continued maximum production at existing facilities. And the system is in danger of unraveling under the strain.

Hanford's Plutonium-Uranium Extraction Plant (PUREX), which recovers plutonium from N Reactor fuel rods, and the Plutonium Finishing Plant, which further refines the material for weapons, were closed Oct. 5. The closure followed stories in The Times disclosing that production pressures had so jeopardized safe operations that the lead auditor for the contractor that operates them, Rockwell Hanford Operations, had recommended that the plants be shut.

The DOE's stop-work order was attributed to a particularly serious recurrence of a common problem — violation of regulations designed to prevent an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction that could kill workers and, in the worst case, threaten people in nearby communities.

PUREX separates from reactor fuel between one-quarter and one-third of the plutonium that the U.S. produces each year. Mike Lawrence, head of DOE operations at Hanford, has said PUREX and the Plutonium Finishing Plant will not be restarted until early next year at the soonest.

As the experiences with the N Reactor at Hanford and the C Reactor at Savannah River indicate, a lengthy shutdown of one of the five production reactors is increasingly likely as the plants age. That could have serious consequences for the remaining reactors.

The DOE noted in an environmental impact statement prepared in connection with the restarting of the L Reactor at Savannah River last year that the only alternative to a restart would be to run the other three reactors at the South Carolina reservation and the N Reactor at levels "beyond the range of experience" and thus possibly unsafe.

THE HAZARDS OF PRODUCTION

Many of the problems in the bomb complex stem directly from the difficulties posed by the six nuclear-weapons materials themselves:

■ Uranium-235, uranium-238 and plutonium-239, the materials used in atomic bombs and the atomic triggers for hydrogen bombs. Uranium and plutonium are fissionable materials, which release energy when their atoms split.

■ Tritium, deuterium and lithium-6, the fusion materials used in H-bombs. Tritium and deuterium are forms of hydrogen. They generate enormous energy when their atoms fuse in a thermonuclear explosion to form helium.

A lengthy shutdown of one of the five weapons-production reactors currently operating is increasingly likely as the plants age, and could have serious consequences.

Only uranium-238 is abundant in nature. The other materials must be made or concentrated in special production facilities.

The cycle begins with uranium ore, which is refined and then enriched to increase the content of uranium-235, which is a small fraction of 1 percent of the ore. Enriched uranium is then cast as metal, and after various machining operations is shipped to Hanford and Savannah River, for use as reactor fuel.

Plutonium is produced as a byproduct of the chain reaction in the core of nuclear reactors.

After the fuel rods have been exposed in the reactor core, they are removed and shipped to plants where they are dissolved in boiling nitric acid so the plutonium can be separated from the uranium. This process produces enormous amounts of toxic and radioactive waste.

Plutonium from Hanford and Savannah River is shipped to Rocky Flats, Colo., where it is incorporated in the atomic triggers for hydrogen bombs. The triggers, called pits, then are shipped to the Pantex plant (named for the Panhandle of Texas) near Amarillo, Texas, where all U.S. nuclear weapons are assembled. There, conventional high explosive is added to the triggers, which then are assembled in the weapon with the thermonuclear materials tritium and lithium-6 deuteride, manufactured in South Carolina.

Almost all the operations in this sequence require sophisticated equipment able to process

Continued on next page

Tracking the bomb-making process

Before nuclear weapons are built, they take shape in the minds and on the drawing boards of scientists at federal laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., and Livermore, Calif. The designs are tested at the Nevada Test Site and the Tonopah Test Range in Nye County, Nev. Then incorporated into operational weapons systems at the Sandia National Laboratories at Livermore and at Albuquerque, N.M. From there, the journey through the sprawling DOE weapons-production system begins.

1 The uranium needed to produce the plutonium essential for nuclear weapons is mined in more than 100 underground and open-pit mines in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Texas. Uranium is extracted from the raw ore and shipped to the gaseous-diffusion plant at Paducah, Ky., where the uranium isotopes U-235 and U-238 are separated. Next, the uranium, now concentrated in U-235, is shipped to Portsmouth, Ohio, where it is further enriched. The uranium can be processed at Pinellas Plant, Fla., or enriched uranium is taken northeast to the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant at Piketon, Ohio, for further enrichment, then to the Feed Materials Production Center at Fernald, Ohio.

2 At Fernald, enriched uranium is converted to metal for nuclear reactor fuel and shipped to the nearby Extrusion Plant in Ashtabula, Ohio, where it is shaped into rods and billets. After additional machining operations at Ashtabula or Fernald, the metal is then sent to the Savannah River Plant in Aiken, S.C., and the Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Eastern Washington, where it is used as reactor fuel.

3 At Hanford and Savannah River, uranium is irradiated in reactors and some is transformed into plutonium. The fuel rods are then dissolved so the plutonium can be extracted. Tons of recovered uranium are sent back to Fernald to repeat the cycle. Plutonium is trucked to the Rocky Flats Plant in Golden, Colo., to be used in nuclear weapons components.

4 Rocky Flats manufactures all plutonium parts, as well as some other components, for nuclear weapons. They are then sent to the Pantex Plant in Amarillo, Texas.

5 At Pantex, all the pieces come together for final assembly. Pantex manufactures the non-nuclear high explosive elements for warheads and receives other vital components from DOE facilities such as Rocky Flats, the Mound Laboratory in Miamisburg, Ohio, the Sandia Plant in Kansas City, Mo., and the Pinellas Plant in St. Petersburg, Fla. Finished warheads are deployed across the U.S.

James McFarland / Seattle Times

Department of Energy's bomb-making facilities

Facility	Started	Primary function in nuclear weapons production
Los Alamos Lab Los Alamos, N.M.	1947	To research, design, develop, and oversee testing and production of nuclear weapons.
Lawrence Livermore Lab Livermore, Calif.	1952	Same as Los Alamos.
Sandia National Labs Albuquerque, N.M. Livermore, Calif.	1945	To provide technical support to design labs.
Fernald Fernald, Ohio	1953	To produce metal uranium for use as nuclear-reactor fuel in plutonium production.
Ashtabula Ashtabula, Ohio	1952	To reshape metal uranium into rods and billets, as one step in reactor fuel fabrication.
Savannah River Aiken, S.C.	1950	To provide plutonium, tritium and heavy water for nuclear weapons.
Hanford Richland, Wash.	1944	To provide plutonium for nuclear weapons.
Paducah Paducah, Ky.	1954	To separate uranium-235 from common uranium-238 and "enrich" both uranium isotopes for use in reactors.
Portsmouth Piketon, Ohio	1956	To further "enrich" uranium.
Rocky Flats Golden, Colo.	1951	To fabricate, assemble and test pits (which act as triggers) for nuclear weapons.
Pantex Amarillo, Texas	1951	Final assembly of all U.S. nuclear weapons.
Nevada Test Site Nevada	1951	To conduct tests on nuclear weapons, devices and components at all stages of design, development and production

MONDAY

The Feed Materials Production Center in Fernald, Ohio, is the first stop in the Department of Energy's bomb-building complex. It is here that all uranium fuel for weapons-materials reactors is cast. In terms of its effect on environmental problems, the plant is likely the worst in the entire system. It has leaked tons of uranium dust into the atmosphere and tons more into the ground. Some of the uranium has reached ground water, contaminating drinking-water wells. Changes are being made at this old facility, but much remains to be done to bring it up to standard.

TUESDAY

Problems have continued to mount at two plutonium factories on the Hanford Nuclear Reservation since they were shut down in October after discovery of a serious safety violation. The auditor whose findings contributed to the shutdown, Casey Ruud, refused to sign a DOE report that confirmed his audits, saying he wanted an independent investigation. He also noted that the report "was essentially accurate for what it said" — leaving open the question of what it did not say. Now the impending temporary shutdown of the N Reactor is adding to the pyramiding problems at Hanford.

WEDNESDAY

The Savannah River Plant, it produces three-fourths of the plutonium for America's nuclear weapons program. The same contractor, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has operated the facility since it was established in 1951. The firm has amassed 100 years of operation without a serious accident. But here, as virtually everywhere else in the system, facilities are antiquated.

THURSDAY

All U.S. nuclear weapons are assembled at the Pantex plant near Amarillo, Texas. A Texas poet described it as the "factory where the end of the world begins." Meanwhile, residents who live downwind from the DOE's Nevada Test Site are bracing themselves for the 646th announced nuclear test at the desert site. The last similar test released radiation into the environment.

FRIDAY

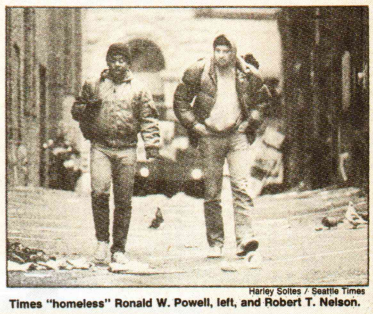
The Department of Energy is likely to find itself in hot water when Congress reconvenes next month. A half-dozen committees and subcommittees are expected to look at some aspect of DOE operations. One major item they're unhappy about is bad security at several facilities where some of the most dangerous substances known are kept.

A TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE STREET

STREET LIFE: PERSONAL NOTES

INSIDE THE STORY



Harley Soltes / Seattle Times

Times "homeless" Ronald W. Powell, left, and Robert T. Nelson.

Grim masquerade: Going 'undercover' to live on the streets

by Robert T. Nelson
Times staff reporter

At 10:30 p.m. the lights in the large room dim for the night. Several hundred men who have spent most of the day with nothing better to do but wander the streets and sit in this room shift positions and lie down on mats arranged for them on the dingy tile floor.

The smokers begin coughing, though none quite as loudly as a heavy-set man near the center of what once was the main ballroom of the Morrison Hotel. His hacking emanates from deep in his lungs, rumbling up through his body and escaping in a raspy, wet, tuberculin-sounding cough.

The coughing lasts until the boozy old man drifts off to sleep. As his body relaxes he passes gas, and when that ends, the snoring starts. The word doesn't really do justice to this noise. It sounds as though it is reverberating through a coffee can, and the pitch changes so often it is not a sound a person can get used to, as you would the ticking of an old clock.

The snoring eventually is interrupted by a groan, and then a shriek, which wakes him just enough so that he begins coughing again.

Outside the dirty, third-story windows it is snowing, and beneath the yellow street lamps Seattle seems an uninviting place. Among the homeless, the old ballroom is considered the least desirable place to sleep. But on this cold night it is a welcomed home to the 256 people sleeping there.

I had dreaded this. Ever since the idea of spending time as a vagrant on Seattle's streets came up as part of a Times series on the homeless, I would wake up at 2 o'clock each morning and lie there with the covers pulled up under my chin, imagining what it would feel like to awaken on the floor of the Morrison, or, worse, in an alley or beneath a viaduct.

There were ample opportunities to get out of this assignment, but not without sacrificing a certain amount of dignity. So on a chilly morning in mid-January the adventure began. With a week's growth of beard, dirty clothes and a tattered knapsack, I met a fellow reporter near the Seattle Center and together we walked to the Millionair Club. A group of men had gathered outside, and as we approached them we realized we weren't yet ready to come face to face with the people we were pretending to be. We walked past them, past a billboard featuring four pretty women promising it would be a "Cutters Kind of Night," and down to Alaskan Way, where we sat in a small park collecting our thoughts and courage.

The trick to surviving on the streets is to look fearless. Forget the fact you are 40 and haven't been in a fight since high school. Find that narrow space between looking tough and not looking for a fight and hold it. Don't stare at people, and don't sleep alone in the parks. The advice had come from an undercover cop, whose tone made it clear he thought we were in pursuit of a bad idea.

In the beginning, my overriding concern had been that I would be embarrassed by walking the streets as a bum, but people don't really look at you. They stare straight ahead, lest their eyes meet those of a vagrant, and the bum takes it as an opportunity to panhandle.

What I had become, down there, was invisible, and strangely enough, there was something enticing about it. I haven't quite figured out why, but my best guess is that for four days I didn't have to impress anybody, and nobody expected anything of me. On the street people pretty much accept you as you are, at your worst. The rules are simple. Pair up with a friend, don't crowd the Salvation Army soup line, and sit quietly through a mission's church service. You surrender virtually all your privacy, but in exchange for those simple tasks, and without a cent, you can stay warm, and clean, and fed on the streets.

But not loved.

By Thursday I knew what it was like to sleep in the Morrison; to shower naked in front of 25 men who were angry because they thought I was hogging the hot water; to sit through nightly sermons in exchange for a meal and a bed, and to stand on the fringe of a street fight as it erupted on a corner near Occidental Square.

What I hadn't felt, couldn't feel, was the loneliness these men and women live with each day. That point was dramatized on that first night in the Morrison's ballroom. A news crew from KING-TV dropped in to film conditions at the emergency shelter, and to ask residents how they felt about U.S. Rep.John Miller's having spent a night there.

The reporter would ask the innocuous question, and the men would stare back blankly, not really knowing what to say. As the reporter approached the corner of the room where I sat, the man next to me began to worry that the crew would film him, and put him on television.

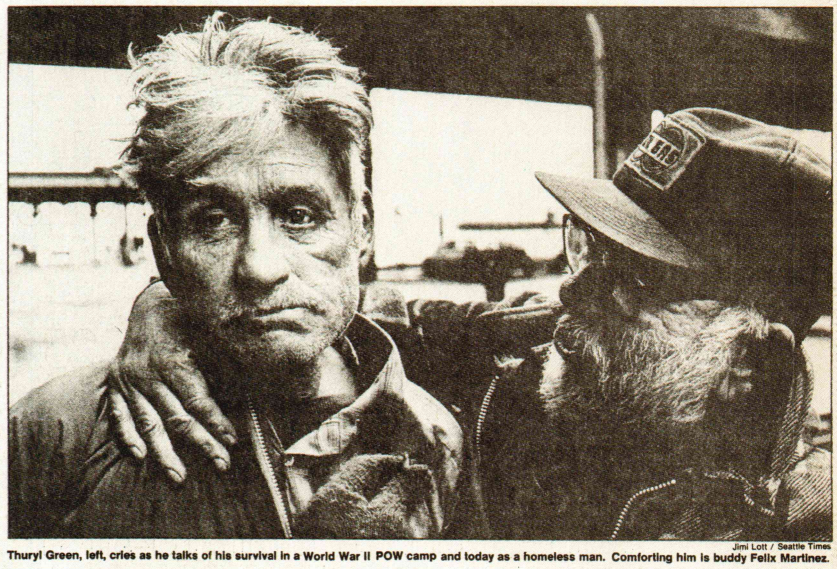
"I know my wife and kids will see it, and they'll say, 'Daddy's a bum,' " the man said. "My brother will see it and tell my wife, 'See, I told ya he was no good.' "

Yet the chance to be on television proved too enticing. When the camera crew and reporter got to where we were sitting, he let them take his picture, and he answered her questions.

"I think it's a good thing that the congressman came down here to see what it's like," the man said. "Maybe he'll bring President Reagan with him next time."

The television crew moved on and the man turned to me. He looked about 35 years old, and he had the saddest eyes. He was broke, and had spent the better part of the evening trying to decide whether to hock his guitar. And now — on this, his most humiliating day ever — his family was going to see him on television.

"You know," he said, "a person can spend a night down here to get a feel for what it's like to be homeless, but they can't know what it's like to know that in the whole world nobody cares about you."



Jimi Lott / Seattle Times

Thuryl Green, left, cries as he talks of his survival in a World War II POW camp and today as a homeless man. Comforting him is buddy Felix Martinez.

Photographers find one word — homeless — is worth 3,500 pictures



Alan Berner / Seattle Times

Laddy Kuecay, holly in his hair, loves the cigarettes he buys with coins he earns singing in Polish on the streets.

Robert T. Nelson
Times staff reporter

The call came early in the morning to The Times photo desk.

It was the wife of Times photographer Jimi Lott, asking if the newspaper knew his whereabouts.

The night before, Lott, all alone, had hit Seattle's streets to photograph the homeless for this series.

Lott hadn't shown up in the newsroom either.

He did turn up, however, a few hours later, inside an abandoned apartment building on Boren Avenue, where he had spent the night with two teen-age runaways.

For Times photographer Alan Berner, working the streets for the homeless series also had its moments.

More than 3,500 photographs had been taken for the series when Berner went out to get just one more — of a woman huddled beneath a blanket. As Berner prepared to shoot her picture, the young woman charged at him, breaking two of his cameras.

Berner and Lott each have had a longstanding interest in the homeless, shooting hundreds of photographs of street people long before the series was conceived.

Lott began as far back as 1968, when he was in San Diego. He found he had things in common with the street people, and he appreciated their lack of pretense.

"I could empathize with them," said Lott. "These were people who had nothing, and at one time of my life I didn't have anything either."

Like many photographers, Berner is rarely without his cameras. In the course of photographing Seattle, he found that a favorite photo subject was the city's homeless.

"It's not that I would go out and just shoot (photograph) transients," said Berner. Photography is "one of the ways I experience the world."

For this series, the photographers got closer to their subjects than they might have in other assignments.

Lott, for example, put one elderly woman up in an inexpensive downtown hotel room for two nights to help her get over a lingering cold. He estimates that in the five weeks he worked on the project he gave away $40 for food, cigarettes and booze.

Berner carried a pack of cigarettes with him, giving them freely to those he met. He also bought food for many of the people he met on the streets.

"Guys would say they needed 25 cents for lunch," says Berner. "No way they'd use it for that. I'd bring them back lunch."

Berner says the weeks on the street changed some of his perceptions.

"I used to see it (downtown) as destination points. Now I see it as more the turf of these people. These places where I used to go to are now a backdrop for the homeless."

And although photographing the homeless got so intense for Lott that at times that he couldn't wait for the project to end, he still goes back to take photographs of the people living on the streets.

"Without question I will continue an ongoing relationship," he said, "just to check on their welfare, share some words of encouragement and lose some change."

Being with the homeless means sharing the scorn they can't escape

by Ronald W. Powell
Times staff reporter

It was a blustery January day and chilling winds were whipping around the maze of steel and glass buildings that dominate downtown Seattle.

I had been panhandling in Pioneer Square with four others to get enough money for a "jug," a bottle of cheap wine. While passers-by weren't biting, the winds certainly were, easily cutting through our tattered clothes.

Pursuit of money soon gave way to pursuit of shelter.

My four companions were *straight-up concrete people*, those homeless who reject the network of downtown shelters for fear of rules, lice, scabies or all three. They choose instead to bed down in a private corner of concrete in the heart of the city — a shadowy doorway, a dark niche beneath a viaduct, a cold hard spot in the recesses of a parking garage.

We settled for a parking garage on downtown's south end. But Trombone, a toothless Vietnam veteran and the ramrod of the group, was uneasy. The garage had been a recent find that had proven perfect for bedding down at night. Why jeopardize it by entering during daylight? he wondered aloud.

His friends weren't listening. Not John, who was big and tipsy. Not John's tiny girlfriend with the trembling hands — the one who coughed up phlegm and sported a purple shiner. Not the stocky, grandfatherly gent called Silver Eagle.

We slipped into a corner of the garage next to warm heating pipes, trying to maintain secrecy.

We talked in hushed tones, passing around cigarettes and Thunderbird wine. I will never forget how Silver Eagle unfolded the blankets and delicately draped them around our shoulders. Or how I recoiled at this loving gesture because the bedding reeked of urine. It reminded me that I was a tourist in the homeless world, that while I was *with* them, I was not one of them.

We had been largely ignored by the business people who shuttled in and out of the garage.

But it didn't last long.

A smartly dressed 50-ish woman parked her car, watched us for a few minutes, then marched 20 indignant yards to where we sat.

"You can't stay here," she spat, her eyes hard as she looked down at us. "You have to leave."

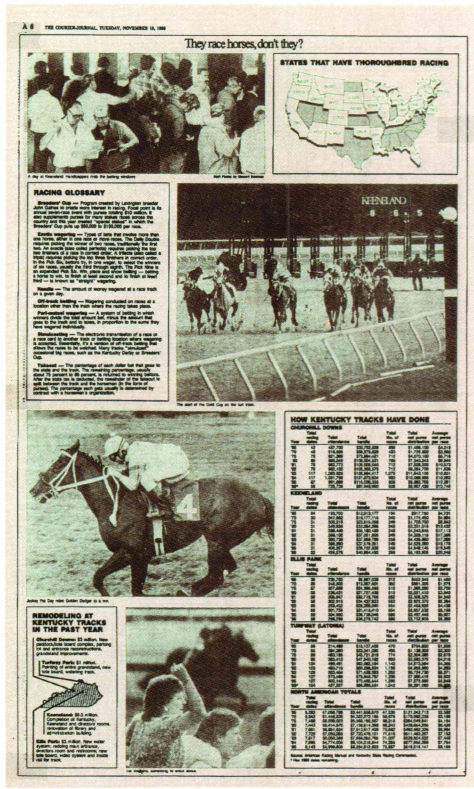
The confrontation struck an emotional chord. The heat of her demand felt like racism — blind rejections small and large that I first felt as a Texas schoolboy and still experience at times today. No one made eye contact. Nothing was said. We simply rose and folded the blankets. Trombone and I helped John struggle to his feet and propped him up as we shuffled from the gray bunker like refugees cast adrift.

The five of us struggled two blocks through foul-smelling alleys littered with broken glass before allowing John and his girlfriend to plop down on the sidewalk in front of an office building. It was still cold, but at least they were sitting on the sunny side of the street.

REPRINTS of The Times series 'On the Street' will be available beginning Tuesday, March 17, at the front reception desk at The Times, John Street at Fairview Avenue. For bulk orders, call 464-2461.

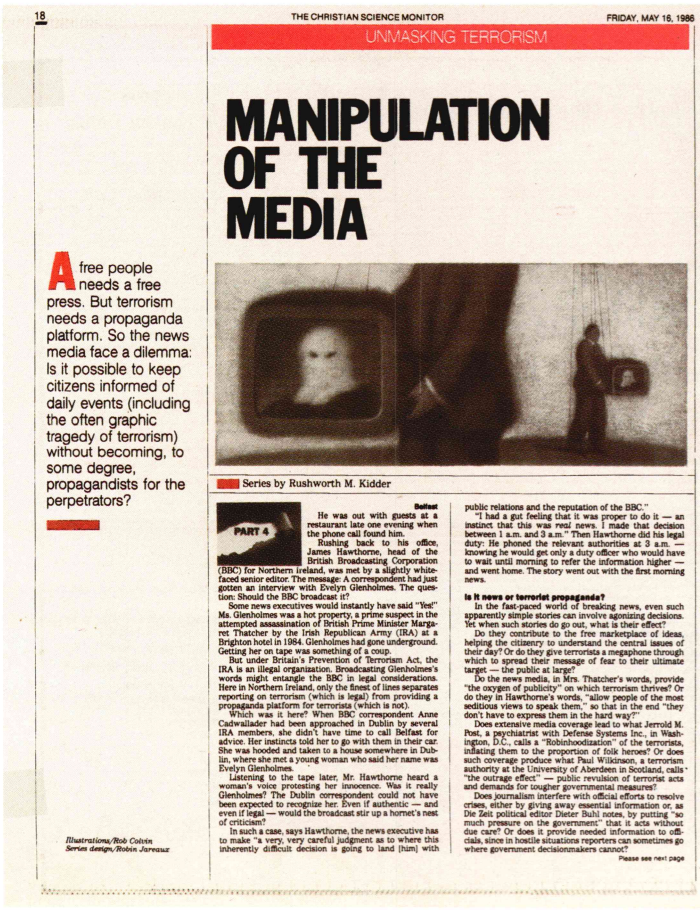
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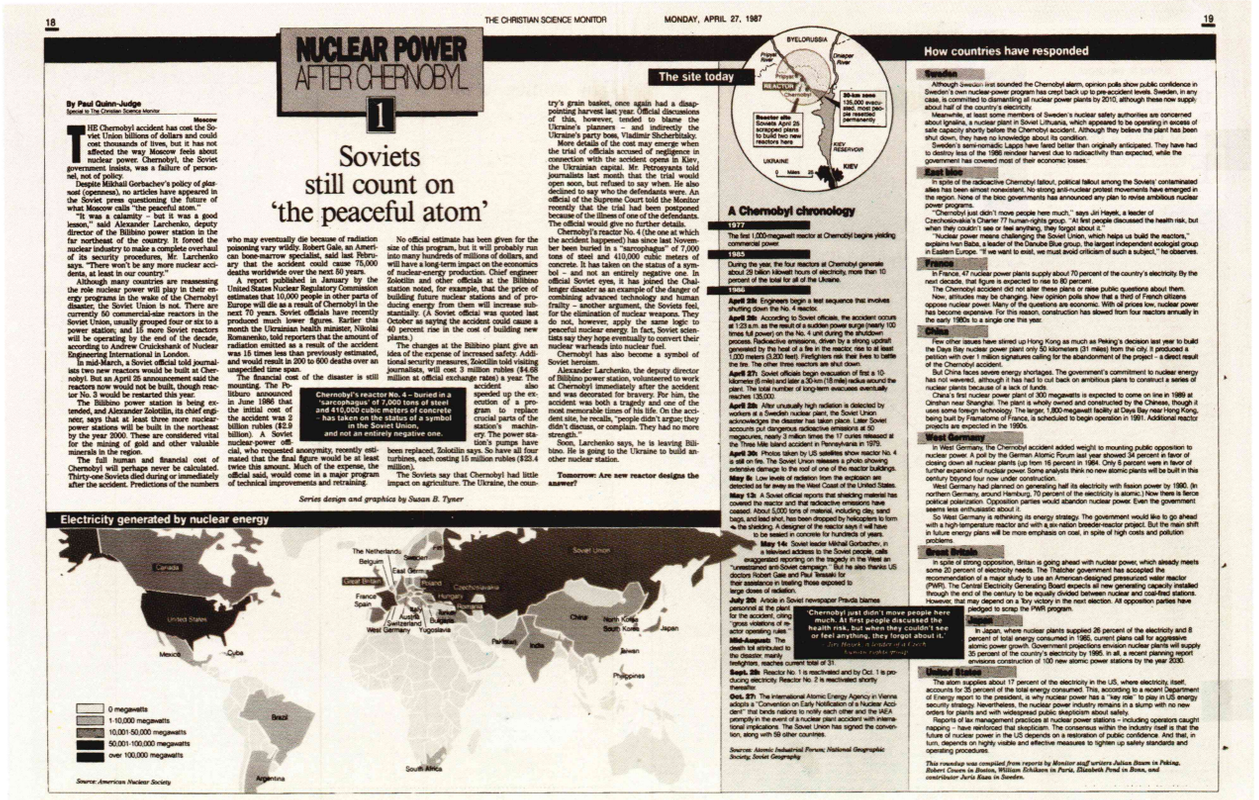




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NUCLEAR POWER AFTER CHERNOBYL 1

Soviets still count on 'the peaceful atom'

By Paul Quinn-Judge
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE Chernobyl accident has cost the Soviet Union billions of dollars and could cost thousands of lives, but it has not affected the way Moscow feels about nuclear power. Chernobyl, the Soviet government insists, was a failure of personnel, not of policy.

Despite Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost (openness), no articles have appeared in the Soviet press questioning the future of what Moscow calls "the peaceful atom."

"It was a calamity – but it was a good lesson," said Alexander Larchenko, deputy director of the Bilibino power station in the far northeast of the country. It forced the nuclear industry to make a complete overhaul of its security procedures, Mr. Larchenko says. "There won't be any more nuclear accidents, at least in our country."

Although many countries are reassessing the role nuclear power will play in their energy programs in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, the Soviet Union is not. There are currently 50 commercial-size reactors in the Soviet Union, usually grouped four or six to a power station; and 15 more Soviet reactors will be operating by the end of the decade, according to Andrew Cruickshank of Nuclear Engineering International in London.

In mid-March, a Soviet official told journalists two new reactors would be built at Chernobyl. But an April 25 announcement said the reactors now would not be built, though reactor No. 3 would be restarted this year.

The Bilibino power station is being extended, and Alexander Zolotilin, its chief engineer, says that at least three more nuclear-power stations will be built in the northeast by the year 2000. These are considered vital for the mining of gold and other valuable minerals in the region.

The full human and financial cost of Chernobyl will perhaps never be calculated. Thirty-one Soviets died during or immediately after the accident. Predictions of the numbers who may eventually die because of radiation poisoning vary wildly. Robert Gale, an American bone-marrow specialist, said last February that the accident could cause 75,000 deaths worldwide over the next 50 years.

A report published in January by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimates that 10,000 people in other parts of Europe will die as a result of Chernobyl in the next 70 years. Soviet officials have recently produced much lower figures. Earlier this month the Ukrainian health minister, Nikolai Romanenko, told reporters that the amount of radiation emitted as a result of the accident was 16 times less than previously estimated, and would result in 200 to 600 deaths over an unspecified time span.

The financial cost of the disaster is still mounting. The Politburo announced in June 1986 that the initial cost of the accident was 2 billion rubles ($2.9 billion). A Soviet nuclear-power official, who requested anonymity, recently estimated that the final figure would be at least twice this amount. Much of the expense, the official said, would come in a major program of technical improvements and retraining.

Chernobyl's reactor No. 4 – buried in a 'sarcophagus' of 7,000 tons of steel and 410,000 cubic meters of concrete – has taken on the status of a symbol in the Soviet Union, and not an entirely negative one.

No official estimate has been given for the size of this program, but it will probably run into many hundreds of millions of dollars, and will have a long-term impact on the economics of nuclear-energy production. Chief engineer Zolotilin and other officials at the Bilibino station noted, for example, that the prices of building future nuclear stations and of producing energy from them will increase substantially. (A Soviet official was quoted last October as saying the accident could cause a 40 percent rise in the cost of building new plants.)

The changes at the Bilibino plant give an idea of the expense of increased safety. Additional security measures, Zolotilin told visiting journalists, will cost 3 million rubles ($4.68 million at official exchange rates) a year. The accident also been replaced, Zolotilin says. So have all four turbines, each costing 15 million rubles ($23.4 million).

sped up the execution of a program to replace crucial parts of the station's machinery. The power station's pumps have

The Soviets say that Chernobyl had little impact on agriculture. The Ukraine, the country's grain basket, once again had a disappointing harvest last year. Official discussions of this, however, tended to blame the Ukraine's planners – and indirectly the Ukraine's party boss, Vladimir Shcherbitsky.

More details of the cost may emerge when the trial of officials accused of negligence in connection with the accident opens in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. Mr. Petrosyants told journalists last month that the trial would open soon, but refused to say when. He also declined to say who the defendants were. An official of the Supreme Court told the Monitor recently that the trial had been postponed because of the illness of a key witness. The official would give no further details.

Chernobyl's reactor No. 4 (the one at which the accident happened) has since last November been buried in a "sarcophagus" of 7,000 tons of steel and 410,000 cubic meters of concrete. It has taken on the status of a symbol – and not an entirely negative one. An official Soviet eyes, it has joined the Challenger disaster as an example of the danger of combining advanced technology and human error. Chernobyl engineers, the Soviets feel, for the elimination of nuclear weapons. They do not, however, apply the same logic to nuclear-power engineering. In fact, Soviet scientists say they hope eventually to convert their nuclear warheads into nuclear fuel.

Chernobyl has also become a symbol of Soviet heroism.

Alexander Larchenko, the deputy director of Bilibino power station, volunteered to work at Chernobyl immediately after the accident and was decorated for bravery. For him, the accident was both a tragedy and one of the most memorable times of his life. On the accident site, he recalls, "people didn't argue; they didn't discuss, or complain. They had no more strength."

Soon, Larchenko says, he is leaving Bilibino. He is going to the Ukraine to build another nuclear station.

Tomorrow: Are new reactor designs the answer?

Series design and graphics by Susan B. Tyner

The site today

A Chernobyl chronology

1977
The first 1,000-megawatt reactor at Chernobyl begins yielding commercial power.

1985
During the year, the four reactors at Chernobyl generate about 28 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, more than 10 percent of the total for all of the Ukraine.

1986
April 25: Engineers begin a test sequence that involves shutting down the No. 4 reactor.
April 26: According to Soviet officials, the accident occurs at 1:23 a.m. as the result of a sudden power surge (nearly 100 times full power) on the No. 4 unit during the shutdown process. Radioactive emissions, driven by a strong updraft generated by the heat of a fire in the reactor, rise to at least 1,000 meters (3,300 feet). Firefighters risk their lives to battle the fire. The other three reactors are shut down.
April 27: Soviet officials begin evacuation of first a 10-kilometer (6-mile) and later a 30-km (18-mile) radius around the plant. The total number of long-term evacuees eventually reaches 135,000.
April 28: After unusually high radiation is detected by workers at a Sweden nuclear plant, the Soviet Union acknowledges the disaster has taken place. Later Soviet accounts put dangerous radioactive emissions at 50 megacuries; nearly 3 million times the 17 curies released at the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania in 1979.
April 30: Photos taken by US satellites show reactor No. 4 is still on fire. The Soviet Union releases a photo showing extensive damage to the roof of one of the reactor buildings.
May 5: Low levels of radiation from the explosion are detected as far away as the West Coast of the United States.
May 12: A Soviet official reports that shielding material has covered the reactor and that radioactive emissions have ceased. About 5,000 tons of material, including clay, sand, bags, and lead shot, has been dropped by helicopters to form a fire shielding. A designer of the reactor says it will have to be sealed in concrete for hundreds of years.
May 14: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a televised address to the Soviet people, calls exaggerated reporting on the tragedy in the West an "unreasoned anti-Soviet campaign." But he also thanks US doctors Robert Gale and Paul Terasaki for their assistance in treating those exposed to large doses of radiation.
July 29: Article in Soviet newspaper Pravda blames personnel at the plant for the accident, citing "gross violations of reactor operating rules."
Mid-August: The death toll attributed to the disaster mainly firefighters, reaches current total of 31.
Sept. 25: Reactor No. 1 is reactivated and by Oct. 1 is producing electricity. Reactor No. 2 is reactivated shortly thereafter.
Oct. 27: The International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna adopts a "Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident" that binds nations to notify each other and the IAEA promptly in the event of a nuclear plant accident with international implications. The Soviet Union has signed the convention, along with 59 other countries.

Sources: Atomic Industrial Forum; National Geographic Society; Soviet Geography

How countries have responded

Sweden
Although Sweden was not sounded the Chernobyl alarm, opinion polls show public confidence in Sweden's own nuclear-power program has crept back up to pre-accident levels. Sweden, in any case, is committed to dismantling all nuclear power plants by 2010, although these now supply about half of the country's electricity.
Meanwhile, at least some members of Sweden's nuclear safety authorities are concerned about Ignalina, a nuclear plant in Soviet Lithuania, which appeared to be operating in excess of safe capacity shortly before the Chernobyl accident. Although they believe the plant has been shut down, they have no knowledge about its condition.
Sweden's semi-nomadic Lappa have fared better than originally anticipated. They have had to destroy less of the 1986 reindeer harvest due to radioactivity than expected, while the government has covered most of their economic losses.

East bloc
In spite of the radioactive Chernobyl fallout, political fallout among the Soviets' contaminated allies has been almost nonexistent. No strong anti-nuclear protest movements have emerged in the region. None of the bloc governments has announced any plan to revise ambitious nuclear power programs.
"Chernobyl just didn't move people here much," says Jiri Hayek, a leader of Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 human-rights group. "At first people discussed the health risk, but when they couldn't see or feel anything, they forgot about it."
Nuclear power means challenging the Soviet Union, which helps us build the reactors," explains Ivan Baba, a leader of the Danube Blue group, the largest independent ecologist group in Eastern Europe. "If we want to exist, we must avoid criticism of such a subject," he observes.

France
In France, 47 nuclear power plants supply about 70 percent of the country's electricity. By the next decade, that figure is expected to rise to 80 percent.
The Chernobyl accident did not alter these plans or raise public questions about them.
Now, attitudes may be changing. New opinion polls show that a third of French citizens oppose nuclear power. Many of the questions are economic. With oil prices low, nuclear power has become expensive. For this reason, construction has slowed from four reactors annually in the early 1980s to a single one this year.

China
Few other issues have stirred up Hong Kong as much as Peking's decision last year to build the Daya Bay nuclear power plant only 50 kilometers (31 miles) from the city. It produced a petition with over 1 million signatures calling for the abandonment of the project – a direct result of the Chernobyl accident.
But China faces severe energy shortages. The government's commitment to nuclear energy has not wavered, although it has had to cut back on ambitious plans to construct a series of nuclear plants because of a lack of funds.
China's first nuclear power plant of 300 megawatts is expected to come on line in 1989 at Qinshan near Shanghai. The plant is wholly owned and constructed by the Chinese, though it uses some foreign technology. The larger, 1,800-megawatt facility at Days Bay near Hong Kong, being built by Framatome of France, is scheduled to begin operation in 1991. Additional reactor projects are expected in the 1990s.

West Germany
In West Germany, the Chernobyl accident added weight to mounting public opposition to nuclear power. A poll by the German Atomic Forum last year showed 34 percent in favor of closing down all nuclear plants (up from 16 percent in 1984. Only 6 percent were in favor of further expansion of nuclear power. Some analysts think no new atomic plants will be built in this century beyond four now under construction.
West Germany had planned on generating half its electricity with fission power by 1990. (In northern Germany, around Hamburg, 70 percent of the electricity is atomic.) Now there is fierce political polarization. Opposition parties would abandon nuclear power. Even the government seems less enthusiastic about it.
So West Germany is rethinking its energy strategy. The government would like to go ahead with a high-temperature reactor and with a ex-nation breeder-reactor project. But the main shift in future energy plans will be more emphasis on coal, in spite of high costs and pollution problems.

Great Britain
In spite of strong opposition, Britain is going ahead with nuclear power, which already meets some 20 percent of electricity needs. The Thatcher government has accepted the recommendation of a major study to use an American-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR). The Central Electricity Generating Board expects all new generating capacity installed through the end of the century to be equally divided between nuclear and coal-fired stations. However, that may depend on a Tory victory in the next election. All opposition parties have pledged to scrap the PWR program.

Electricity generated by nuclear energy

Source: American Nuclear Society

Chernobyl just didn't move people here much. At first people discussed the health risk, but when they couldn't see or feel anything, they forgot about it.
Jiri Hayek, a leader of Czech human-rights group

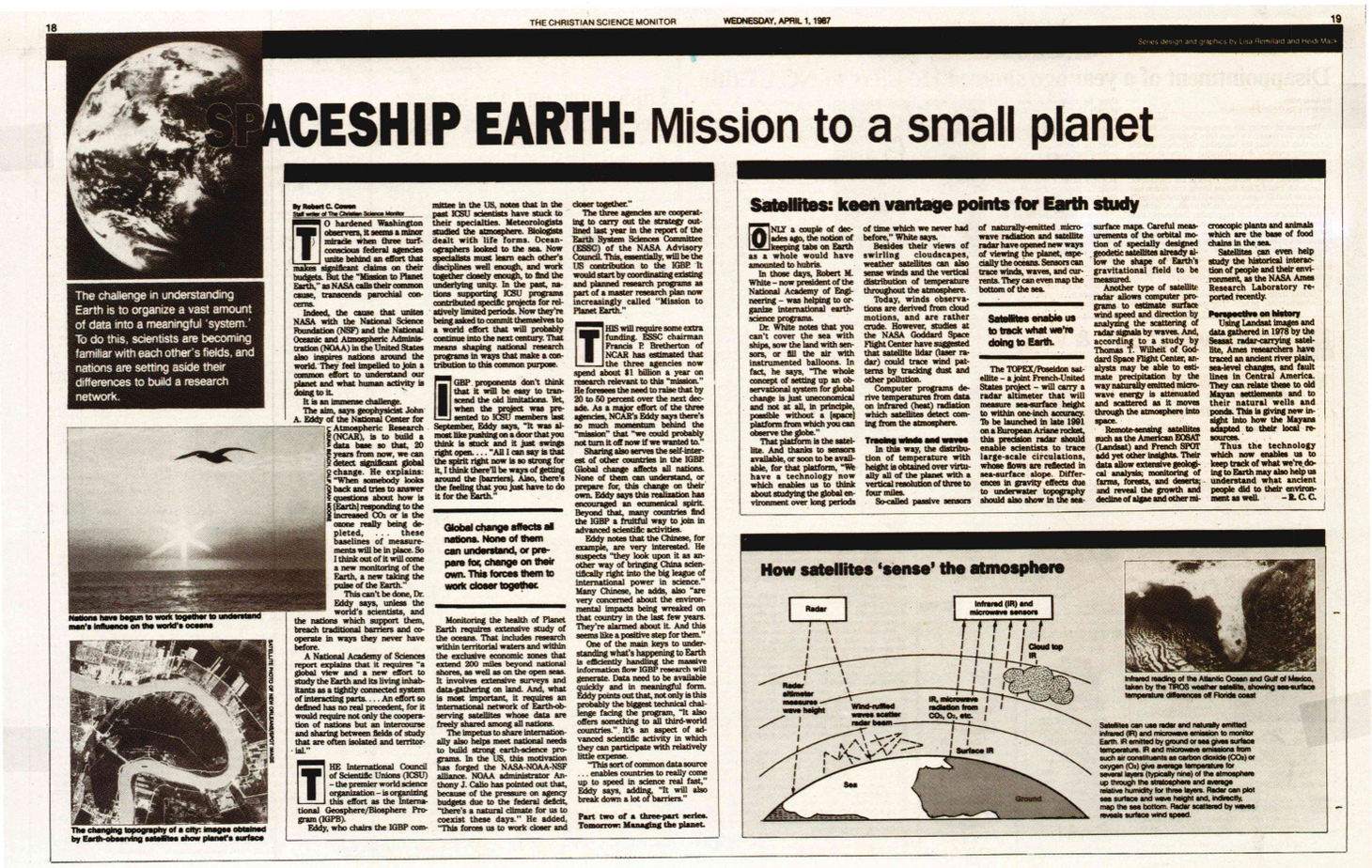
Japan
In Japan, where nuclear plants supplied 26 percent of the electricity and 8 percent of total energy consumed in 1985, current plans call for aggressive atomic power growth. Government projections envision nuclear plants will supply 35 percent of the country's electricity by 1995. In all, a recent planning report envisions construction of 100 new atomic power stations by the year 2030.

United States
The atom supplies about 17 percent of the electricity in the US, where electricity itself, accounts for 35 percent of the total energy consumed. This, according to a recent Department of Energy report to the president, is why nuclear power has a "key role" to play in US energy security strategy. Nevertheless, the nuclear power industry remains in a slump with no new orders for plants and with widespread public skepticism about safety.
Reports of lax management practices at nuclear power stations – including operators caught napping – have reinforced that skepticism. The consensus within the industry itself is that the future of nuclear power in the US depends on a restoration of public confidence. And that, in turn, depends on highly visible and effective measures to tighten up safety standards and operating procedures.

This roundup was compiled from reports by Monitor staff writers Julian Baum in Peking, Robert Cowen in Boston, William Schikler in Paris, Elizabeth Pond in Bonn, and contributor Jurls Kaza in Sweden.

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Series design and graphics by Lisa Remillard and Heidi Mack

SPACESHIP EARTH: Mission to a small planet

The challenge in understanding Earth is to organize a vast amount of data into a meaningful 'system.' To do this, scientists are becoming familiar with each other's fields, and nations are setting aside their differences to build a research network.

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TO hardened Washington observers, it seems a minor miracle when three turf-conscious federal agencies unite behind an effort that makes significant claims on their budgets. But the "Mission to Planet Earth," an NASA calls their common cause, transcends parochial concerns.

Indeed, the cause that unites NASA with the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the United States also inspires nations around the world. They feel impelled to join a common effort to understand our planet and what human activity is doing to it.

It is an immense challenge.

The aim, says geophysicist John A. Eddy of the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), is to build a data base so that, 20 years from now, we can detect significant global change. He explains: "When somebody looks back and tries to answer questions about how is [Earth] responding to the increased CO_2 or is the ozone really being depleted, . . . these baselines of measurements will be in place. So I think out of it will come a new monitoring of the Earth, a new taking the pulse of the Earth.

This can't be done, Dr. Eddy says, unless the world's scientists, and the nations which support them, breach traditional barriers and cooperate in ways they never have before.

A National Academy of Sciences report explains that it requires "a global view and a new effort to study the Earth and its living inhabitants as a tightly connected system of interacting parts. . . . An effort so defined has no real precedent, for it would require not only the cooperation of nations but an intercourse and sharing between fields of study that are often isolated and territorial."

THE International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) – the premier world science organization – is organizing this effort as the International Geosphere/Biosphere Program (IGPB).

Eddy, who chairs the IGBP committee in the US, notes that in the past ICSU scientists have stuck to their specialties. Meteorologists studied the atmosphere. Biologists dealt with life forms. Oceanographers looked to the sea. Now specialists must learn each other's disciplines well enough, and work together closely enough, to find the underlying unity. In the past, nations supporting ICSU programs contributed specific projects for relatively limited periods. Now they're being asked to commit themselves to a world effort that will probably continue into the next century. That means shaping national research programs in ways that make a contribution to this common purpose.

IGBP proponents don't think that it will be easy to transcend the old limitations. Yet, when the project was presented to ICSU members last September, Eddy says, "It was almost like pushing on a door that you think is stuck and it just swings right open. . . . "All I can say is that the spirit right now is so strong for it, I think there'll be ways of getting around the [barriers]. Also, there's the feeling that you just have to do it for the Earth."

Global change affects all nations. None of them can understand, or prepare for, change on their own. This forces them to work closer together.

Monitoring the health of Planet Earth requires extensive study of the oceans. That includes research within territorial waters and within the exclusive economic zones that extend 200 miles beyond national shores, as well as on the open seas. It involves extensive surveys and data-gathering on land. And, what is most important, it requires an international network of Earth-observing satellites whose data are freely shared among all nations.

The impetus to share internationally also helps meet national needs to build strong earth-science programs. In the US, this motivation has forged the NASA-NOAA-NSF alliance. NOAA administrator Anthony J. Calio has pointed out that, because of the pressure on agency budgets due to the federal deficit, "there's a natural climate for us to coexist these days." He added, "This forces us to work closer and closer together."

The three agencies are cooperating to carry out the strategy outlined last year in the report of the Earth System Sciences Committee (ESSC) of the NASA Advisory Council. This, essentially, will be the US contribution to the IGBP. It would start by coordinating existing and planned research programs as part of a master research plan now increasingly called "Mission to Planet Earth."

THIS will require some extra funding. ESSC chairman Francis P. Bretherton of NCAR has estimated that the three agencies now spend about $1 billion a year on research relevant to this "mission." He foresees the need to raise that by 20 to 50 percent over the next decade. As a major effort of the three agencies, NCAR's Eddy says there's so much momentum behind the "mission" that "we could probably not turn it off now if we wanted to."

Sharing also serves the self-interest of other countries in the IGBP. Global change affects all nations. None of them can understand, or prepare for, this change on their own. Eddy says this realization has encouraged an ecumenical spirit. Beyond that, many countries find the IGBP a fruitful way to join in advanced scientific activities.

Eddy notes that the Chinese, for example, are very interested. He suspects "they look upon it as another way of bringing China scientifically right into the big league of international power in science." Many Chinese, he adds, also "are very concerned about the environmental impacts being wreaked on that country in the last few years. They're alarmed about it. And this seems like a positive step for them."

One of the main keys to understanding what's happening to Earth is efficiently handling the massive information flow IGBP research will generate. Data need to be available quickly and in meaningful form. Eddy points out that, not only is this probably the biggest technical challenge facing the program, "It also offers something to all third-world countries." It's an aspect of advanced scientific activity in which they can participate with relatively little expense.

"This sort of common data source . . . enables countries to really come up to speed in science real fast," Eddy says, adding, "It will also break down a lot of barriers."

Part two of a three-part series. Tomorrow: Managing the planet.

Nations have begun to work together to understand man's influence on the world's oceans

The changing topography of a city: images obtained by Earth-observing satellites show planet's surface

Satellites: keen vantage points for Earth study

ONLY a couple of decades ago, the notion of keeping tabs on Earth as a whole would have amounted to hubris.

In those days, Robert M. White – now president of the National Academy of Engineering – was helping to organize international earth-science programs.

Dr. White notes that you can't cover the sea with ships, sow the land with sensors, or fill the air with instrumented balloons. In fact, he says, "The whole concept of setting up an observational system for global change is just uneconomical and not at all, in principle, possible without a [space] platform from which you can observe the globe."

That platform is the satellite. And thanks to sensors available, or soon to be available, for that platform, "We have a technology now which enables us to think about studying the global environment over long periods of time which we never had before," White says.

Besides their views of swirling cloudscapes, weather satellites can also sense winds and the vertical distribution of temperature throughout the atmosphere.

Today, winds observations are derived from cloud motions, and are rather crude. However, studies at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center have suggested that satellite lidar (laser radar) could trace wind patterns by tracking dust and other pollution.

Computer programs derive temperatures from data on infrared (heat) radiation from satellites detect coming from the atmosphere.

Tracing winds and waves

In this way, the distribution of temperature with height is obtained over virtually all of the planet with a vertical resolution of three to four miles.

So-called passive sensors of naturally-emitted microwave radiation and satellite radar have opened new ways of viewing the planet, especially the oceans. Sensors can trace winds, waves, and currents. They can even map the bottom of the sea.

Satellites enable us to track what we're doing to Earth.

The TOPEX/Poseidon satellite – a joint French-United States project – will carry a radar altimeter that will measure sea-surface height to within one-inch accuracy. To be launched in late 1991 on a European Ariane rocket, this precision radar should enable scientists to trace large-scale circulations, whose flows are reflected in sea-surface slope. Differences in gravity effects due to underwater topography should also show in the sea-surface maps. Careful measurements of the orbital motion of specially designed geodetic satellites already allow the shape of Earth's gravitational field to be measured.

Another type of satellite-radar allows computer programs to estimate surface wind speed and direction by analyzing the scattering of radar signals by waves. And, according to a study by Thomas T. Wilheit of Goddard Space Flight Center, analysts may be able to estimate precipitation by the way naturally emitted microwave energy is attenuated and scattered as it moves through the atmosphere into space.

Remote-sensing satellites such as the American EOSAT (Landsat) and French SPOT add yet other insights. Their data allow extensive geological analysis; monitoring of farms, forests, and deserts; and reveal the growth and decline of algae and other microscopic plants and animals which are the base of food chains in the sea.

Satellites can even help study the historical interaction of people and their environment, as the NASA Ames Research Laboratory reported recently.

Perspective on history

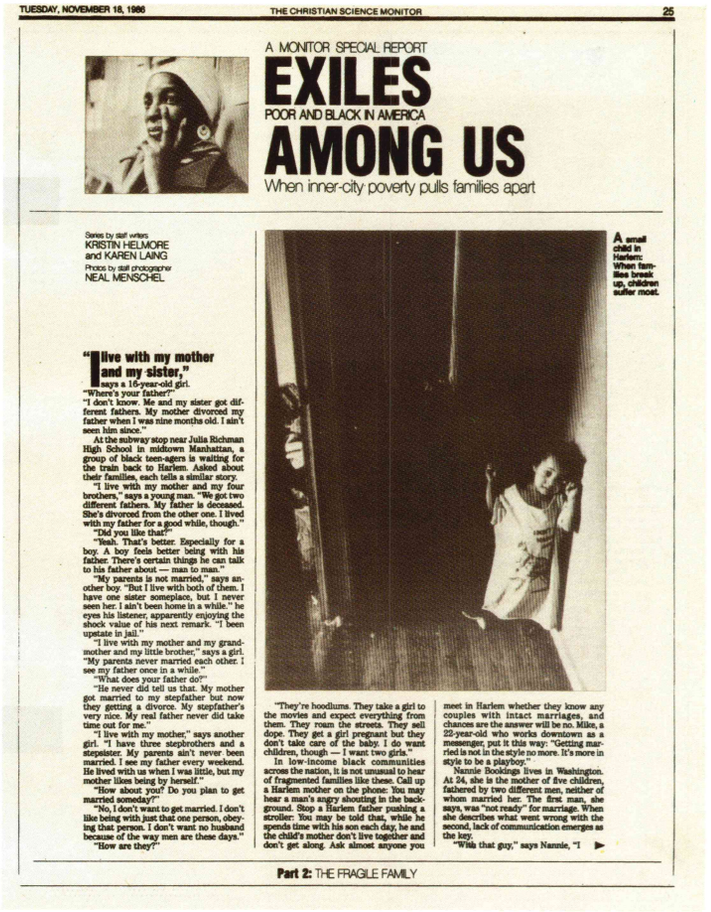
Using Landsat images and data gathered in 1978 by the Seasat radar-carrying satellite, Ames researchers have traced an ancient river plain, sea-level changes, and fault lines in Central America. They can relate these to old Mayan settlements and to their natural wells and ponds. This is giving new insight into how the Mayans adapted to their local resources.

Thus the technology which now enables us to keep track of what we're doing to Earth may also help us understand what ancient people did to their environment as well. – R. C. C.

How satellites 'sense' the atmosphere

Infrared reading of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, taken by the TIROS weather satellite, showing sea-surface temperature differences off Florida coast

Satellites can use radar and naturally emitted infrared (IR) and microwave emission to monitor Earth. IR emitted by ground or sea gives surface temperature. IR and microwave emissions from such air constituents as carbon dioxide (CO_2) or oxygen (O_3) give average temperature for several layers (typically nine) of the atmosphere up through the stratosphere and average relative humidity for three layers. Radar can plot sea surface and wave height and, indirectly, map the sea bottom. Radar scattered by waves reveals surface wind speed.



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1986 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 25

A MONITOR SPECIAL REPORT

EXILES
POOR AND BLACK IN AMERICA
AMONG US
When inner-city poverty pulls families apart

Series by staff writers
KRISTIN HELMORE
and KAREN LAING
Photos by staff photographer
NEAL MENSCHEL

"I live with my mother and my sister," says a 16-year-old girl.

"Where's your father?"

"I don't know. Me and my sister got different fathers. My mother divorced my father when I was nine months old. I ain't seen him since."

At the subway stop near Julia Richman High School in midtown Manhattan, a group of black teen-agers is waiting for the train back to Harlem. Asked about their families, each tells a similar story.

"I live with my mother and my four brothers," says a young man. "We got two different fathers. My father is deceased. She's divorced from the other one. I lived with my father for a good while, though."

"Did you like that?"

"Yeah. That's better. Especially for a boy. A boy feels better being with his father. There's certain things he can talk to his father about — man to man."

"My parents is not married," says another boy. "But I live with both of them. I have one sister someplace, but I never seen her. I ain't been home in a while," he eyes his listener, apparently enjoying the shock value of his next remark. "I been upstate in jail."

"I live with my mother and my grandmother and my little brother," says a girl. "My parents never married each other. I see my father once in a while."

"What does your father do?"

"He never did tell us that. My mother got married to my stepfather but now they getting a divorce. My stepfather's very nice. My real father never did take time out for me."

"I live with my mother," says another girl. "I have three stepbrothers and a stepsister. My parents ain't never been married. I see my father every weekend. He lived with us when I was little, but my mother likes being by herself."

"How about you? Do you plan to get married someday?"

"No, I don't want to get married. I don't like being with just that one person, obeying that person. I don't want no husband because of the way men are these days."

"How are they?"

A small child in Harlem: When families break up, children suffer most.

"They're hoodlums. They take a girl to the movies and expect everything from them. They roam the streets. They sell dope. They get a girl pregnant but they don't take care of the baby. I do want children, though — I want two girls."

In low-income black communities across the nation, it is not unusual to hear of fragmented families like these. Call up a Harlem mother on the phone: You may hear a man's angry shouting in the background. Stop a Harlem father pushing a stroller: You may be told that, while he spends time with his son each day, he and the child's mother don't live together and don't get along. Ask almost anyone you meet in Harlem whether they know any couples with intact marriages, and chances are the answer will be no. Mike, a 22-year-old who works downtown as a messenger, put it this way: "Getting married is not in the style no more. It's more in style to be a playboy."

Nannie Bookings lives in Washington. At 24, she is the mother of five children, fathered by two different men, neither of whom married her. The first man, she says, was "not ready" for marriage. When she describes what went wrong with the second, lack of communication emerges as the key.

"With that guy," says Nannie, "I ▶

Part 2: THE FRAGILE FAMILY

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Voyage into Terror — San Jose Mercury News ■ Wednesday, April 8, 1987 11A

The gulf's survivors

In camps, they try to heal

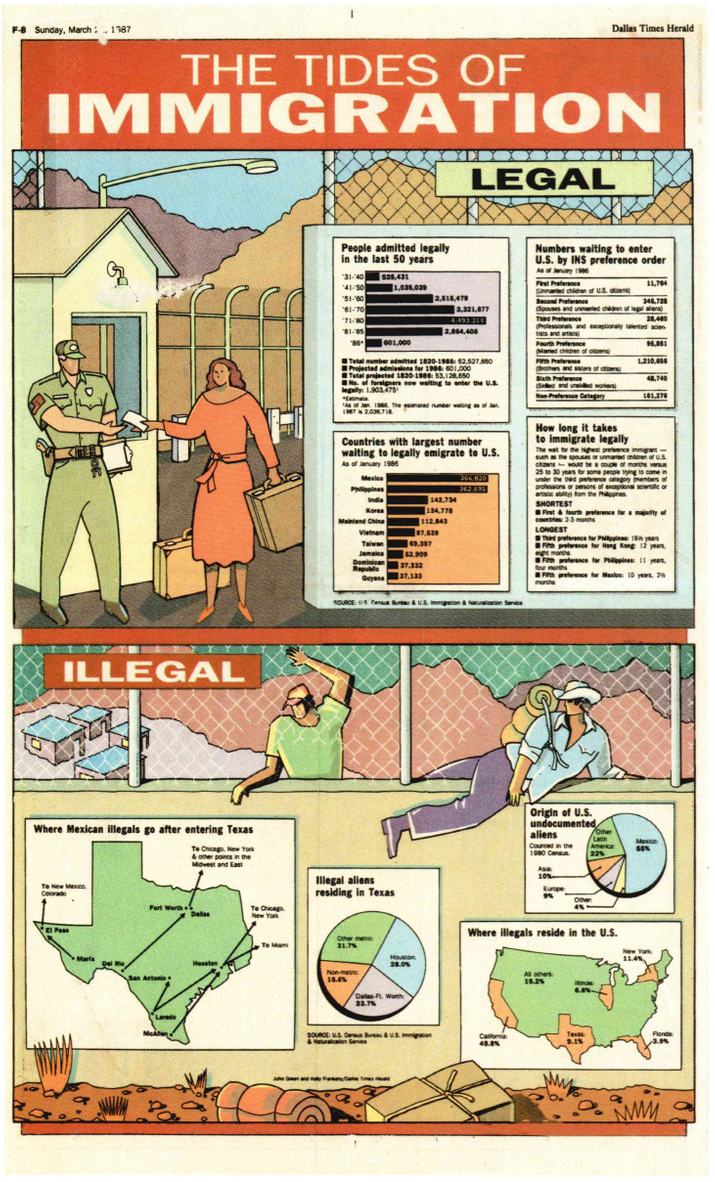
Photographs by
Jim Gensheimer

On Thailand's shore, the refugees' hardships are visible in the wreckage of their boats and the pain in their eyes. At left, Vietnamese children play on the skeletal remains of a boat that, after two pirate attacks, washed ashore at Ban Budee carrying 176 refugees.

■ Pirates hold some victims as sex slaves, Page 12A.
■ For one boat, the horror came in waves, Page 12A.

The eyes of 1-year-old Thao Truong Luong seem to reflect the hardships he and his mother, Thuy Tho-Thanh, have seen on their journey

Thuy Tho-Thanh, far left, tends to her three children in a relief center in Surat Thani. Thuy's husband rowed for seven days to reach Thailand after the motor on their boat broke. At left, a woman comforts her crying child at the relief center. They and their fellow passengers were terrorized by pirates in the Gulf of Thailand.



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Return to China: A medical mission, a personal journey

Hartford surgeon performs operation

Chinese eagerly watch surgery at Ren Ji Hospital

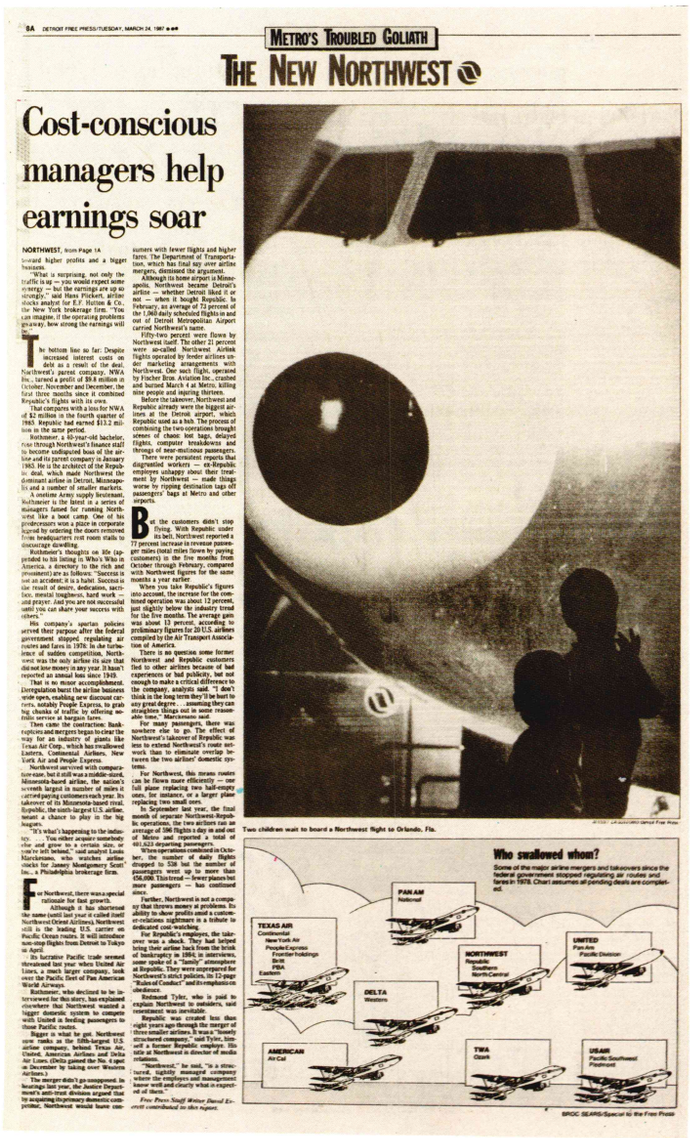
Twenty-two people had crowded in to watch Dr. Henry B.C. Low operate. Dr. Peter J. Deckers, director of the department of surgery at Hartford Hospital, said he had never seen so many people in an operating room.

"It was a technically excellent operation."

Dr. Zheng Zhiliang

Cheng's heart

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METRO'S TROUBLED GOLIATH

THE NEW NORTHWEST

Cost-conscious managers help earnings soar

Two children wait to board a Northwest flight to Orlando, Fla.

Who swallowed whom?

Some of the major airline mergers and takeovers since the federal government stopped regulating air routes and fares in 1978. Chart assumes all pending deals are completed.

PAN AM
National

TEXAS AIR
Continental
New York Air
People Express
Frontier holdings
Britt
PBA
Eastern

NORTHWEST
Republic
Southern
North Central

UNITED
Pan Am
Pacific Division

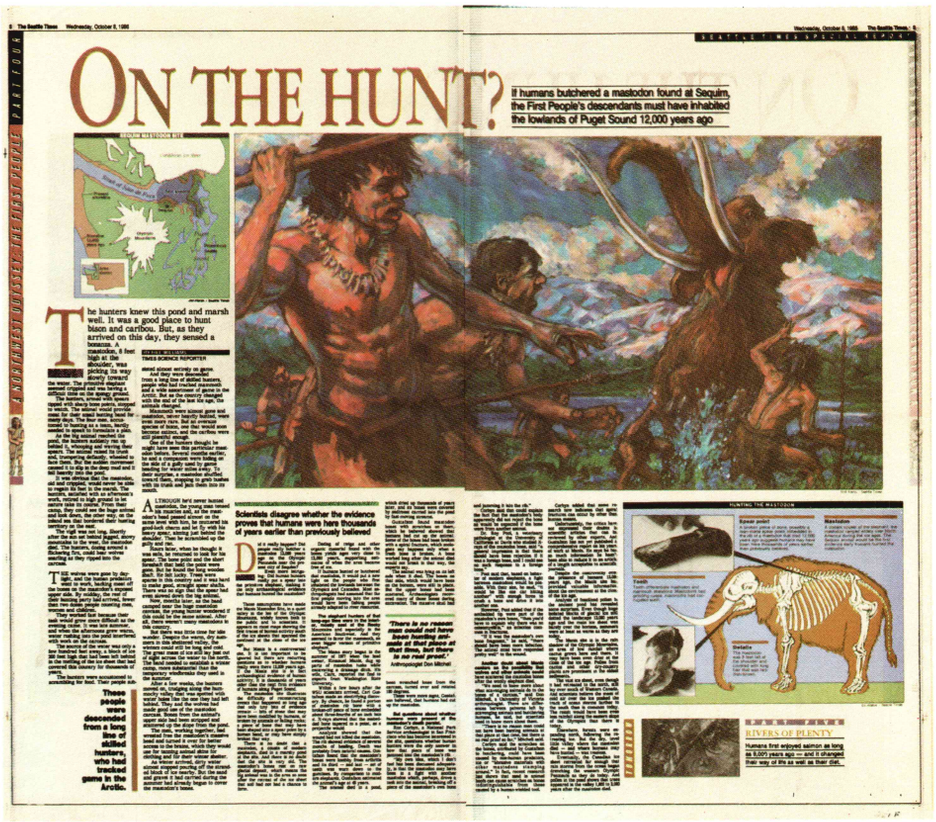
DELTA
Western

AMERICAN
Air Cal

TWA
Ozark

USAIR
Pacific Southwest
Piedmont

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Rob Kemp



ON THE HUNT?

If humans butchered a mastodon found at Sequim, the First People's descendants must have inhabited the lowlands of Puget Sound 12,000 years ago

The hunters knew this pond and marsh well. It was a good place to hunt bison and caribou. But, as they arrived on this day, they sensed a

Scientists disagree whether the evidence proves that humans were here thousands of years earlier than previously believed

"There is no reason man could not have been hunting animals at that place at that time, but there is no real proof."
Anthropologist Don Mitchel

These people were descended from a long line of skilled hunters, who had tracked game in the Arctic.

RIVERS OF PLENTY

Humans first enjoyed salmon as long as 8,000 years ago — and it changed their way of life as well as their diet.



THE TEEN SURVEY: PRESSURES, VALUES, SELF-WORTH

PROFILE
JAMES BUSH JR.

Being named president of the People's Missionary Baptist Church youth choir two-and-a-half years ago was something James had envisioned for a long time.

YOUNG MAN OF GOD

Calvin Wright listens to James (top) explain the Bible story of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. James believes he is an example for the children he teaches in Sunday school. He is also involved in other church matters, including business meetings (above). James, with his father at the family's home (left): "You should always have your parents' approval when you're doing something, because most of the time . . . they know what they're talking about."

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAN SONNENMAIR

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J4 The Orange County Register Sunday, November 23, 1986

GROWING PAINS: OC FINDS THE LIMITS OF SPRAWL

MOVERS AND SHAKERS

BACKERS AND FOES OF GROWTH ARE CHANGING OC

Jim Wanderman/The Register
Anthony Moiso, a developer of Santa Margarita, a new town on his family land, says: 'We are keeping our promise to the county.'

ANTHONY MOISO/developer

Fourteen years is a long time to hold on to a vision.

Anthony Moiso's vision is the new town of Rancho Santa Margarita, the 5,000-acre master-planned community that opened this year. With most of its housing priced under $150,000, the new town isn't where Moiso, a Newport Beach resident, wants to live. But he is convinced it offers the broad range of housing needed by the average Orange County resident — housing that makes Rancho Santa Margarita very salable.

The new town lies at the north end of his family's 40,000-acre holding, Rancho Mission Viejo. Building houses, stores, industrial parks and office buildings on the vast territory held for more than 100 years by the O'Neill family is right and proper, Moiso said.

"We are fortunate. We have been blessed, as ranchers and farmers, with ownership of this beautiful land," Moiso said. "Now we have this opportunity to plan to do something wonderful with the land. It's a tremendous opportunity for the next 20 to 25 years."

Moiso cut his teeth on land development beginning in 1965. As a young graduate of Stanford University, he encouraged his mother, Alice O'Neill Avery, and uncle, Richard J. O'Neill, to sell a part-interest in 10,000 acres to an equally youthful builder, Donald L. Bren. The acreage would become the community of Mission Viejo, now owned by Philip Morris Co.

Propping up Moiso's commitment to his vision was a 1963 study commissioned by the O'Neills that maintained that urbanization was coming to Orange County. The study said it was coming from the north, from Los Angeles. It was revolutionary at the time, he said.

The 47-year-old developer still rides the family range, still ropes calves at the annual round-up. But he gets home at night to Big Canyon, an exclusive gated community in Newport Beach.

"I drive past the traffic every day," he said. "I'm just going the other way. And I believe that our No. 1 concern and challenge is to find remedies. I think we are doing our part."

One solution, Moiso said, is Rancho Santa Margarita, a new town with housing starting at $56,000 for a one-bedroom condominium. There are 2,000 jobs already in place in Rancho Santa Margarita, and Moiso envisions 26,000 jobs there in the future.

"We are keeping our promise to the county. Our town is balanced with housing and with job opportunities. Young people will be able to live here. Eventually, we'll reverse a good portion of that traffic," Moiso said.

Elaine Isaacson/The Register
Irvine Co. Vice Chairman Ray Watson, overlooking Newport Center, says: 'This no-growth momentum is a temporary period.'

RAY WATSON/developer

Ray Watson likes to recall the day in the early 1960s when he presented a master plan for 35,000 acres of Irvine land to Orange County planners.

"The plan represented three years of work, and I think it was perhaps the biggest plan ever presented by a private developer. The room was packed, and at the end the audience applauded," said the vice chairman of The Irvine Co., the county's biggest landholder.

By 1970, Watson notes, the same audience probably would have booed. But by 1976, environmental concerns were dominant and there was growing anguish over growth statewide.

Watson, 60, has spent much of his business life juggling the twin objectives of land development and community concerns. He believes he succeeded by locating on what he calls achievable rather than unrealistic goals.

"From these achievable goals, a mixture of social, political and economic gains would be made," he said.

That perspective was behind Watson's 17-year association with The Irvine Co., four years as president. He would leave the landholding company in 1977 after guiding the creation of the city of Irvine. Today, Irvine is the only privately developed, master-planned community that is incorporated, a move Watson's critics said him would lead to nothing but problems for the company as it is forced to contend with a city council for future development approvals.

"Those problems are the yoke of democracy, and there is no finer form of government," Watson said.

He became a private developer and chairman of Walt Disney Productions before returning to The Irvine Co. in 1983 as a member of the board of directors and eventually vice chairman. Watson, an architect, calls himself a businessman who can draw.

His style remains unchanged. For more than 22 years, he has lived in the same house in the East Bluff section of Newport Beach. And he takes the same attitude of endurance when contemplating the county backlash against development.

"This no-growth momentum is a temporary period," Watson said. "Our most severe problems — water, traffic — need regional solutions. At The Irvine Co., we're able to have a long-term view, to hang in there and do the job through the ebb and flow. And when we are done, I think we will have created communities that are better because we were there."

The Register
Renee and Henry Segerstrom, Costa Mesa developers, have run into some serious slow-growth opposition from residents.

HENRY SEGERSTROM/developer

Henry T. Segerstrom is a catalyst — transforming lima-bean fields into the world's largest shopping center, into glass office towers, into the Orange County Performing Arts Center.

That kind of power could be against Segerstrom developments like South Coast Plaza, the largest indoor shopping mall in the world? Who doesn't like public art? "Tyrants," said Segerstrom, 62. People he views as interrupting the evolution of Costa Mesa. Newgrowthers without solutions or answers who want nothing except political control, he calls them.

Segerstrom doesn't like to talk about politics for publication. He would rather talk about the Performing Arts Center and its 3,000-seat theater, Segerstrom Hall, named to honor the family and the man who roused the county for culture.

Until recently, Segerstrom had no need to break his self-imposed silence. When the family began developing its lima-bean fields in the mid-1950s, it was blessed with a cooperative city government that viewed the plans as a way to create a better identity for Costa Mesa. Certainly a better identity than "Gas Hill," the old appellation for the city.

It was years before Segerstrom would encounter serious opposition from city residents. It took plans for a 32-story office tower to rouse Mesa Action, a political-activist group, into a vigorous anti-Segerstrom campaign.

By packing the City Council chambers, Mesa Action's presence forced the council to ask the Segerstrom firm to withdraw its office tower plans for further study.

The developer countered with a community survey to find out what kind of development residents want to see. And the company began its first community-wide newsletter, a communications approach used for years by The Irvine Co., which long has faced citizen opposition for developments in Newport Beach and Irvine.

Segerstrom and his compatriots also contributed to candidates in the recent City Council elections. The developer-backed ticket of Orville Amburgey and Peter Buffa soundly defeated slow-growth candidates Joe Erickson and Doug Yates.

Did dollars make the difference? Mesa Action director Jim Ayres says they were outspent 5-1. Segerstrom won't comment.

Jim Wanderman/The Register
Russell Burkett of San Juan Capistrano is a slow-growth advocate and co-founder of an activist group called Orange County Tomorrow.

RUSS BURKETT/slow-growth activist

Russ Burkett ruled Orange County, the southerly canyon areas and remote rolling hills would be reserved for the affluent.

"It's been proven that people who pay more take better care of their property, as well as the roads and greenbelts," he said.

"I don't think I'm any more elitist than anyone else to want to see beautiful homes on beautiful hills."

Burkett, 44, is a slow-growth advocate opposed to the county's philosophy of encouraging developers to build higher-density, affordable housing. Such intensive developments belong close to the freeways, Burkett said.

At one of the co-founders of Orange County Tomorrow, an activist group linking 200 county residents concerned about growth, Burkett successfully has backed several like-minded city council candidates, including the winning slate in San Clemente.

Now he is considering launching a county-wide initiative to stop growth, with a target date of 1988.

Burkett holds up Coto de Caza as an appropriate foothill community. The people who live in Coto, a spectacular, gate-guarded community crowned around equestrian activities and tennis "are conspicuously well-to-do," he said. "They live back there because it's their choice, not because they've been promised a freeway."

Burkett can afford to live anywhere he wants. He bought gold when it was $32 an ounce and wrote a book in 1973 about investments in precious metals. He chose to live in a sumptuous house in San Juan Capistrano, then found out it is near a proposed junction for the planned San Joaquin Hills freeway.

"I, personally, am not opposed to freeways," he said. But he is proud of his role in mustering grass-roots opposition to a developer-backed 1984 county referendum to levy a 1-cent sales tax for transportation. Proposition A, as the ballot measure was termed, was trounced 2-1 by voters. Burkett was a leader and spokesman for those opposing the tax measure, which would have collected an estimated $5 billion over 15 years.

"I'm a free spirit. I want to preserve the lifestyle that is Orange County," he said. "I see charismatic leadership coming out of a populist movement to save the south county. Saving the north county is not part of my modus operandi."

Elaine Isaacson/The Register
Tricia and Jim Ayres of Mesa Action, a Costa Mesa activist group, say: 'We want to keep it suburbia ... to try and preserve the 1950s.'

THE AYNESES/slow-growth activists

Jim and Tricia Ayres like suburban-style living. That style, to them, is their three-bedroom ranch house in Mesa del Mar, with its patio and sprawling back yard big enough for their two daughters to play in.

But when the family moved from the city of Orange to their Costa Mesa dream house a couple of years ago, they bought more than 1960s suburbia. They also bought the nearby Pacific Amphitheatre and 18,000 rock fans at an Ozzy Boinge concert.

"We complained to the City Council and their reaction was less than thrilling," Ayres said. "And so we got together."

What Ayres and others got together became known as Mesa Action, a political-activist group uniting homeowner organizations. As a director of Mesa Action, Ayres helped elect slow-growthers Mary Hornbuckle and Dave Wheeler to the Costa Mesa City Council two years ago.

"When we all got together, we had political strength," Ayres said. That strength fattened in the recent election when Mesa Action candidates were defeated. Ayres blames developers — principally C.J. Segerstrom & Sons — for the defeat, claiming the homeowners were far outspent.

Ayres, 41, a staff attorney with the county Department of Education, and his wife, 35, are well versed in political activity. He managed her campaign when she ran for student senate at California State University, Long Beach.

"We want to preserve the residential and not allow commercial intrusion or worse traffic," said Tricia Ayres, also a lawyer. "We want to keep it suburbia."

Ayres continues the theme: "I'd like to try and preserve the 1960s. I'd like to finish the Costa Mesa Freeway and dump the traffic in Newport Beach where it belongs.

"I don't want urbanization. Let all those people move somewhere else. Go help out Riverside County or something."

Jim Wanderman/The Register
Irvine Mayor Larry Agran, a slow-growth backer, says, 'Growth must be related to our ability to manage it and maintain our quality of life.'

LARRY AGRAN/Irvine mayor

Larry Agran, Irvine's slow-growth, anti-free-way mayor, has voted for more building than any council member in the city's history. That is because Agran, 41, has been on the City Council since 1976.

But the attorney cautions that Irvine's growth is now tailoring. As chairman of the county's fastest-growing city, with a current population of 85,000, Agran is not pleased when demographers project the city's residential population at 130,000 by 2020. He would cap the population at 180,000. And he would limit it by stopping the building.

"I don't think my agenda has changed," he said. "My original position, in 1976, was that the city is growing too fast. Growth must be related to our ability to manage it and maintain our quality of life."

Open space and air quality are Agran's key issues. He will give equal attention to traffic, he adds, saying, "I believe the slow-growth frustration in the country is with traffic. And I feel there should be countywide growth controls."

The only way Agran can control growth in Irvine is by stopping The Irvine Co. from building. The county's largest landowner built the city and owns virtually all the vacant land left within its boundaries or spheres of influence.

In Agran's opinion, The Irvine Co. has used the city to make "windfall profits" from its landholdings.

"What these guys want is a controlled market," he said. "They want to put a blowtorch to the economy to address the oversupply of office space. They want to direct housing prices.

"The truth is, we (government) have a legal and moral authority to strike a balance."

Agran is executive director of Local Elected Officials of America, an association he describes as made up of city officials who network to address issues such as the arms race, deterioration of city life and an unresponsive federal government.

He lives with his family in University Park, an Irvine Co. development. And during the next four years, the mayor hopes to have redrawn the city's general plan to curtail additional residential and commercial development.

"I know I'm not wrong on these issues," he said. "It's not an elitist attitude when you have the majority of the voters supporting you."



TODAY'S BEAT — A PUBLICATION OF USA TODAY. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED — VOL. 2, NO. 1

KEEPSAKE EDITION

CONSTITUTION: HOW IT WORKS
SPECIAL MEMORIES WITH EXPERTS
- WARREN BURGER, FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE, 10
- REP. LINDY BOGGS, 17
- WILLIAM BENNETT, SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, 15

BURGER: Heading up Bicentennial.

USA FREEDOM

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

WIN $10,000
NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL WRITING COMPETITION

1787 1987

INSIDE
- HOW TO ENTER. See special supplement.
- Beautiful Full-color poster. 12, 13

INSIDE

A LOOK AT THE CONSTITUTION FROM 1787 to 1987

THE SIGNING: Delegates sign the Constitution; the three compromises; talk of George Washington as first president. Page 2.

REACTION: Debate to ratify begins. Ben Franklin says "yes," Patrick Henry says "no"; missing bill of rights a concern. Page 3.

PHILADELPHIA: The new capital city? Who are the new Americans? Page 4.

THE DEBATE: We say: Read it, then ratify it; guest columnists offer their opinions. Page 5.

EXECUTIVE: The president's major role today is as the great persuader; presidential facts. Page 14.

LEGISLATIVE: A look at the Capitol; keeping tabs on Congress; how a bill becomes law; who are our legislators. Page 16.

JUDICIAL: How the Supreme Court is split; the "last chance" court. Page 18.

CONFLICTS WITHIN: Each branch of government has its own internal battles; activities on the three branches. Page 20.

ENDURING CONSTITUTION: Why it has been successful; how to write a constitution; other nations writing constitutions. Page 21.

200 years old and counting . . .

By David Miller, USA FREEDOM

DEAR STUDENT:

Welcome to USA FREEDOM. Throughout this school year, we will be celebrating the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. We hope that you will use USA FREEDOM and USA TODAY to reflect on how our Constitution affects your life. With USA FREEDOM, you will get:

- A glimpse of how things may have been in 1787.
- Background on the three branches of our federal government.
- The view from the inside today with former Chief Justice Warren Burger, Congresswoman Lindy Boggs and Secretary of Education William Bennett.
- Many exciting activity ideas for your Bicentennial explorations.
- How the Court ruled on teen issues.
- A beautiful color poster about the National Bicentennial Writing Competition.

The eight-page supplement in USA FREEDOM will show you how you can enter the National Bicentennial Writing Competition and win $10,000. As Chief Justice Burger has said, "We can best honor our Constitution by giving ourselves a civics and history lesson on its origins and meaning."

We hope that you and your friends, family and teachers will join us in this celebration through USA FREEDOM.

Tom Curley
President
USA TODAY

Constitution gets ready to celebrate

The USA loves to celebrate — especially red, white and blue birthdays.

First, in 1976, it was the riveting bicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence. This year, the glitter and emotionalism surrounding the Statue of Liberty's centennial.

Next year, more to come: the 200th birthday of the U.S. Constitution on September 17, 1987.

Although full of the usual hoopla, the celebration will be much more than that, says former Chief Justice Warren Burger, chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

It will be "a nationwide history and civics lesson about a living document that affects the way we live and govern ourselves today," he said.

Dr. Mark Cannon, commission director, writes of the Constitution's endurance:

"Nearly two-thirds of the world's 160 national constitutions have been adopted or revised since 1970, and only 14 predate World War II. ... 53.5 percent of the independent states of the world have been under more than one constitution since the Second World War. The average nation has had two constitutions since 1945, and two states, Syria and Thailand, have each had nine constitutions over the past 40 years! ... The Constitution of the United States has proven remarkably durable."

Among those helping plan the celebration: the American Bar Association. It says of the Constitution: "The principles of freedom which it embodies reflect our aspirations as a people and provide a common heritage for all Americans."

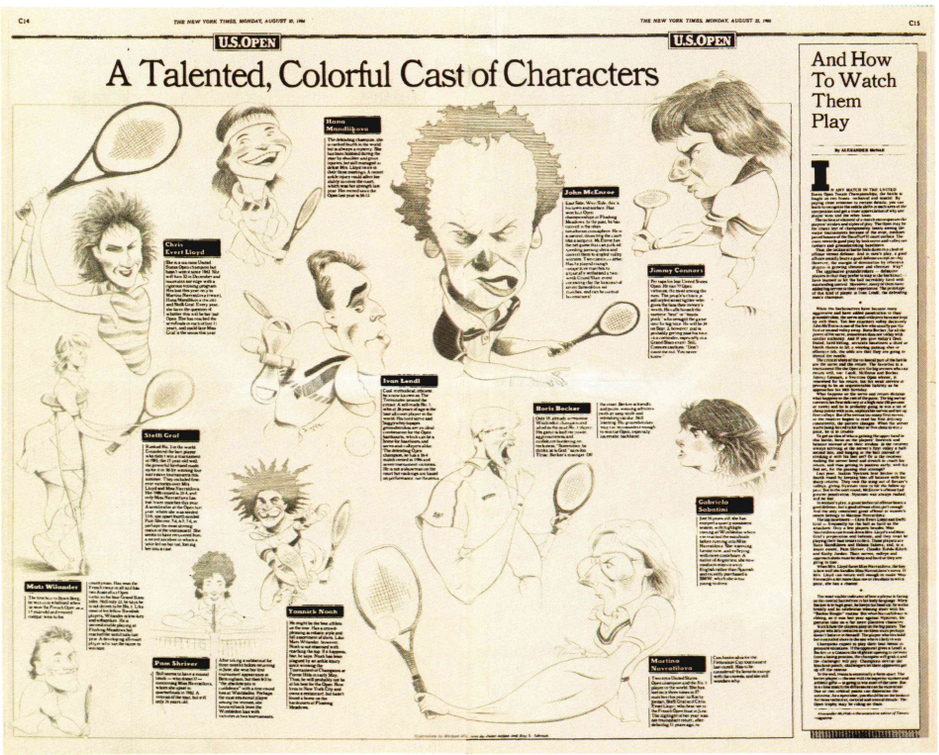
USA TODAY also eagerly joins in this important celebration. Like Thomas Jefferson, we recognize the fundamental role of a free press in a free USA.

Among the celebration plans:

- A National Bicentennial Writing Competition for high school students, co-sponsored by USA TODAY/Gannett Co., the ABA and the Bicentennial Commission. (See enclosed supplement).
- "Treasures of Liberty" poster series sponsored by the American Historical Society, American Political Science Society.
- Constitutional exhibits sponsored by the National Archives.
- A series of commemorative stamps by the U.S. Postal Service.
- Special Sept. 17 celebration in Philadelphia where the Constitutional Convention met and signed the document.
- Mock Trial Program and Student Seminars sponsored by the ABA.
- A traveling exhibit of one of the original 13th century Magna Cartas.

Silver Award
USA TODAY
Arlington, Virginia
USA Today staff

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Michael Valenti


C14 THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1981

U.S. OPEN

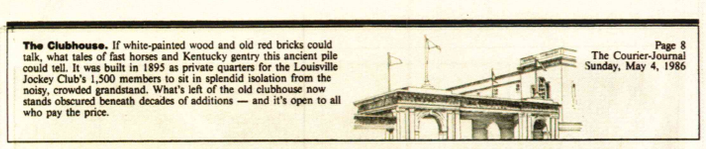
A Talented, Colorful Cast of Characters

And How To Watch Them Play

C15 THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1981

U.S. OPEN

Silver Award
THE COURIER-JOURNAL
Louisville, Kentucky
Johnny Maupin, Jerry Ryan


The Clubhouse. If white-painted wood and old red bricks could talk, what tales of fast horses and Kentucky gentry this ancient pile could tell. It was built in 1895 as private quarters for the Louisville Jockey Club's 1,500 members to sit in splendid isolation from the noisy, crowded grandstand. What's left of the old clubhouse now stands obscured beneath decades of additions — and it's open to all who pay the price.

Page 8
The Courier-Journal
Sunday, May 4, 1986

THE RICH & THE FAMOUS

When the stars at the Downs came out, Don Johnson outshone them all

BY MIKE KING AND KIT LIVELY

There he was, sitting next to Phyllis George Brown, sipping a drink and looking cool. His blond hair was combed stylishly back, revealing a slightly receding hairline.

The tanned face and the linen sport coat over the nondescript T-shirt convinced enough of the fourth-floor cranks it must be him. They rushed to the end of the table, where security guards kept them at bay, and they flashed their cameras.

Many of them probably don't realize it yet, but when they get the photos back, they'll have a great shot of Kentucky's former first lady and Don Johnson's tennis pro.

Terry, the tennis pro who didn't seem to have a last name, is a dead ringer for the famed TV con, who was unquestionably the winner of the annual celebrity sweepstakes yesterday at Churchill Downs.

Johnson, who was Derby 111's best rumor, was here in the somewhat-unshaven flesh for Derby 112. The crowd — those few who got a chance to see him anyway — loved him.

Johnson, a guest of Mrs. Brown and former Gov. John Y. Brown Jr., leaned over the fourth-floor rail and waved frequently to the Clubhouse crowds below.

Mrs. Brown wore a red dress with a red broad-brimmed hat, and the former governor sported a bright blue jacket, occasionally holding a Don Johnson T-shirt up to his chest.

Johnson wore the characteristic linen sport coat, Florida shades and a Panama hat.

And although a wall of guards kept reporters and fans from rubbing elbows with Miami's most famous detective, it was possible to check out his footwear by ducking down to about knee level, as one reporter did.

And?

White shoes.

No socks.

He didn't stay out by the rail long, however. Because the crowds got so large around the Brewers' table, he and the whole party were whisked away by a police escort worthy of royalty — and every bit as grand as that of fellow fourth-floor patron Gerald Ford — to a more private room on the second floor.

When the Brown retinue moved, with the surge of guards and police surrounding them, one woman exclaimed "Oh my God!" on realizing that Johnson was passing within a few well-guarded yards of where she was standing.

Johnson upstaged virtually everyone yesterday. He was the hottest celebrity catch at the Derby in many a year, according to many of the star-watchers who gathered on the fourth, fifth and ninth floors of the Skye Terrace to scout the rich and famous.

Johnson arrived by helicopter around 2:15, a few minutes behind two of the Brewers' other guests, Walter Cronkite and his wife, Betsy.

Cronkite said he had learned earlier in the afternoon that his name had survived the second cut on a list of contenders to become the first journalist to ride in a space shuttle.

"I want to do it very much," he said. "I hope very much I will."

Cronkite wasn't the only network news hound on the scene yesterday. NBC's Tom Brokaw wasn't far away, visiting Churchill Downs as the guest of Jefferson County Judge-Executive Harvey Sloane and his wife, Kathy.

Two floors above, around the table of Gov. Martha Layne Collins, more television personalities, Gary Collins, his wife, Mary Ann Mobley, and soap-opera star Susan Lucci shuttled from their table to the rails to watch the afternoon's races.

Two tables away, a bevy of Toyota Motor Corp. officials — including Shoichiro Toyoda, president of the company, and Yuki Togo, president of Toyota's American division — quietly sat studying the racing program.

"We wanted to show them the best of Kentucky, and this is it," said state Commerce Secretary Carroll Knicely, who escorted the Toyota officials all day.

Former President Ford occasionally stepped out from a private fourth-floor room, where he sat with his host — Columbus, Ohio, business magnate and owner of Derby Dan Farm John Galbreath — to place a bet. He said his 10th Derby was "gorgeous" and was sorry that back problems prevented his wife, Betty, from making the trip.

The world of politics was well-represented at Derby 112. Besides Kentucky's two senators, Wendell Ford and Mitch McConnell, several other members of the upper chamber, including North Carolina's Jesse Helms, were in attendance.

Helms brought his 13-year-old granddaughter, Jennifer Knox, who had picked four of five races correctly at the track on Friday.

"I'm going with whatever she says," Helms said, patting her on the back.


Don Johnson, star of the "Miami Vice" television series, talked with other celebrities and admirers between the seventh race and the Kentucky Derby.


Racing driver Danny Sullivan, winner of last year's Indianapolis 500, found himself in a final event of a different sort as he attended the 1986 Kentucky Derby.


Boxing promoter Don King's hairstyle was an easy standout in the crowd yesterday.

Former U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston cut a sporting figure in a raspberry jacket and white pants with a thin raspberry stripe as he chatted with passers-by.

At least two hopefuls in another big Kentucky race, the 1987 campaign for governor, were there. Democrat Wallace Wilkinson and Republican Larry Forgy moved through the crowd, on the lookout for hands to shake and well-wishers to greet.

Jerry Abramson, at his first Derby as mayor of Louisville, flashed a big grin and announced that he was betting on Bachelor Beau. Among his guests were U.S. Rep. Richard Gephardt, D-Mo., and his wife Jane, in town for their first Derby.

Nashville, Tenn., businessman John J. Hooker doffed his white straw hat while he worked the fourth-floor crowd, passing out cards for one of his latest ventures — Hooker's Hamburgers. The new line of burgers — "They're the best," according to Hooker — were for sale at a mobile stand parked just outside the track.

From the world of music came Kentuckian Ricky Lee Skaggs, who had to leave early to play a concert in Cleveland; Hal David, composer of Academy and Grammy award winning songs; and Ken Kragen, a rock-music promoter who helped organize the "We Are the World" anti-hunger crusade and is working on "Hands Across America Day" for the same cause.

From olden-day names, including Stan Musial (making his 22nd consecutive appearance at Derby Day), to some current big names, such as the Cincinnati Bengals' Cris Collingworth, many sports stars were on hand.

The Kentucky AFL-CIO threw a huge party in the Downs' Eclipse Room for several big-name labor leaders from around the country, including Jim Bowen of the United Steelworkers of America.

Bowen put his bet on Vernon Castle because the horse is owned by Allen Paulsen, chief executive officer of Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., which employs about 10,000 of Bowen's rank-and-file members.


Veteran comedian Sid Caesar studied the day's racing program from his high vantage point.

Page 9

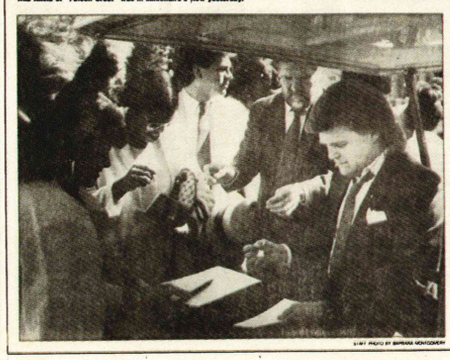

Lydia Cornell of television's "Too Close For Comfort," did she have a winner?


Hiroko Toyoda, left, and Shoichiro Toyoda, center, president of Toyota Motor Corp., sat with staff security member Tak Suzuki.


Ann Akins of "Falcon Crest" was in Millionaire's Row yesterday.

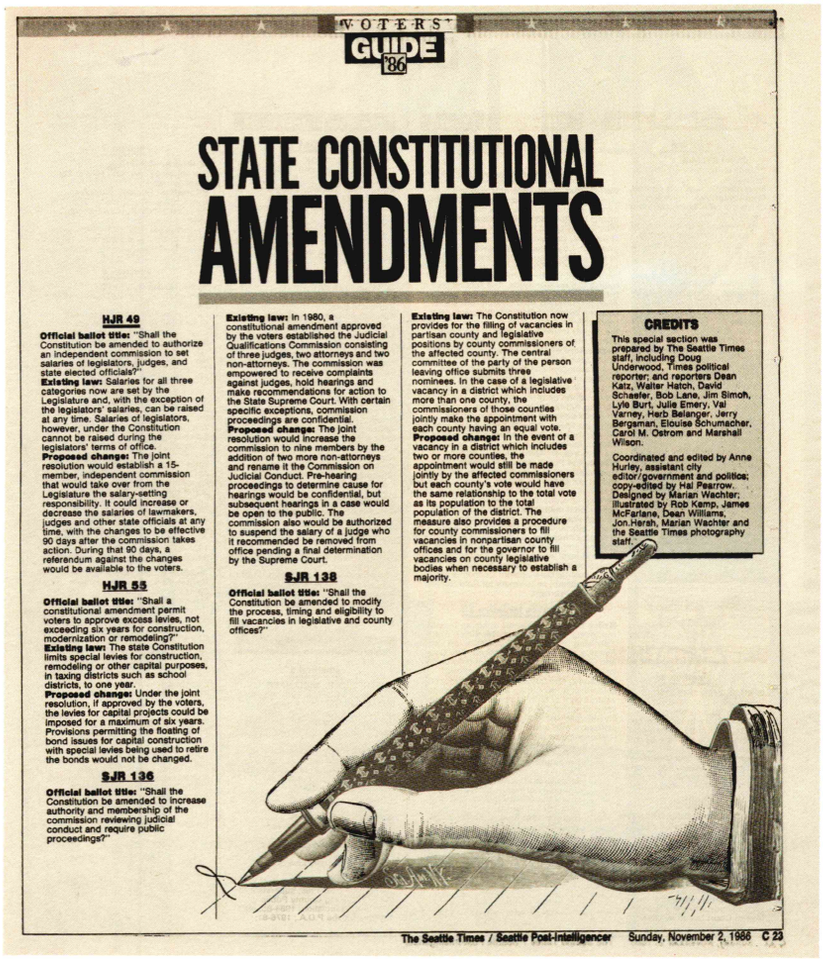

Billy Davis, a former member of the singing group the Fifth Dimension, appeared amused at having his picture taken.


Susan Lucci, left, of "All My Children" and Mary Ann Mobley, a former Miss America, shared a laugh together.




Chris Collingsworth, a wide receiver for the Cincinnati Bengals, enjoyed a drink at the Derby.

Ricky Skaggs, country singer from Kentucky, signed an autograph during the Governor's Breakfast yesterday morning.



VOTERS' GUIDE '86

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

HJR 49

Official ballot title: "Shall the Constitution be amended to authorize an independent commission to set salaries of legislators, judges, and state elected officials?"
Existing law: Salaries for all three categories now are set by the Legislature and, with the exception of the legislators' salaries, can be raised at any time. Salaries of legislators, however, under the Constitution cannot be raised during the legislators' terms of office.
Proposed change: The joint resolution would establish a 15-member, independent commission that would take over from the Legislature the salary-setting responsibility. It could increase or decrease the salaries of lawmakers, judges and other state officials at any time, with the changes to be effective 90 days after the commission takes action. During that 90 days, a referendum against the changes would be available to the voters.

HJR 55

Official ballot title: "Shall a constitutional amendment permit voters to approve excess levies, not exceeding six years for construction, modernization or remodeling?"
Existing law: The state Constitution limits special levies for construction, remodeling or other capital purposes, in taxing districts such as school districts, to one year.
Proposed change: Under the joint resolution, if approved by the voters, the levies for capital projects could be imposed for a maximum of six years. Provisions permitting the floating of bond issues for capital construction with special levies being used to retire the bonds would not be changed.

SJR 136

Official ballot title: "Shall the Constitution be amended to increase authority and membership of the commission reviewing judicial conduct and require public proceedings?"
Existing law: In 1980, a constitutional amendment approved by the voters established the Judicial Qualifications Commission consisting of three judges, two attorneys and two non-attorneys. The commission was empowered to receive complaints against judges, hold hearings and make recommendations for action to the State Supreme Court. With certain specific exceptions, commission proceedings are confidential.
Proposed change: The joint resolution would increase the commission to nine members by the addition of two more non-attorneys and rename it the Commission on Judicial Conduct. Pre-hearing proceedings to determine cause for hearings would be confidential, but subsequent hearings in a case would be open to the public. The commission also would be authorized to suspend the salary of a judge who it recommended be removed from office pending a final determination by the Supreme Court.

SJR 138

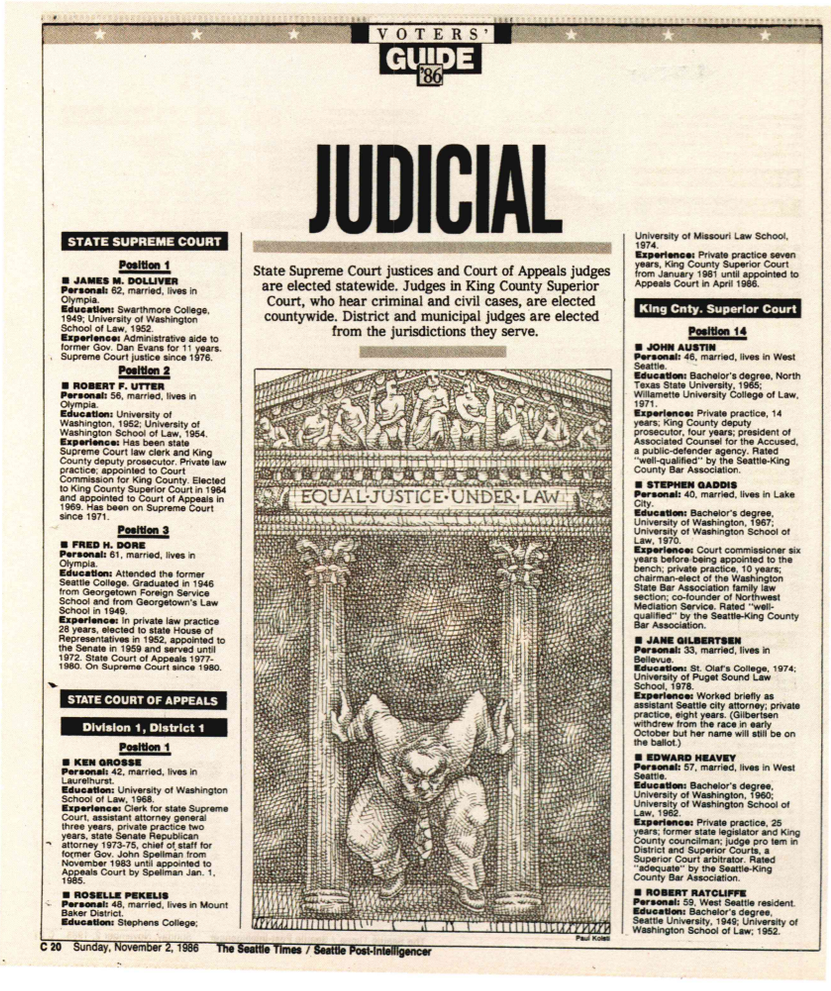
Official ballot title: "Shall the Constitution be amended to modify the process, timing and eligibility to fill vacancies in legislative and county offices?"
Existing law: The Constitution now provides for the filling of vacancies in partisan county and legislative positions by county commissioners of the affected county. The central committee of the party of the person leaving office submits three nominees. In the case of a legislative vacancy in a district which includes more than one county, the commissioners of those counties jointly make the appointment with each county having an equal vote.
Proposed change: In the event of a vacancy in a district which includes two or more counties, the appointment would still be made jointly by the affected commissioners but each county's vote would have the same relationship to the total vote as its population to the total population of the district. The measure also provides a procedure for county commissioners to fill vacancies in nonpartisan county offices and for the governor to fill vacancies on county legislative bodies when necessary to establish a majority.

CREDITS

This special section was prepared by The Seattle Times staff, including Doug Underwood, Times political reporter; and reporters Dean Katz, Walter Hatch, David Schaefer, Bob Lane, Jim Simon, Lyle Burt, Julie Emery, Val Varney, Herb Belanger, Jerry Bergsman, Elouise Schumacher, Carol M. Ostrom and Marshall Wilson.

Coordinated and edited by Anne Hurley, assistant city editor/government and politics; copy-edited by Hal Pearrow. Designed by Marian Wachter; illustrated by Rob Kamp, James McFarlane, Dean Williams, Jon Hersh, Marian Wachter and the Seattle Times photography staff.

Silver Award
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
Marian Wachter



VOTERS' GUIDE '86

JUDICIAL

State Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges are elected statewide. Judges in King County Superior Court, who hear criminal and civil cases, are elected countywide. District and municipal judges are elected from the jurisdictions they serve.

Paul Kotes

STATE SUPREME COURT

Position 1

■ **JAMES M. DOLLIVER**
Personal: 62, married, lives in Olympia.
Education: Swarthmore College, 1949; University of Washington School of Law, 1952.
Experience: Administrative aide to former Gov. Dan Evans for 11 years. Supreme Court justice since 1976.

Position 2

■ **ROBERT F. UTTER**
Personal: 56, married, lives in Olympia.
Education: University of Washington, 1952; University of Washington School of Law, 1954.
Experience: Has been state Supreme Court law clerk and King County deputy prosecutor. Private law practice; appointed to Court Commission for King County. Elected to King County Superior Court in 1964 and appointed to Court of Appeals in 1969. Has been on Supreme Court since 1971.

Position 3

■ **FRED H. DORE**
Personal: 61, married, lives in Olympia.
Education: Attended the former Seattle College. Graduated in 1946 from Georgetown Foreign Service School and from Georgetown's Law School in 1949.
Experience: In private law practice 28 years, elected to state House of Representatives in 1952, appointed to the Senate in 1959 and served until 1972. State Court of Appeals 1977-1980. On Supreme Court since 1980.

STATE COURT OF APPEALS

Division 1, District 1

Position 1

■ **KEN GROSSE**
Personal: 42, married, lives in Laurelhurst.
Education: University of Washington School of Law, 1968.
Experience: Clerk for state Supreme Court, assistant attorney general three years, private practice two years, state Senate Republican attorney 1973-75, chief of staff for former Gov. John Spellman from November 1983 until appointed to Appeals Court by Spellman Jan. 1, 1985.

■ **ROSELLE PEKELIS**
Personal: 46, married, lives in Mount Baker District.
Education: Stephens College; University of Missouri Law School, 1974.
Experience: Private practice seven years, King County Superior Court from January 1981 until appointed to Appeals Court in April 1986.

King Cnty. Superior Court

Position 14

■ **JOHN AUSTIN**
Personal: 46, married, lives in West Seattle.
Education: Bachelor's degree, North Texas State University, 1965; Willamette University College of Law, 1971.
Experience: Private practice, 14 years; King County deputy prosecutor, four years; president of Associated Counsel for the Accused, a public-defender agency. Rated "well-qualified" by the Seattle-King County Bar Association.

■ **STEPHEN GADDIS**
Personal: 40, married, lives in Lake City.
Education: Bachelor's degree, University of Washington, 1967; University of Washington School of Law, 1970.
Experience: Court commissioner six years before being appointed to the bench; private practice, 10 years; chairman-elect of the Washington State Bar Association family law section; co-founder of Northwest Mediation Service. Rated "well-qualified" by the Seattle-King County Bar Association.

■ **JANE GILBERTSEN**
Personal: 33, married, lives in Bellevue.
Education: St. Olaf's College, 1974; University of Puget Sound Law School, 1978.
Experience: Worked briefly as assistant Seattle city attorney; private practice, eight years. (Gilbertsen withdrew from the race in early October but her name will still be on the ballot.)

■ **EDWARD HEAVEY**
Personal: 57, married, lives in West Seattle.
Education: Bachelor's degree, University of Washington, 1960; University of Washington School of Law, 1962.
Experience: Private practice, 25 years; former state legislator and King County councilman; judge pro tem in District and Superior Courts, a Superior Court arbitrator. Rated "adequate" by the Seattle-King County Bar Association.

■ **ROBERT RATCLIFFE**
Personal: 59, West Seattle resident.
Education: Bachelor's degree, Seattle University, 1949; University of Washington School of Law; 1952.

Award of Excellence
THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
Memphis, Tennessee
Robert L. Wilson



MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1987 THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL K9

中国 MEMPHIS IN MAY 1987

The countryside

Photographs by Larry Coyne

Wang Bao Bao holds his 2-year-old grandson Wang Jian in the main room of his farmhouse north of Hohhot, Inner Mongolia. His wife Zhang Xu Yin sits in the background. With the end of the Cultural Revolution they are no longer beaten for not producing enough food, but "life has not been good enough at this time."

Desperate drudgery fading to a memory

Backward peasants enjoy new wealth

By Fredric Koeppel
Staff Reporter

中国 Eighty percent of the Chinese (about 860 million) live in the country. They are the poorest, the least educated and most backward section of the population.

Farmers were horribly oppressed, living serf-like existences under the landlords of imperial times, and equally oppressed by the Japanese. Conditions remained difficult after Liberation in 1949 and during the Great Leap Forward of 1958, when intensive collectivization broke age-old patterns of commerce and social structure, leading to the Three Hard Years (1959-61).

A further burden on the rural communities was the influx of millions of students and intellectuals sent from the cities for re-education and punishment during the Cultural Revolution of the late '60s.

Since 1978 there has been improvement. The responsibility system, with each family responsible for the production of its own portion of land, and the policy of limited free enterprise allowing farmers to sell produce for a profit, have brought new wealth (by Chinese standards) to many families.

But systems and conditions are never perfect, and the contrast between farmers in different parts of the country is evident.

East of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, and several miles of country lanes south of the highway stands Dong Qian Jin Group, a village where a measure of prosperity reigns.

The village was built several years ago by farmers who had made enough money to build their own houses.

The house of Li Chai Lian, a 30 year-old woman, is typical. Two stories of beige bricks and cement, it has a small walled courtyard (where seaweed hangs drying) and seven rooms. Mrs. Li and her husband, her mother-in-law, and their two children (the one child per family policy applies only in the cities) occupy four rooms; the other three they rent to boarders.

The courtyard is concrete, not mud.

"I contract for two mu of land (slightly more than six-tenths of an acre)," said Mrs. Li, who spoke with modest pride and a shy smile. "I grow various vegetables and pay a tax to the government. Part of the vegetables we keep to eat and part we sell in the free market.

"They own no animals or livestock. "The village," she said, "is not suited for animals."

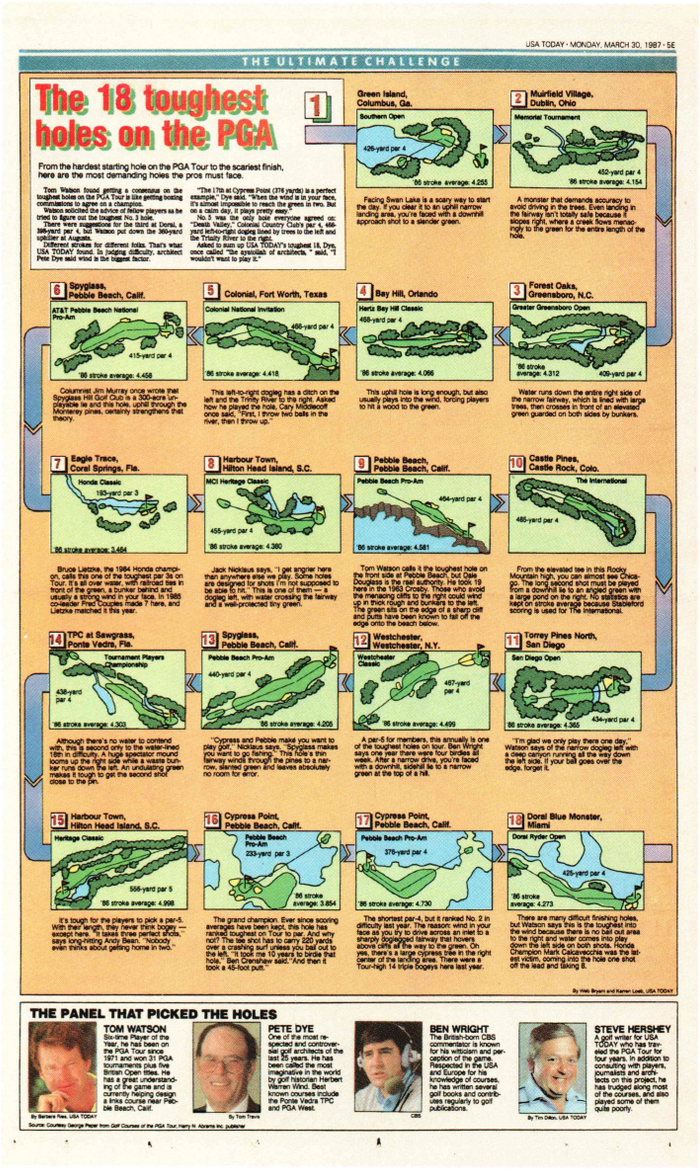
From selling vegetables, Mrs. Li makes about 500 yuan ($135) a year. Her husband, who works in the printing plant at the Deming Palace Commune several miles away,

Please see COUNTRY, Page K4

Li Chai Lian stands proudly by portraits of her in-laws in her new house at the farming village Dong Qian Jin Group, east of Xi'an: "We are satisfied with what we have."

In typical Inner Mongolian fashion, Wang Bao Bao's two-room house backs up to the north and faces south with a row of decorated windows. The walled courtyard keeps in the sheep and cows.

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USA TODAY • MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1987 • 5E

THE ULTIMATE CHALLENGE

The 18 toughest holes on the PGA

From the hardest starting hole on the PGA Tour to the scariest finish, here are the most demanding holes the pros must face.

Tom Watson found getting a consensus on the toughest holes on the PGA Tour a like getting hosting commissions to agree on a champion.

Watson solicited the advice of fellow players as he tried to figure out the toughest No. 3 hole.

There were suggestions for the third at Doral, a 388-yard par 4, but Watson put down the 366-yard sixthiter at Augusta.

Different strokes for different folks. That's what USA TODAY found. In judging difficulty, architect Pete Dye said wind is the biggest factor.

"The 17th at Cypress Point (378 yards) is a perfect example," Dye said. "Rises the wind is in your face, it's almost impossible to reach the green in two. But on a calm day, it plays pretty easy."

No. 3 was the only hole everyone agreed on: "Death Valley," Colonial Country Club's par 4, 466-yard left-to-right dogleg lined by trees to the left and the Trinity River to the right.

Asked to sum up USA TODAY's toughest 18, Dye, once called "the spandian of architects," said, "I wouldn't want to play it."

1 Green Island, Columbus, Ga. — Southern Open — 426-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.255

Facing Swan Lake is a scary way to start the day. If you clear it to an uphill narrow landing area, you're faced with a downhill approach shot to a slender green.

2 Muirfield Village, Dublin, Ohio — Memorial Tournament — 452-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.154

A monster that demands accuracy to avoid driving in the trees. Even landing in the fairway isn't totally safe because it slopes right, where a creek flows menacingly to the green for the entire length of the hole.

3 Forest Oaks, Greensboro, N.C. — Greater Greensboro Open — '86 stroke average: 4.312 — 409-yard par 4

Water runs down the entire right side of the narrow fairway, which is lined with large trees, then crosses in front of an elevated green guarded on both sides by bunkers.

4 Bay Hill, Orlando — Hertz Bay Hill Classic — 458-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.066

This uphill hole is long enough, but also usually plays into the wind, forcing players to hit a wood to the green.

5 Colonial, Fort Worth, Texas — Colonial National Invitation — 466-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.418

This left-to-right dogleg has a ditch on the left and the Trinity River to the right. Asked how he played the hole, Cary Middlecoff once said, "First, I throw two balls in the river, then I throw up."

6 Spyglass, Pebble Beach, Calif. — AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am — 415-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.458

Columnist Jim Murray once wrote that Spyglass Hill Golf Club is a 300-acre unplayable lie and this hole, uphill through the Monterey pines, certainly strengthens that theory.

7 Eagle Trace, Coral Springs, Fla. — Honda Classic — 189-yard par 3 — '86 stroke average: 3.464

Bruce Lietzke, the 1984 Honda champion, calls this one of the toughest par 3s on Tour. It's all over water, with railroad ties in front of the green, a bunker behind and usually a strong wind in your face. In 1985 co-leader Fred Couples made 7 here, and Lietzke matched it this year.

8 Harbour Town, Hilton Head Island, S.C. — MCI Heritage Classic — 455-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.380

Jack Nicklaus says, "I get angrier here than anywhere else we play. Some holes are designed for shots I'm not supposed to be able to hit. This is one of them — a dogleg left, with water crossing the fairway and a well-protected tiny green.

9 Pebble Beach, Pebble Beach, Calif. — Pebble Beach Pro-Am — 464-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.581

Tom Watson calls it the toughest hole on the front side at Pebble Beach, but Dale Douglass is the real authority. He took 19 here in the 1963 Crosby. Those who avoid the menacing cliffs to the right could wind up in thick rough and bunkers to the left. The green sits on the edge of a sharp cliff and putts have been known to fall off the edge onto the beach below.

10 Castle Pines, Castle Rock, Colo. — The International — 485-yard par 4

From the elevated tee in this Rocky Mountain high, you can almost see Chicago. The long, second shot must be played from a downhill lie to an angled green with a large pond on the right. No statistics are kept on stroke average because Stableford scoring is used for The International.

11 Torrey Pines North, San Diego — San Diego Open — '86 stroke average: 4.365 — 434-yard par 4

"I'm glad we only play there one day," Watson says of the narrow dogleg left with a deep canyon running all the way down the left side. If your ball goes over the edge, forget it.

12 Westchester, Westchester, N.Y. — Westchester Classic — 457-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.499

A par-5 for members, this annually is one of the toughest holes on tour. Ben Wright says one year there were four birdies all week. After a narrow drive, you're faced with a downhill, sidehill lie to a narrow green at the top of a hill.

13 Spyglass, Pebble Beach, Calif. — Pebble Beach Pro-Am — 440-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.205

"Cypress and Pebble make you want to play golf," Nicklaus says. "Spyglass makes you want to go fishing." This hole's thin fairway winds through the pines to a narrow, slanted green and leaves absolutely no room for error.

14 TPC at Sawgrass, Ponte Vedra, Fla. — Tournament Players Championship — 438-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.303

Although there's no water to contend with, this is second only to the water-lined 18th in difficulty. A huge spectator mound looms up the right side while a waste bunker runs down the left. An undulating green makes it tough to get the second shot close to the pin.

15 Harbour Town, Hilton Head Island, S.C. — Heritage Classic — 555-yard par 5 — '86 stroke average: 4.998

It's tough for the players to pick a par-5. With their length, they think bigger — except here. "It takes three perfect shots," says long-hitting Andy Bean. "Nobody" even thinks about getting home in two."

16 Cypress Point, Pebble Beach, Calif. — Pebble Beach Pro-Am — 233-yard par 3 — '86 stroke average: 3.854

The grand champion. Ever since scoring averages have been kept, this hole has ranked toughest on Tour to par. And why not? The tee shot has to carry 220 yards over a crashing surf unless you bail out to the left. "It took me 10 years to birdie that hole," Ben Crenshaw said. "And then it took a 45-foot putt."

17 Cypress Point, Pebble Beach, Calif. — Pebble Beach Pro-Am — 378-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.730

The shortest par-4, but it ranked No. 2 in difficulty last year. The reason wind in your face as you try to drive across an inlet to a sharply dogleged fairway that hovers above cliffs all the way to the green. Oh yes, there's a large cypress tree in the right center of the landing area. There were a Tour-high 14 triple bogeys here last year.

18 Doral Blue Monster, Miami — Doral Ryder Open — 425-yard par 4 — '86 stroke average: 4.273

There are many difficult finishing holes, but Watson says this is the toughest. Into the wind because there is no bail out area to the right and water comes into play down the left side on both shots. Florida Champion Mark Calcavecchia was the latest victim, coming into the hole one shot off the lead and taking 8.

By Web Bryant and Karen Loeb, USA TODAY

THE PANEL THAT PICKED THE HOLES

TOM WATSON Six-time Player of the Year, he has been on the PGA Tour since 1971 and won 31 PGA tournaments plus five British Open titles. He has a great understanding of the game and is currently helping design a links course near Pebble Beach, Calif.

By Barbara Rea, USA TODAY

PETE DYE One of the most respected and controversial golf architects of the last 25 years. He has been called the most imaginative in the world by golf historian Herbert Warren Wind. Best known courses include the Ponte Vedra TPC and PGA West.

By Tom Travis

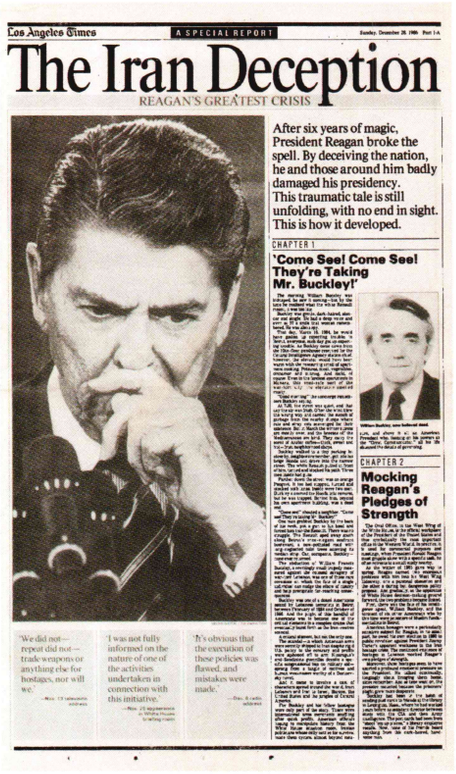
BEN WRIGHT The British-born CBS commentator is known for his witticism and perception of the game. Respected in the USA and Europe for his knowledge of courses, he has written several golf books and contributes regularly to golf publications.

CBS

STEVE HERSHEY A golf writer for USA TODAY who has traveled the PGA Tour for four years. In addition to consulting with players, journalists and architects on this project, he has trudged along most of the courses, and also played some of them quite poorly.

By Tim Dillon, USA TODAY

Source: Courtesy George Peper from Golf Courses of the PGA Tour; Harry N. Abrams Inc. publisher


Los Angeles Times A SPECIAL REPORT

The Iran Deception

REAGAN'S GREATEST CRISIS

After six years of magic, President Reagan broke the spell. By deceiving the nation, he and those around him badly damaged his presidency. This traumatic tale is still unfolding, with no end in sight. This is how it developed.

CHAPTER 1

'Come See! Come See! They're Taking Mr. Buckley!'

CHAPTER 2

Mocking Reagan's Pledges of Strength

'We did not — repeat did not — trade weapons or anything else for hostages, nor will we.'

'I was not fully informed on the nature of one of the activities undertaken in connection with this initiative.'

'It's obvious that the execution of these policies was flawed, and mistakes were made.'

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POCKET GUIDE TO LIBERTY WEEKEND

LIBERTY GUIDE

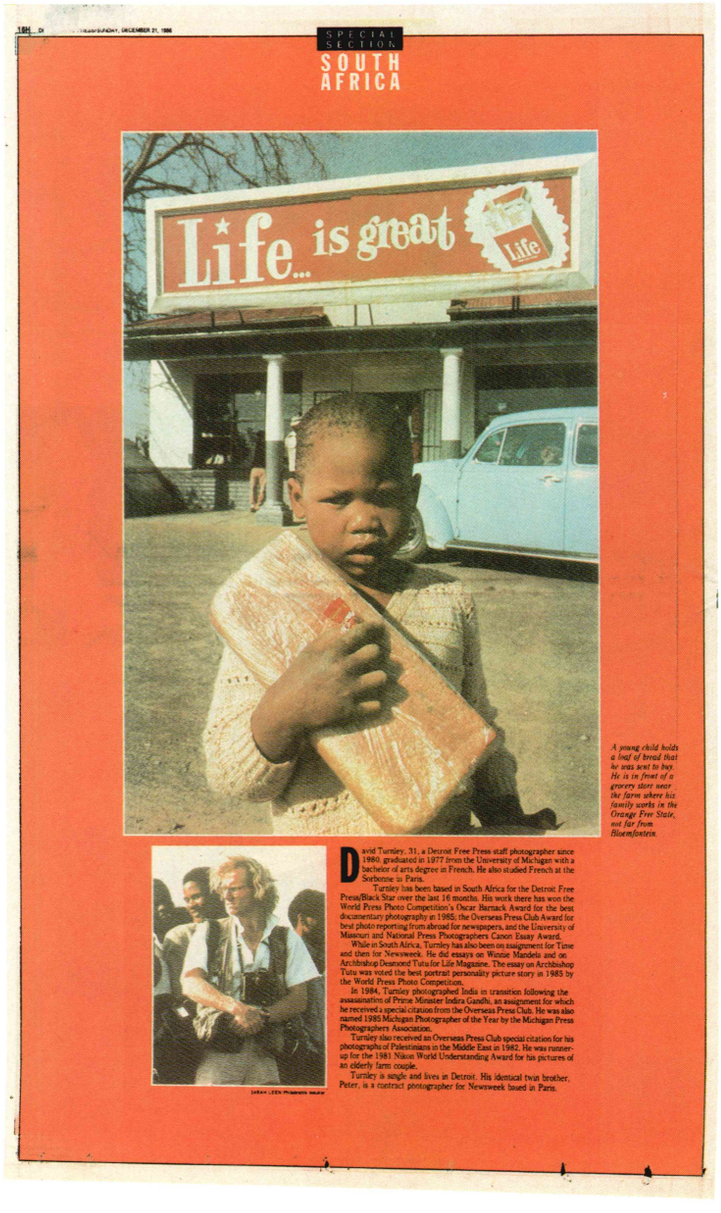
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SPECIAL SECTION

SOUTH AFRICA

A young child holds a loaf of bread that he was sent to buy. He is in front of a grocery store near the farm where his family works in the Orange Free State, not far from Bloemfontein.

David Turnley, 31, a Detroit Free Press staff photographer since 1980, graduated in 1977 from the University of Michigan with a bachelor of arts degree in French. He also studied French at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Turnley has been based in South Africa for the Detroit Free Press/Black Star over the last 16 months. His work there has won the World Press Photo Competition's Oscar Barnack Award for the best documentary photography in 1985; the Overseas Press Club Award for best photo reporting from abroad for newspapers, and the University of Missouri and National Press Photographers Canon Essay Award.

While in South Africa, Turnley has also been on assignment for Time and then for Newsweek. He did essays on Winnie Mandela and on Archbishop Desmond Tutu for Life Magazine. The essay on Archbishop Tutu was voted the best portrait personality picture story in 1985 by the World Press Photo Competition.

In 1984, Turnley photographed India in transition following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, an assignment for which he received a special citation from the Overseas Press Club. He was also named 1985 Michigan Photographer of the Year by the Michigan Press Photographers Association.

Turnley also received an Overseas Press Club special citation for his photographs of Palestinians in the Middle East in 1982. He was runner-up for the 1981 Nikon World Understanding Award for his pictures of an elderly farm couple.

Turnley is single and lives in Detroit. His identical twin brother, Peter, is a contract photographer for Newsweek based in Paris.

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D4 THE HARTFORD COURANT: Friday, April 3, 1987

METS PREVIEW

Paula Bronstein / The Hartford Courant

"You've heard it before. Every team gets up for you. They are playing the world champions, the best in the business"

Gary Carter

"We'll have to work hard again. I've always heard how hard it is to repeat, but if we avoid injuries I think we'll have a good chance."

Jesse Orosco

Paula Bronstein / The Hartford Courant

Keith Hernandez: a clutch hitter and winner of nine straight Gold Gloves.

Gooden, Strawberry add to Mets' image problems

Despite pitcher's absence, team believes repeating a possibility

By JIM JENKS
Special to The Courant

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Mets can do nothing to soften their renegade image.

Dwight Gooden and Darryl Strawberry have done the most to reinforce the perception with off-season and spring training problems of much concern in the World Series champions.

On Wednesday, Gooden, the 22-year-old superstar pitcher, agreed to enter a drug rehabilitation program. He was placed on the 15-day disabled list, but may be out longer.

Strawberry, the 25-year-old outfielder, is in injunction proceedings with his wife and already has been fined $1,000 for missing a spring training workout and walking out of camp.

After a winter of court hearings that followed a summer of brawling the Mets' bad boy image is firmly in place. It appears that the team most likely to beat the Mets is the Mets.

"It's depressing. There are problems you just don't anticipate," second baseman Wally Backman said. "This club is ready to defend the championship — no doubt about that. But it seems like things are happening that we just can't control."

The Mets were favored to win a year ago, and they did in stunning fashion, finishing 21½ games ahead of second-place Philadelphia. Even without Gooden to open the season, they are looked at as strong contenders to repeat. The players believe it, even if it has been nine years since the 1977-78 Yankees won back-to-back world championships.

And the reason is the same as it was a year ago.

Pitching.

With Gooden, the Mets possess the game's best pitching staff. The pitcher's program in drug rehabilitation will certainly be a key to New York's season. But the team may possess the best pitching staff even without Gooden.

The pitchers that remaining are impressive: Righthanders Ron Darling (16-6, 3.21), Bob Ojeda (15-5, 2.57), Sid Fernandez (14-6, 2.92) form a strong, balanced rotation. Johnson has not named his fifth starter yet.

"Darling looks good and is throwing well," Johnson said. "Sid is a little heavy, but I'm not worried about that."

Roger McDowell (14-9, 22 saves) and Jesse Orosco (4-4, 21 saves) form a tough righty-lefty relief combination, though McDowell may be out until June after a hernia operation earlier this week. Doug Sisk (4-2, 3.68) will most likely fill in.

"We'll have to work hard again," Orosco said. "I've always heard how hard it is to repeat, but if we avoid injuries I think we'll have a good chance."

The question now is when (if?) Gooden will pitch again.

A Mets spokesman said the disclosure of Gooden's problem resulted from a drug test the pitcher requested.

"There is some indication of past [drug] usage," General Manager Frank Cashen said, perhaps explaining the drop off in Gooden's statistics last season. "But the extent is uncertain and that will be up to outpatient medical people to ascertain. Gooden will be evaluated and counseled on future remedial action."

The drug revelation was just the latest in a long list of incidents involving Mets players and police. In Montclair, NJ, Tampa, Fla. Gooden was arrested just before Christmas after he was stopped for speeding and blood tests showed he had been drinking. On Jan. 23 he pleaded no contest to the charges and received three years probation.

Gooden has said he will move away from home for the first time and look for permanent living arrangements in New York away from the Tampa police.

Gooden's woes seemed to be carrying over on the field. In 1985, he compiled a 24-4 record. But, last season, he was 17-6 with 200 strikeouts and a 2.84 ERA. Good, but not Goodenesque. Then Gooden was hit hard in spring.

"He's lost a foot-and-a-half off his fastball," Dodgers Manager Tommy Lasorda said. "He is not as overpowering as he was two years ago."

Are the Mets as overpowering?

"We still can do what we want to do and that's go all the way again," Strawberry said. "Just like last year. That's our dream and I know we can do it."

A step in the proper direction would be improving the relationship between Strawberry and Manager Davey Johnson. They have been at odds since last season, something that could easily affect the moody outfielder.

The manager (Davey Johnson) expects a lot out of me, and we don't see eye-to-eye on things," Strawberry said. "A majority of the time he is right. I just wish he'd give me a break now and then. He's stubborn, and I'm stubborn, but if somebody's going to give in it will probably be me because I'm the player and he's the manager."

It was a confident bunch that took the National League East lead on April 23 and a cocky bunch that won the division by 21½ games over Philadelphia, the largest margin since divisional play began in 1969.

The postseason wasn't as easy. There was the tough League Championship Series against Houston and a World Series against Boston that took seven games and a lot of luck for New York to win. Remember, it was a Mookie Wilson ground ball through the legs of Red Sox first baseman Bill Buckner in Game 6 that brought the Mets back from defeat.

Confidence and luck, two necessary ingredients for a championship. Even more necessary when chasing that second championship.

"You've heard it before. Every team gets up for you," catcher Gary Carter said. "They are playing the world champions, the best in the business, and they all have something to prove. They just want to beat the best wherever they can."

Said Johnson, "I don't like to spend a lot of time talking about the difficulty of repeating. This is a different club. We're not trying to be 1986. We want to be this year and rely on this year, other than the fact we got the monkey off our back."

The Mets' confidence crosses the border into cockiness. Some call it arrogance. They have, by design, set themselves apart from the baseball community. This team has a "no-against-the-world personality." They show up the opposition with post-home run curtain calls, slow trots around the bases after a homer and, most of all, the bench-clearing brawl.

Consider the first time the Red Sox and Mets met in spring training this year. Pitcher Al Nipper hit Strawberry because Nipper "didn't like the way he ran around the bases in Game 7." Nipper was referring to Strawberry's home run in the eighth inning off him.

Both benches cleared, and though there was no physical altercation, a message had been sent.

"It never crossed my mind that I was showing up anybody," Carter said of the Mets' manner. "I love it when the fans stand and call me out. It's for them. I'm thanking them back."

Johnson knows his team has a bad reputation. But he feels he can afford to be confident. If Gooden's rehab doesn't wipe out his season, the Mets will have lost only one key figure from last year's championship team, third baseman and World Series MVP Ray Knight.

"The Mets have the best organization in baseball right now," said Knight, who was not re-signed and ended up with Baltimore. "I hope they win. But I'm not going to let something that happened in New York hurt me or make my life negative. I have closed the book on the situation."

Johnson has countered with adding Kevin McReynolds, a slugging outfielder, to his lineup. McReynolds hit 288 with 26 home runs and 84 RBI for San Diego.

"We didn't lose anybody significant," the 46-year-old manager said. "We added another team's cleanup hitter. That's not so bad, is it?"

Cashen didn't think so, giving up last season's rookie of the year candidate Kevin Mitchell and unproven pitchers Shawn Abner, Stanley Jefferson, Kevin Armstrong and Kevin Brown for McReynolds.

The newest Met will play left field and will be joined in the outfield by Len Dykstra in center and Strawberry in right. According to Johnson, Dykstra (.305, 8 HR, 43 RBI, 31 SB) will platoon with Wilson (.289, 9 HR, 61 RBI, 21 SB).

Strawberry, despite hitting 27 homers and driving in 93 runs, had an off year last season for the New York fans. He continues to struggle against left-handed pitchers, hitting .209 with only five home runs last year.

Receiving the staff will be the game's best catcher, Carter, who finished third in voting for the MVP last year. He hit .281 with 24 home runs and 105 RBI on only 125 hits.

There is no doubt that he is one of our leaders," Johnson said. "He handles the pitchers with the best of them."

John Gibbons is the backup, and Johnson may give Carter more rest this season.

At first base is the team's other leader, Keith Hernandez, winner of nine straight Gold Gloves. He is one of the top clutch hitters in the game, hitting .310 with 13 homers and 83 RBI.

Replacing Knight at third base will be Howard Johnson (.265, 13 HR). David Magadan, on the 15-day disabled list with a lymph node infection, will back up Johnson.

Rafael Santana (.218, 1 HR, 38 RBI) will be the shortstop, now that Gooden's Kevin Elster has been moved down to Tidewater of the AAA International League. At second base, Backman (.260, 3 HR, 27 RBI) and Tim Teufel (.247, 4 HR, 31 RBI) is expected to perform well again.

"I don't believe in all that crap about repeating," said St. Louis Cardinals Manager Whitey Herzog, whose team went to the World Series in 1985. "If they [Mets] do what they did last year and stay injury-free, they are going to be hard to beat."

Mets roster

■ Rosters reflect cuts made through Thursday. All statistics are from games played in the majors in 1986. x - minor league statistics

Fielders

No.	Name	Pos.	B/T	Age	HT	WT	Avg.	HR	RBI
6	Backman, Wally	2B	S/R	27	5-9	160	.320	1	37
8	Carter, Gary	C	R/R	32	6-2	212	.281	24	105
4	Dykstra, Lenny	CF	L/L	24	5-6	165	.305	8	43
35	Gibbons, John	C	R/R	24	5-11	187	.474	1	1
17	Hernandez, Keith	1B	L/L	33	6-0	195	.310	13	83
20	Johnson, Howard	3B	S/R	26	6-0	175	.240	10	39
33	Lyons, Barry	C	R/R	26	5-1	205	.000	0	2
29	Magadan, Dave	IF	L/R	24	6-3	190	.444	0	3
13	Mazzilli, Lee	OF	S/R	32	6-1	195	.240	3	15
22	McReynolds, Kevin	LF	R/R	27	6-1	210	.288	26	84
9	Orta, Jesse	IF	R/R	31	5-11	180	.000	0	0
1	Santana, Rafael	SS	R/R	23	6-0	160	.215	1	28
18	Strawberry, Darryl	RF	L/L	25	6-6	190	.259	27	93
11	Teufel, Tim	2B	R/R	23	6-0	175	.247	4	31
1	Wilson, Mookie	LF	S/R	31	5-10	168	.289	9	45

Starters

No.	Name	B/T	Age	HT	WT	W-L	ERA	IP
36	Aguilera, Rick	R/R	23	6-5	193	10-7	3.88	141.2
12	Darling, Ron	R/R	26	6-3	195	15-6	2.81	237.0
50	Fernandez, Sid	L/L	24	6-1	200	16-8	3.52	204.1
47	Gooden, Dwight	R/R	22	6-2	190	17-6	2.84	250.1
19	Ojeda, Bob	L/L	29	6-1	190	18-5	2.57	217.1

Relievers

No.	Name	B/T	Age	HT	WT	W-L	ERA	IP
	Cone, David	L/R	24	6-1	180	0-0	5.56	22.2
26	Leach, Terry	R/R	33	6-0	205	0-0	2.70	6.2
42	McDowell, Roger	R/R	26	6-1	175	14-9	3.02	128.0
48	Myers, Randy	L/L	24	6-1	190	0-0	4.22	10.2
52	Orosco, Jesse	L/L	29	6-2	210	4-4	3.86	70.0
42	Sisk, Doug	R/R	29	6-2	210	4-5	3.96	70.2
31	Walker, Gene	L/L	26	6-4	201	2-2	3.86	98.0

The Mets are prepared to defend their World Series title without pitcher Dwight Gooden, who is in a drug rehabilitation program.

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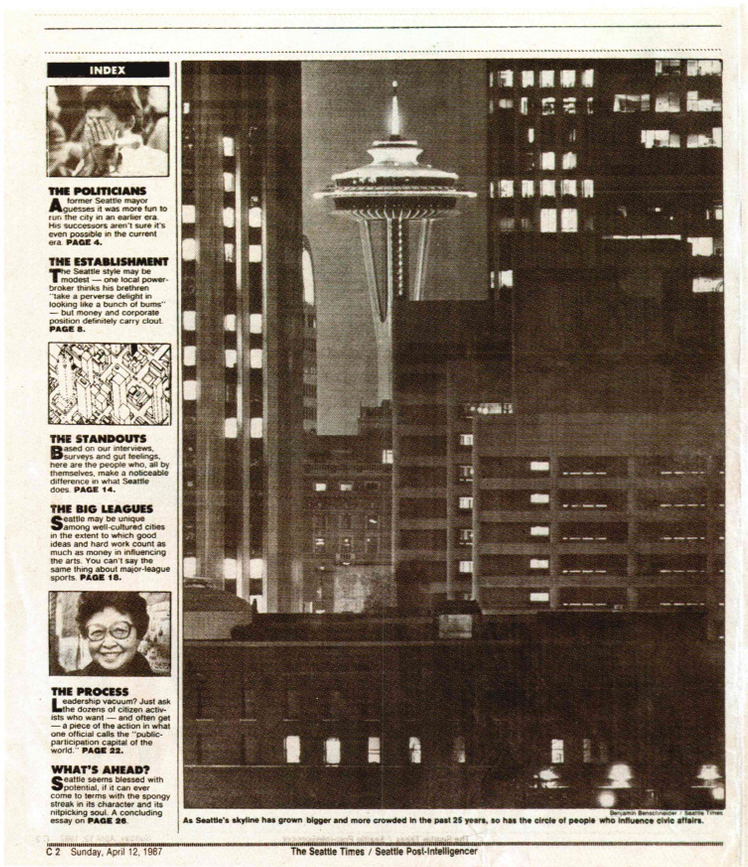


FUTURE FOREST

TIMBER

Rebounding industry has a new challenge

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INDEX

THE POLITICIANS
A former Seattle mayor guesses it was more fun to run the city in an earlier era. His successors aren't sure it's even possible in the current era. **PAGE 4.**

THE ESTABLISHMENT
The Seattle style may be modest — one local power-broker thinks his brethren "take a perverse delight in looking like a bunch of bums" — but money and corporate position definitely carry clout. **PAGE 8.**

THE STANDOUTS
Based on our interviews, surveys and gut feelings, here are the people who, all by themselves, make a noticeable difference in what Seattle does. **PAGE 14.**

THE BIG LEAGUES
Seattle may be unique among well-cultured cities in the extent to which good ideas and hard work count as much as money in influencing the arts. You can't say the same thing about major-league sports. **PAGE 18.**

THE PROCESS
Leadership vacuum? Just ask the dozens of citizen activists who want — and often get — a piece of the action in what one official calls the "public-participation capital of the world." **PAGE 22.**

WHAT'S AHEAD?
Seattle seems blessed with potential, if it can ever come to terms with the spongy streak in its character and its nitpicking soul. A concluding essay on **PAGE 26.**

Benjamin Benschneider / Seattle Times

As Seattle's skyline has grown bigger and more crowded in the past 25 years, so has the circle of people who influence civic affairs.

TRACING THE WAYS OF POWER CAN BE AS COMPLICATED AS GETTING SOMETHING DONE IN . . .

A

Changing city

Twenty-five years ago this month, Seattle proved it had grown up by opening a world's fair.

It was an enormous undertaking — assembling land, finding millions of dollars for new buildings and a monorail, winning international recognition, in the end even turning a profit — all spearheaded by a handful of influential civic leaders.

In the next decade, that same inner circle pushed for creation of new agencies such as Metro, and a Forward Thrust bond program that gave Seattle and King County millions of dollars worth of parks and other improvements.

Could a similar group pull off a similar feat in the older, bigger and busier Seattle of today?

Probably not.

"There is a pluralism in the community now in which the business community is only one segment," said Eddie Carlson, the former Westin Hotels and United Airlines chairman who is credited with inspiring the fair. "It used to be you could get 20 people at the Olympic Hotel or the Rainier Club and make a decision. I don't think that is possible today."

"This city isn't run by a few people anymore," agrees Jim Ellis, the downtown attorney who led many of the biggest projects of the past 30 years.

So who, or what, does run Seattle today?

To answer that question, a team of four reporters interviewed nearly 200 people in business, politics and the arts, in schools, churches and social agencies. The team also mailed a survey to about 200 business and government leaders, and pored over resumes, membership lists, corporate annual reports, and lists of political and philanthropic donors.

The Times tackled the question for several reasons. For one, we wondered if some of the city's most influential leaders were even known to the public.

For another, we wanted to better understand the community. We wanted to find out not only who were the city's influential people or institutions, but how decisions were made, how things were accomplished.

In the end, preparing today's report proved to be a bit like trying to get something done in Seattle: bureaucratic, complex, frustrating and seemingly endless.

Deciding what we meant by "Seattle" proved difficult because the city limits no longer correspond to geographic, population or political realities. As a practical matter, we never did absolutely define Seattle. We simply looked for very powerful people — and found most of them downtown.

Defining "power" was even worse. We decided it includes the ability to muster resources — money, manpower, votes — toward some end, to persuade or inspire, to regulate, to effect or to veto change, to bring people together or to settle disputes. No individual or institution possessed all of these.

The answers to our questions at times seemed contradictory.

For example, when we asked if a leadership vacuum exists in Seattle, 52 percent of survey respondents said yes and 48 percent said no.

Sometimes the answers were maddeningly complex. In the survey, 90 people nominated 160 different names for a list of Seattle's 10 most powerful leaders.

In the end, the reporters and editors of this project developed their own list of Seattle's most influential citizens.

The list began with the names of corporate chief executives, board members and high-ranking politicians. The people we interviewed offered other nominations, until we had more than 400 names on our initial list. Reporters and editors argued that down to about 100 in an all-day session in a rented room at (where else?) the Rainier Club. We put the names into four different groupings, ranging from people with a lot of clout in a lot of areas, to limited clout in a single area.

From that we selected our "top 10" list, trading nominees like baseball cards, with no attempt at racial, sexual or geographic balance.

The truth is, we don't really believe that a mere 10 people — or even 100 — "run" Seattle, as this report makes clear. Seattle is not so simple that one can name a list of the most powerful and leave it at that.

The elite are still elite, but they no longer call the shots with impunity. A portrait of Seattle's power structure looks less like an orderly pyramid than a tag-team wrestling match, with dozens of groups bounding in and out of the ring as issues change.

The city has hundreds of well-meaning citizens divided into countless overlapping committees, all pulling in different directions. Some people exercise influence simply by their ability to make connections among the contending interests.

There are power networks in Seattle, but they are as diffuse as a winter rain, as numerous as front-porch windsocks, and as difficult to grasp as a Northwest slug.

Today's special report looks at Seattle's acknowledged establishment, but it also takes into account those other groups — politicians and bureaucrats, the arts community, women, minorities, neighborhood activists, environmentalists and the media — who are part of the city's complicated pluralism.

Much of what follows are the conclusions and ideas of Seattle's keenest influence-watchers about the nature of power in the city. People have a lot to say, and we've merely summarized what we heard.

We found the task of power probing a fuzzy one. Instead of hard facts and statistics, there are mostly guarded opinions from sources who themselves rely on reputation, appearance and rank.

After some hand-wringing about the validity, usefulness or longevity of what we were told, we decided it was at least damn interesting.

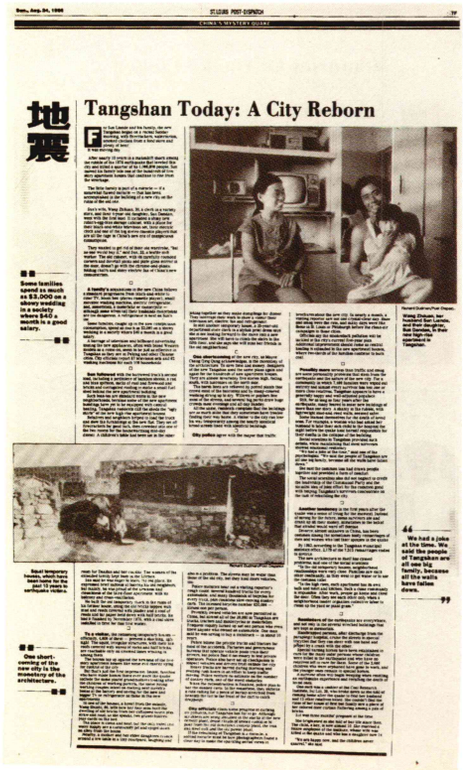
"I DON'T THINK THERE IS A SINGLE KEY GROUP OF PLAYERS WHO ARE POWERFUL ACROSS THE BOARD. THAT'S FRUSTRATING BECAUSE IT TAKES LONGER TO DO ANYTHING. BUT YOU DO END UP WITH A BETTER PRODUCT . . . IT HELPS THE QUALITY OF LIFE HERE."
Alan Gibbs, Metro director



Award of Excellence
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
Marian Wachter

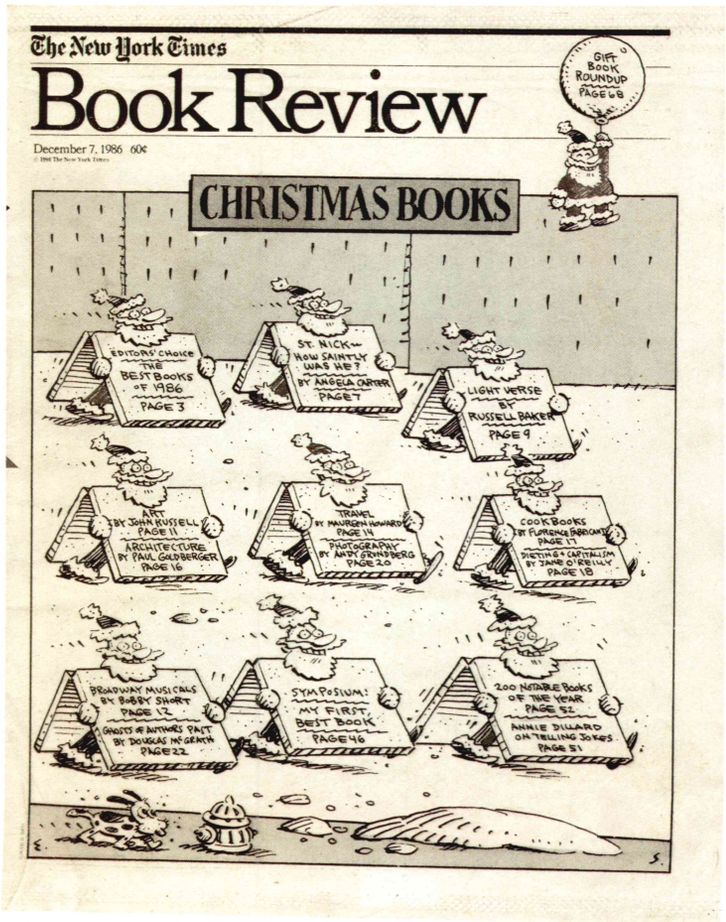
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THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Steve Heller

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
St. Louis, Missouri
Ed Kohorst, Tony Lazorko



地震

Tangshan Today: A City Reborn



The New York Times
Book Review
December 7, 1986 60¢

GIFT BOOK ROUNDUP PAGE 68

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

EDITORS' CHOICE THE BEST BOOKS OF 1986 PAGE 3

ST. NICK HOW SAINTLY WAS HE? BY ANGELA CARTER PAGE 7

LIGHT VERSE BY RUSSELL BAKER PAGE 9

ART BY JOHN RUSSELL PAGE 11 ARCHITECTURE BY PAUL GOLDBERGER PAGE 16

TRAVEL BY MAUREEN HOWARD PAGE 14 PHOTOGRAPHY BY ANN THOMPSON PAGE 20

COOKBOOKS BY FLORENCE BERNOUD PAGE 17 DIETING & CAPITALISM BY JANE O'REILLY PAGE 18

BROADWAY MUSICALS BY BOBBY SHORT PAGE 12 GHOSTS & ANIMALS PAST BY DOUGLAS McGRATH PAGE 22

SYMPOSIUM: MY FIRST BEST BOOK PAGE 46

200 NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE YEAR PAGE 52 ANNIE DILLARD ON TELLING JOKES PAGE 51

SUMMER READING

Beach Blanket Book Bag

THE PATIENT HAS THE FLOOR

By Alistair Cooke. 204 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $16.95.

By Bernard Avishai

EVERYBODY knows Alistair Cooke. He's that cordial English gentleman who guides us weekly through the polished parlors (and equally polished sentences) of the British upper classes. Were it not for Mr. Cooke, would we appreciate the stiffness of a lady's gown or the delicacy of her gossip? Would we assume a link between good literature and good leather or admire a Scotsman who knows his place? At the same time, Mr. Cooke has brought us his masterly television series, "Alistair Cooke's America," in which he seemed to know all about the huddled masses who came to the United States from such places as Latvia and Italy. Yet he told their stories so compassionately it was hard to discern whether he actually believed in the American dream or was simply fascinated by it.

Mr. Cooke, the son of a metalworker, first met Yanks when they were billeted with his family in Blackpool during World War I ("All their ranks had identical table manners"). He arrived in this country in 1932, in the middle of F.D.R.'s first campaign for the Presidency; he became a citizen in 1941, the year of the London blitz. His weekly BBC radio broadcast, "Letter From America," a celebration of the American commonwealth of equality, jazz and land ownership, marked its 40th anniversary last March. And if there were ever any doubts about how seriously he has taken his citizenship during this time, "The Patient Has the Floor" ought to dispel them.



Mr. Cooke emerges from this selection of speeches delivered over the last 20 years as a champion of the Emersonian desire for classlessness, of the Constitu-

Continued on page 49

Bernard Avishai, an associate professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's writing program, is the author of "The Tragedy of Zionism."

ENTER TALKING

By Joan Rivers with Richard Meryman. Illustrated. 256 pp. New York: Delacorte Press. $17.95.

By Max Wilk

ENTER talking? In this era of the hype, Joan Rivers's title wins hands down as the year's greatest understatement. She does not merely talk, she takes aim, begins to fire and rakes her audience — 273 pages plus index, acknowledgements, and last but far from least, a heartfelt dedication "To Edgar [her husband] who made this book happen, and to Johnny Carson, who made it all happen."

Years ago, while investigating what made great comedians tick, I interviewed the great "Perfect Fool," Ed Wynn. He had a simple formula for success. "I come out and in the first couple of minutes I make friends with the audience," he said. "After that, I can do anything with them, and they'll accept and love me."

Today's gospel according to Joan Rivers is entirely revisionist. "I have to be the toughest one in the room or they will talk right through me," she warns us. "They have to know I am like a lion tamer who says, 'If you come near me, I'll kill you.'" And in dealing with the improbable business of being a stand-up comedian, she has that calling remarkably well figured out. "You must want it so badly you will suffer anything, anything, just to get on a stage in front of people — be willing, again and again, to pick yourself up and keep going after you have been hit on the head by a sledgehammer. . . . We are all crazy and crazed."

No argument. Miss Rivers has been there, and she certainly knows of what she speaks. The trouble is that she continues to speak, on and on, in what must be the longest stand-up monologue ever recorded on tape. It was arranged for print by a collaborator, Richard Meryman. And, as they used to say in the days when Miss Rivers was battling her way upward through Second City, the Chicago comedy troupe, and Greenwich Village boites and assorted joints, she lets it all hang out. All of it, from Day One. We are treated to her early life as chubby middle-class Joan Molinsky, who was starved for affection. ("Comedy is power. We can be in

Continued on page 33

Max Wilk is the author of "A Tough Act to Follow" and the forthcoming "And Did You Once See Sidney Plain," a memoir of S. J. Perelman.

THE CHARACTER FACTORY

Baden-Powell and the Origins of the Boy Scout Movement. By Michael Rosenthal. Illustrated. 335 pp. New York: Pantheon Books. $22.95.

By Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy

PERHAPS unfairly, I've always found scouting faintly ludicrous. My only two personal experiences of it were a bit odd and not really conducive to respect. Also, I can remember as a boy those photographs of King George VI — ridiculous, like all adult Scouts, in baggy shorts and wide-brimmed hat — looking as if he couldn't tie a knot to save his life.

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, first Baron Baden-Powell, the subject of Michael Rosenthal's new study, could tie knots. Born in 1857, he went to Charterhouse school in 1870. Typical of his period, he despised work — "often sleeps in class" — and loved games. Two hints of the future: he was a successful schoolboy actor; he was a solitary, who loved creeping about the Godalming countryside having fantasies that he was an American Indian or a trapper. School was followed by the army, in India and Africa.

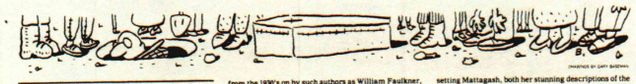


Baden-Powell served until 1910 — 34 years. The youngest Major General, the hero of the siege of Mafeking by the Boers in 1899-1900, a figure in Madame Tussaud's wax museum — superficially his career seems brilliant. Actually, he was a military disaster. For many years he saw no active service at all. When he eventually did, in Afghanistan, he became overexcited and shot himself in the leg.

Mafeking should never have taken place. Baden-Powell was supposed to remain mobile and harass the Boers. He holed up in the obscure corrugated-iron out-

Continued on page 47

Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy's most recent books are a collection of short stories, "The Centre of the Universe Is 18 Baedekerstrasse," and the forthcoming novel, "The City Beneath the Skin."



DRAWINGS BY GARY BARDWIN

THE FUNERAL MAKERS

By Cathie Pelletier. 247 pp. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. $16.95.

By Susan Kenney

A BLURB on the back cover of this latest in a growing number of wild and crazy novels from Maine claims this may "well be the first Northern Southern Novel." It has been suggested before that there is a similarity between recent Maine fiction and the tough and earthy, often sensational yet sensitive, fiction known as Southern Gothic written from the 1930's on by such authors as William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell, James Dickey and Flannery O'Connor. Last year "The Beans of Egypt, Maine," Carolyn Chute's popular first novel, was compared to (among other novels) Faulkner's chronicles of the Snopeses, and there are other, lesser-known Maine writers such as Lucy Honig, Willis Johnston, Fred Bonnie and S. T. Colby who have produced fine fiction that includes elements of the regional grotesque. The similarity should really come as no surprise, even though "Tobacco Road" and "God's Little Acre" are set in the South, folks around here have speculated for some time that Mr. Caldwell may have gleaned a lot of his local color from the area around Mount Vernon, Me., where he lived from 1925 to 1933. Local legend also has it that the actual setting of Mr. Dickey's 1970 novel "Deliverance" was South Solon, Me., the river the upper Kennebec.

But none of these novels is as completely dominated by a specific region as Cathie Pelletier's fine first novel, "The Funeral Makers." Though she has renamed the setting Mattagash, both her stunning descriptions of the particular physical and social geography of the place and her reference to it by name in the touching dedication to her forebears make it clear that the story takes place in Allagash country in northern Maine. In this book geography is a character and place is destiny.

Even if you live in Maine, it's hard to imagine exactly how remote Mattagash and its real-life counterpart are, so tune in the weather news on television or get out your road atlases. If New England looks like a bare right leg stuck up in the air after it's kicked a 90-yard field goal, then Allagash is between the first and second toes, in what is known as the Valley, where the rivers flow, as opposed to the County (Aroostook), where the potatoes grow. It takes as long to drive from Portland, Me., to Fort Kent, the largest town in the area (pop. 4,626), as it does from Portland to New York City. Allagash, 29 miles upstream, has fewer than 400 inhabitants. The fictional Mattagash has even fewer. It is the

Continued on page 19

Award of Excellence

THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Steve Heller, Art
Director and Designer



Thursday, November 27, 1986 The Dallas Morning News 1 J

A SPECIAL REPORT

The Dallas Morning News

HUNGRY AND HOMELESS

■ Single mothers ■ Mentally ill ■ Families ■ Elderly ■ Alcoholics

By David Tarrant
Staff Writer of The News
©1986, The Dallas Morning News

Even before freezing temperatures seize Dallas in earnest, unprecedented numbers of hungry and homeless have packed shelters, creating a crisis that relief officials say will test the mettle of the city.

The prognosis is grim.

Today, the city's 4,000 homeless people already are competing each night for 1,400 shelter beds while shelves at some food pantries are bare.

Tomorrow, a worst-case scenario of weather and economics could slam the door, leaving many of the homeless out in the cold.

"A lot of people are going to suffer," said Lori Palmer, a Dallas City Council member and director of the North Texas Food Bank. "More people are going to be without shelter, more people are going to be without food, more people are going to be without adequate health care."

Thousands of others, meanwhile, are living at street's edge, only a rent check away from losing their homes. Relief agencies that traditionally have come up with emergency rent money have been assaulted in such numbers that they are turning people away.

Continued on Page 2

Top photo: Megan Roberts, 5, watches a slow-moving food line on a recent Sunday morning at the corner of Harwood and Cadiz streets.
Above: Megan approaches a businessman on his way home from work to ask for money.
Above right: Megan and her brother Joshua sleep on the hood of their family's car near the Austin Street Shelter.

Award of Excellence

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Clif Bosler, Sharon Roberts,
G.W. Babb

Reprints

Award of Excellence
DETROIT FREE PRESS
Detroit, Michigan
John Goecke,
Suzanne Yeager

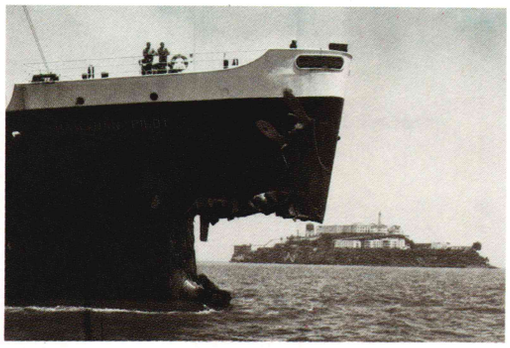

MICHIGAN PRISONS: FROM BAD TO WORSE DETROIT FREE PRESS 7

CORRECTIONS OFFICER JOHN KALNINS

'I feel like a servant to these guys'

Award of Excellence
PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pat McLoone, Deborah Lock







THE 50s

The damaged Hawaiian Pilot limping past Alcatraz after a collision with another freighter. *1953.*
Gordon Peters

Sea gulls landing on an ice-covered pond in Golden Gate Park. *1950.*
Ken McLaughlin

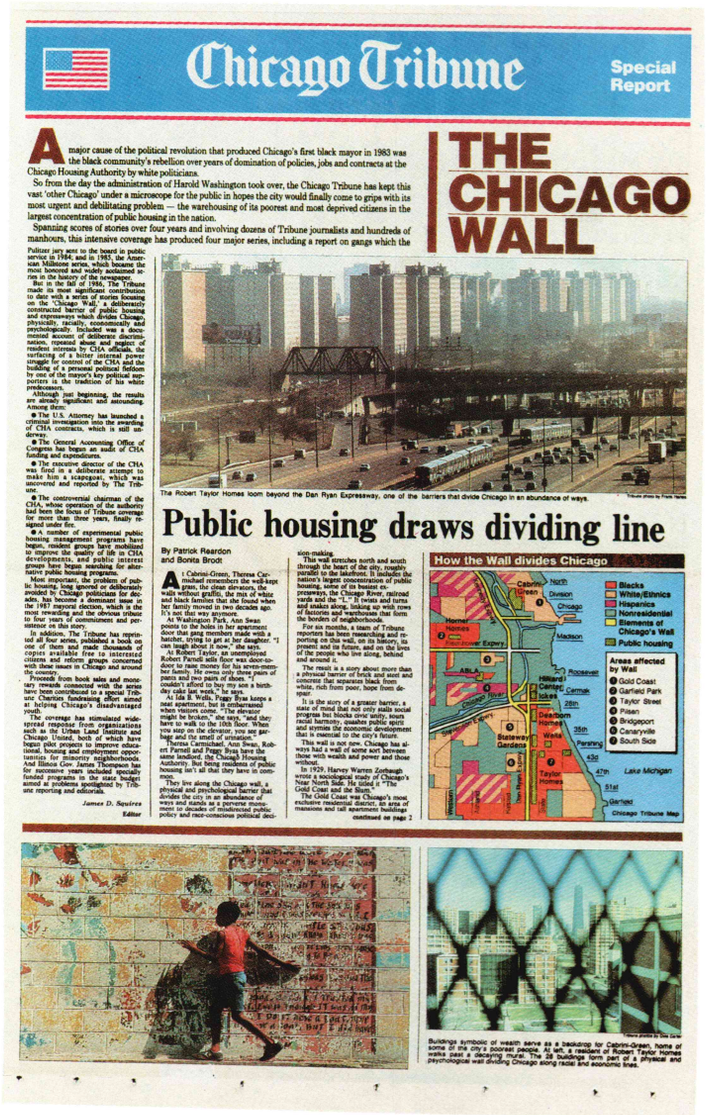


THE 50s

An irate Sadie Case of Emeryville offering her glasses to the umpire during a Mother's Day game at Seals Stadium. *1953.*
Bob Campbell

Award of Excellence
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
San Francisco, California
Howard Finberg

Award of Excellence
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Chicago, Illinois
Earl Toledo,
Rich Runnion



Chicago Tribune

Special Report

THE CHICAGO WALL

A major cause of the political revolution that produced Chicago's first black mayor in 1983 was the black community's rebellion over years of domination of policies, jobs and contracts at the Chicago Housing Authority by white politicians.

So from the day the administration of Harold Washington took over, the Chicago Tribune has kept this vast 'other Chicago' under a microscope for the public in hopes the city would finally come to grips with its most urgent and debilitating problem — the warehousing of its poorest and most deprived citizens in the largest concentration of public housing in the nation.

Spanning scores of stories over four years and involving dozens of Tribune journalists and hundreds of manhours, this intensive coverage has produced four major series, including a report on gangs which the Pulitzer jury sent to the board in public service in 1984; and in 1985, the American Millstone series, which became the most honored and widely acclaimed series in the history of the newspaper.

Now, in 1986, the Chicago Tribune made its most significant contribution to date with a series of stories focusing on the 'Chicago Wall,' a deliberately-constructed barrier of public housing and expressways which divides Chicago, physically, racially, economically and psychologically. Included was a documented account of deliberate discrimination, repeated abuse and neglect of resident interests by CHA officials, the surfacing of a bitter internal power struggle for control of the CHA and the break-up of a personal political fiefdom by one of the mayor's key political supporters in the tradition of his white predecessors.

Although just beginning, the results are already significant and astounding. Among them:

- The U.S. Attorney has launched a criminal investigation into the awarding of CHA contracts, which is still underway.
- The General Accounting Office of Congress has begun an audit of CHA funding and expenditures.
- The executive director of the CHA was fired in a deliberate attempt to make him a scapegoat, which was uncovered and reported by The Tribune.
- The controversial chairman of the CHA, whose operation of the authority had been the focus of Tribune coverage for more than three years, finally resigned under fire.
- A number of experimental public housing management programs have begun, resident groups have mobilized to improve the quality of life in CHA developments, and public interest groups have begun searching for alternative public housing programs.

Most important, the problem of public housing, long ignored or deliberately evaded by Chicago politicians for decades, has become a dominant issue in the 1987 mayoral election, which is the first mayoral voting and the obvious tribute to four years of commitment and persistence on this story.

In addition, The Tribune has reprinted all four series, published a book on one of them and made thousands of copies available free to interested citizens and reform groups concerned with these issues in Chicago and around the country.

Proceeds from book sales and monetary rewards connected with the series have been contributed to a special Tribune Charities fundraising effort aimed at helping Chicago's disadvantaged youth.

The coverage has stimulated widespread response from organizations such as the Urban Land Institute and Chicago United, both of which have begun pilot projects to improve educational, housing and employment opportunities for minority neighborhoods. And Illinois Gov. James Thompson has for successive years included specially funded programs in the state budget aimed at problems spotlighted by Tribune reporting and editorials.

James D. Squires
Editor

The Robert Taylor Homes loom beyond the Dan Ryan Expressway, one of the barriers that divide Chicago in an abundance of ways.

Public housing draws dividing line

By Patrick Reardon and Bonita Brodt

Ada Cabrini-Green, Theresa Carmichael remembers the well-kept lawns, the clean elevators, the walls without graffiti, the mix of white and black families that she found when her family moved in two decades ago. It's not that way anymore.

At Robert Taylor, Ann Swan points to the hole in her apartment door that gang members made with a hatchet, trying to get at her daughter. "I can laugh about it now," she says.

At Robert Taylor, an unemployed Robert Parnell sells floor wax door-to-door to raise money for his seven-member family. He owns only three pairs of pants and two pairs of shoes. "I couldn't afford to buy my son a birthday cake last week," he says.

At Ida B. Wells, Peggy Ryan keeps a watchful eye out, but is embarrassed when visitors ask her to use the elevator might be broken," she says, "so they have to walk to the 16th floor. When you step on the elevator, you see garbage and the smell of urination."

Theresa Carmichael, Ann Swan, Robert Parnell and Peggy Ryan have the same landlord, the Chicago Housing Authority. But being residents of public housing isn't all that they have in common.

They live along the Chicago wall, a physical and psychological barrier that divides the city in an abundance of ways and stands as a perverse monument to decades of misdirected public policy and race-conscious political decision-making.

That wall stretches north and south through the heart of the city, roughly parallel to the lakefront. It includes the nation's largest concentration of public housing, some of its busiest expressways, the Chicago River, railroad yards and the "L." It twists and turns for 16 miles along, linking up with rows of factories and warehouses that form the borders of neighborhoods.

For six months, a team of Tribune reporters has been researching and reporting on this wall, examining its history, its present and its future, and on the lives of the people who live along, behind and around it.

The result is a story about more than a physical barrier of brick and steel and concrete that separates black from white, rich from poor, hope from despair.

It is the story of a greater barrier, a state of mind that not only stalls social progress but blocks civic unity, sours racial harmony, quashes public spirit and stymies the economic development that is essential to the city's future.

That wall is not new. Chicago has always had a wall of some sort between those with wealth and power and those without.

In 1929, Harvey Warren Zorbaugh wrote a sociological study of Chicago's Near North Side. He titled it "The Gold Coast and the Slum."

The Gold Coast was Chicago's most exclusive residential district, an area of mansions and tall apartment buildings

continued on page 3

How the Wall divides Chicago

Chicago Tribune Map

Buildings symbolic of wealth serve as a backdrop for Cabrini-Green, home of some of the city's poorest people. At left, a resident of Robert Taylor Homes walks past a decaying mural. The 28 buildings form part of a physical and psychological wall dividing Chicago along racial and economic lines.



REPRINTED FROM THE SEATTLE TIMES THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 5, 1986

The Seattle Times

SEATTLE TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

NORTHWEST ODYSSEY: THE FIRST PEOPLE

A chronology of the journey

The timeline at left identifies the period covered in each part of the week-long series that begins today.

PART ONE
THE LAND BRIDGE
The first Americans came out of Siberia across land now covered by the sea that separates Asia and Alaska.
TODAY

PART TWO
BEYOND THE ICE
During an ice age, the First People may have traveled an ice-free corridor south — to a hunters' paradise.
MONDAY, OCT. 6

PART THREE
COASTAL PIONEERS
The First People could have entered Puget Sound 12,000 years ago. How did they get here? Theories differ.
TUESDAY, OCT. 7

PART FOUR
ON THE HUNT
A bit of bone may be a spear point hunters shaped 12,000 years ago, the earliest hint of human hunters here.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

PART FIVE
RIVERS OF PLENTY
Humans first enjoyed salmon as long as 9,000 years ago — and it changed their way of life as well as their diet.
THURSDAY, OCT. 9

PART SIX
SEEKING THE WHALE
Humans first hunted, then tamed. Later some became whalers, throwing harpoons from cedar dugout canoes.
FRIDAY, OCT. 10

PART SEVEN
EPOCHAL ENCOUNTER
When the first whites arrived here 200 years ago, they found people who had been here at least 10,000 years.
SUNDAY, OCT. 12

CREDITS

REPORTING
Hill Williams, Times science reporter, began work on these articles a year ago. A native of Washington state, he has worked for Pacific Northwest newspapers for more than 35 years.

DESIGN
Rob Kemp, who designed the pages for this project and illustrated part of it, has won regional and national awards for his designs and illustrations. He has been with The Times for six years.

EDITING
Kathy Tillotson, city desk
Jan Ewen, news desk

ILLUSTRATION
Rob Kemp
Dean Williams

GRAPHICS
Jon Neroh
Ed Walker
James McFarlane

By Hill Williams
Times science reporter

The young hunter took a last look at the night sky before returning to the crude shelter that had been home for his family during the Siberian winter.

Even though it was spring, the air was frigid and the stars glittered in the dark sky. The man looked up at one particular star, one he knew remained stationary.

His family and several others in the small winter camp would be moving out the next day, following ice-age animals that had already begun to travel north. The star that didn't move, the hunter knew, was a dependable marker that lay in the direction that game began migrating in the spring.

The small band of hunting families didn't realize it, but they were part of a human migration that was to have momentous consequences thousands of years later, thousands of miles away.

Their annual treks northward over the vast grasslands that covered Siberia were carrying them and their descendants steadily toward another land halfway around the world and beyond an ice barrier that spanned a continent. It was a land empty of humans but teeming with game.

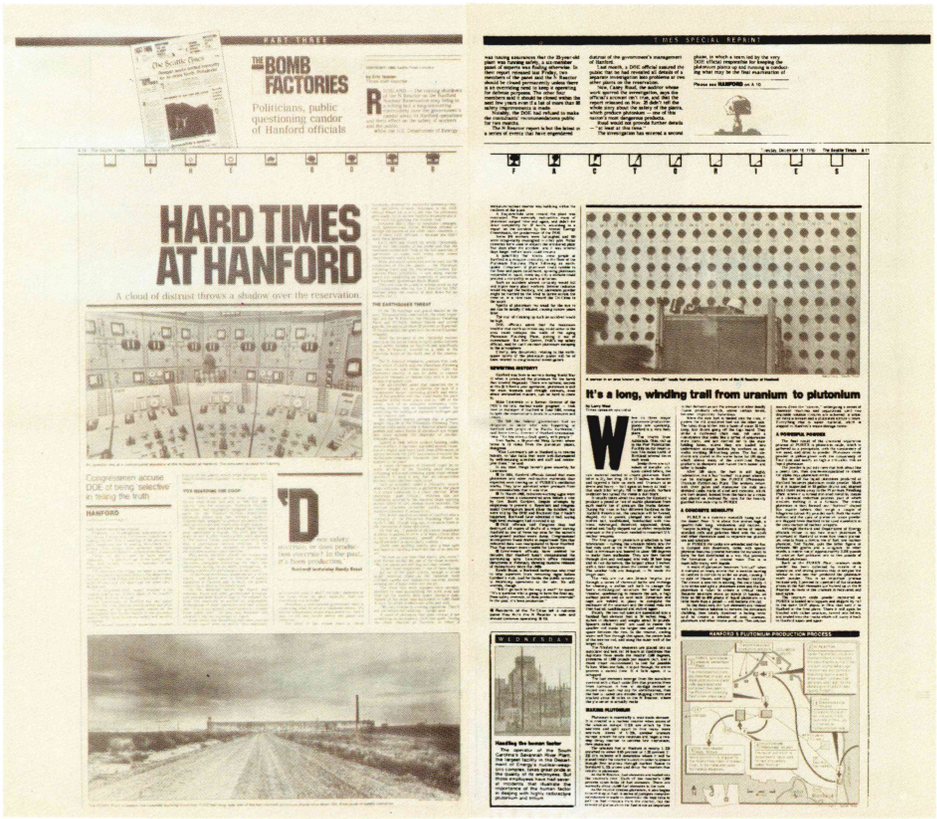
These hardy people would live and die in the windswept steppes that connected Siberia and North America during the ice age. So would their children and grandchildren. But their descendants, still following one of the greatest assemblages of animals ever to appear on Earth, would eventually walk into the New World to become the First People of the Pacific Northwest.

Whenever the people arrived and by whatever route they traveled, it marked the culmination of a spectacular human migration, part of the relentless spread of mankind around the Earth.

Our region's varied lands changed the people drastically through the generations. Nomadic tribes settled in villages. Big-game hunters became fishermen or whalers. And the richness of the country allowed most of them to convert a desperately harsh existence into a complex culture that included art, a widespread trading network and a delicate balance with the environment.

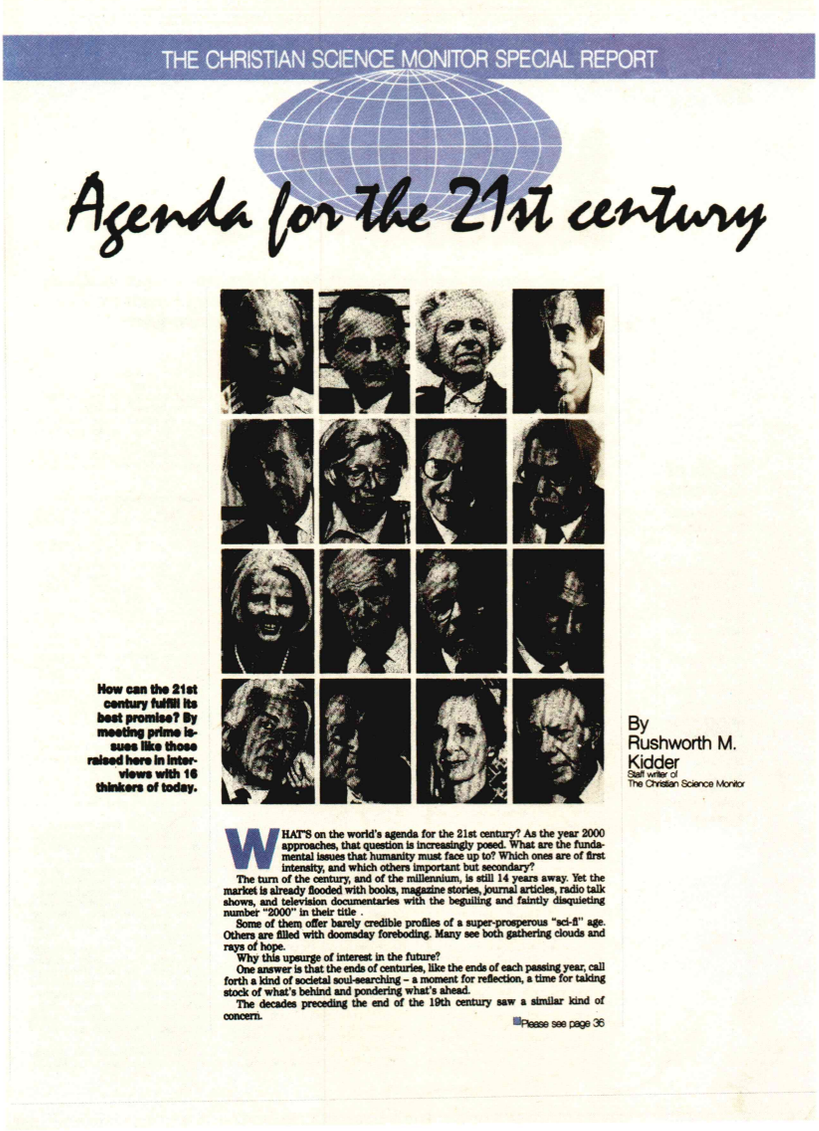
This is the story of their odyssey, of their toughness and ingenuity, their determination and disappointment and, ultimately, of their triumph.

Award of Excellence
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
Rob Kemp ("First people")



Award of Excellence
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Boston, Massachusetts
Susan B. Tyner

Award of Excellence
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
Rob Covey, Art Staff



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SPECIAL REPORT

Agenda for the 21st century

How can the 21st century fulfill its best promise? By meeting prime issues like those raised here in interviews with 16 thinkers of today.

By Rushworth M. Kidder
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT'S on the world's agenda for the 21st century? As the year 2000 approaches, that question is increasingly posed. What are the fundamental issues that humanity must face up to? Which ones are of first intensity, and which others important but secondary?

The turn of the century, and of the millennium, is still 14 years away. Yet the market is already flooded with books, magazine stories, journal articles, radio talk shows, and television documentaries with the beguiling and faintly disquieting number "2000" in their title.

Some of them offer barely credible profiles of a super-prosperous "sci-fi" age. Others are filled with doomsday foreboding. Many see both gathering clouds and rays of hope.

Why this upsurge of interest in the future?

One answer is that the ends of centuries, like the ends of each passing year, call forth a kind of societal soul-searching – a moment for reflection, a time for taking stock of what's behind and pondering what's ahead.

The decades preceding the end of the 19th century saw a similar kind of concern.

Please see page 36

Award of Excellence
THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN
Providence, Rhode Island
Kehrt Reyher

A special reprint from the pages of the

Providence Journal-Bulletin

First Day: Sunday, May 18th, 1986



HUNGRY IN AMERICA

Hunger: The 'national epidemic'

Deep South families unable to break cycle of poverty

By CAROL McCABE
Journal-Bulletin National Writer
Photos by STEVE HAINES
Journal-Bulletin Staff Photographer

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Ethel Crawford is cooking dinner in the land of plenty.

She ignores the sweetish stench of sewage from the alley outside her back door and moves around her kitchen carefully, avoiding the holes in the floor. Warmer weather has brought out the snakes, she warns.

FIRST OF SIX PARTS

Edging past the tub full of gray water that serves as her sink, she opens her refrigerator. Inside are a few packages of food, among them a 10-pound box of chitterlings from which tonight's main dish will come.

"I had $11 this week and I bought those for $2.99, some neck bones, some lard and a few other things," she says. "You can stretch the money if you have to, and I have to."

Ethel Crawford is 31 and determined to survive. She lives in one of the poorest neighborhoods in the poorest county in the poorest state in the affluent United States.

She works three days a week as a housemaid, earning $66. With an eight-year-old son and a 12-year-old daughter, she lives with a man who brings home about $100 a week from his job as a laborer. The two paychecks are the family's only income. They receive no welfare, no Medicaid.

The rent for the house that stands on cinderblocks at the corner of Cotton and Palace streets is $85 a month, which does not include heat or electricity. Although there is no running water except for a toilet and an outside faucet, Crawford also pays water and sewer bills.

Ethel Crawford does not get food stamps. Last August she applied for them, filling the complicated forms which the husband of her "boss lady" had completed for her. In April, she says, she was finally told that her application had been denied.

"They said I make too much money," she tells two visitors on this warm Mississippi evening.

"Well, I may not be very smart, but I think I ought to be entitled to food stamps if anybody is. Sometimes with all these bills, we just can't help but run out of food."

Greenwood, the Leflore County seat, is a city of 20,151 on the Yazoo River in the fertile Mississippi Delta. Self-described "Cotton Capital of Mississippi," the city is surrounded by 85,000 acres of cotton and 24,000 acres of rice. Some plantations extend along 20 miles of highway; in early spring, their newly-tilled fields are as level and dark as sheets of bitter chocolate.

Continued on next page

On Midwestern farms, a "new poor" has developed. Special report continues on Pages A-15, A-16 and A-17.

The children

John Davis holds his sick 8-month-old daughter Jennie Bee outside their Mississippi home, above. At left, 7-year-old Joe Hyenes of Iowa, a farmer's son, sports a telling T-shirt: "There's lots of tricks to farmin', but there ain't no treate."



THE GREAT BAY CATALOG

The first Europeans to see the Bay were astounded by its size, its magnificence and its high promise as a potential center of empire. Twelve of fourteen of may be, but the Bay is far more, to one early visitor noted when he also called it "a marvel of nature."

HISTORY

The Bay in the beginning, as seen by an early visitor

Finding the 'Lost Port'

BY MARK W. DENNIS

BIRD PARADISE

ENDANGERED SPECIES

SHAPES OF GRAY

"And remember it certainly was — the fog, like the gray shadow of ineffable mystery, brooding over the whirling spirals of light and darkness, of sound and quietness, carried with an insane relish for work."
— Jack London, "The Sea Wolf"

The Bay is the site of a yearly encounter between the atmosphere's regions of the moist and the continent. Cool ocean air, driven by the heat rising from the Central Valley's hot land moves along the California coast, making the warmth of the Central region behind it seem cool.

San Francisco Bay is the only place where the moist ocean air, driven by the mountain barrier, bringing in the fantastic flowing fog that creates an atmospheric spectacle unmatched

Anywhere on earth

The show is normally best in July and August, when the sun burns through the Gate like an advancing glacier and flows down the Marin ridges.

— Harold Gilliam

SHIP SHAPES ON THE BAY

Fewer Ships, and More Are Foreign

WILDLIFE

Fish and Bay Mammals

BY HAROLD GILLIAM

SHARKS

STRIPED BASS

STURGEON

HERRINGS

WHALES

SEA MAMMALS

HARBOR SEALS AND SEA LIONS

SEA BIRDS

TO EAT OR NOT?

Pacific Ocean

San Francisco Bay

PARKS
MARSHES
SALT PONDS

Award of Excellence
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
San Francisco, California
Chronicle staff

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DETROIT FREE PRESS
Detroit, Michigan
John Goecke,
Suzanne Yeager

SPECIAL REPORT

DETROIT FREE PRESS
December, 1986

WASTED LIVES



John and Vera Rucker still look for an answer in the slaying of their 16-year-old daughter, Melody, below left. JOHN COLLIER/Detroit Free Press



"I KNOW MELODY IS IN HEAVEN AND SHE CAN'T BE HURT. I JUST WORRY ABOUT ALL THE KIDS OUT HERE WHO CAN BE HURT."

—Vera Rucker, Melody's mother

Detroit a sad leader in children shot dead

By BARBARA STANTON
Free Press Staff Writer

Detroit, a city long inured to bullets and body counts, has one more sad statistic to contemplate as 1986 draws to a close: Its children are being killed by gunfire at a rate apparently unmatched in other major cities.

Thirty-three youngsters 16 and under had been shot to death as of Saturday. Eight other children were killed by gunfire, either apparent suicides or accidents. Of the 41 fatalities, 33 were boys and eight were girls; one was white, the rest were black.

A record murder rate is nothing new to Detroit, which led the nation's 10 largest cities in homicides per capita in 1985 and racked up 536 slayings from January to the end of October this year, according to the most recent police figures.

But the homicide epidemic, for years the leading cause of death among black males 18 to 24, now is seeping downward to claim their younger brothers and sisters. On the city's meanest streets, a deadly conjunction of kids, drugs and guns is taking its toll of youth.

No other city for which figures are available seems to match Detroit's rate of child slaughter. Houston came closest, with 26 deaths, but that figure includes at least six child abuse cases. Detroit's toll of 41 dead by firearms does not include child abuse cases or deaths by other weapons. In Chicago, the toll for 1986 is 15, excluding child abuse and arson deaths.

And in 1986, with 41 fatalities and another 317

See KIDS, Page 16

Award of Excellence
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
Celeste Ericsson,
Marian Wachter,
Cole Porter

A TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

REPRINTED FROM MARCH 8-13, 1987

ON THE STREET

SEATTLE'S HOMELESS



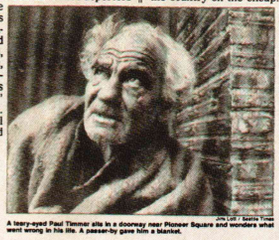
Every evening at the foot of Jackson Street, almost 200 homeless men wait for the St. Martin de Porres bus to take them to the shelter. Alan Berner / Seattle Times

A meal and a sermon at a mission . . . a bottle of Thunderbird wine . . . a night on a sleeping pad sandwiched among scores of others on the hard floor of an emergency shelter.

Abject poverty and stupefying boredom are the realities behind the statistics on Seattle's homeless.

They are realities that Seattle Times reporters and photographers have spent the past six weeks exploring in detail — walking downtown streets and alleys, sleeping in shelters, eating at soup kitchens, interviewing scores of people whose only home is "On the Street."

Reporters Robert T. Nelson, Ronald W. Powell and Anne Christensen and photographers Alan Berner and Jimi Lott found many people trapped by alcoholism, others unable to play the hand life dealt them — those whose jobs were erased by economic changes they could scarcely understand, much less control — even some who are there by choice, seeing the country on the cheap.



A teary-eyed Paul Timmer sits in a doorway near Pioneer Square and wonders what went wrong in his life. A passer-by gave him a blanket. Jimi Lott / Seattle Times

Their six-part Times Special Report begins today.

Though the scenes and detail that comprise the stories took weeks to gather, they will be presented as though they occurred during a single day on Seattle's streets.

The people are all real. So are their stories.

The Seattle Times

Overall Design



Gold Award
CHANDLER ARIZONAN TRIBUNE
Mesa, Arizona
Alan Crabtree, Gary Markstein,
Art Moore, Michelle Wise



Mesa/Tempe/Chandler, Arizona, Sunday, December 14, 1986

Perspective

SECTION G
Opinion / G2
Weddings / G7

WHEN GOOD TIMES GO BAD

THE HOMELESS
NOWHERE TO TURN

Arizona and the East Valley appear to lag woefully behind in developing a social conscience. In the second of a three-part series, the Tribune looks at the East Valley's other side, the one few people see and even fewer seem willing to do anything about.

Arizona ranks last in the nation in its commitment to mental health. Our special report, 'When Good Times Go Bad,' examines the consequences.

By Elizabeth Merritt
Tribune writer

The homeless seldom travel alone. Their companions are hunger, sickness, alcoholism and drug abuse.

These problems of the homeless are the problem of every community.

With more than 3,000 homeless people in the Valley and another 1,500 on the way this winter, East Valley cities — now more than ever — must find solutions to that problem, which won't go away by being ignored.

Unlike Phoenix, where the city's largest homeless shelter is overburdened, subtle evidence of homelessness in the East Valley often goes unnoticed.

They could be the old men hauling shopping carts along downtown sidewalks or the young women pushing baby strollers with barefoot toddlers tagging along. More apparent — and perhaps more familiar — are the people camped out on city park benches.

As director of the Mesa Community Council, a catch-all agency for the area's underprivileged, Bill Griffor deals with the homeless.

"At the present time, all we can do is acknowledge the fact that we have homeless in the East Valley," Griffor said.

"We know they're out there. We see them sleeping in the parks, on the canal banks, but we don't know exactly how many there are. There are a lot of hungry and homeless people who are just being ignored because 95 percent of the people in the community don't see them, or maybe choose not to see them."

A survey released in May by the Maricopa County Human Resources Department shows 1 percent of the East Valley population sought emergency shelter, food and clothing during the past year.

With the East Valley's population at about 517,800, that translates to roughly 5,170 people who need life's basic services on a given day. The study included Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert and Guadalupe.

Experts say it's difficult — probably impossible — to pinpoint the number of transients because they generally don't stay in one place long enough to be counted.

Coupled with that, the homeless who look for help in the East Valley are likely to be sent to the downtown Phoenix shelter at 15th Street and Madison Street.

There are no public shelters in Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert or Apache Junction.

Similarly, there are no meal programs comparable to the St. Vincent de Paul Society soup kitchen in Phoenix, where hot meals are served daily.

However, churches and local branches of the Salvation Army and St. Vincent de Paul do distribute free food and grocery vouchers to the East Valley needy.

Social workers agree those efforts relieve pressure, but they often compare them to a Band-Aid on a gushing wound.

"There a talk right now of building a shelter in the East Valley. And the need for low-income, subsidized housing is a major concern," Griffor said. "If we had this type of housing, we could take some of the families off the streets."

In mid-November, the Phoenix City Council created a 15-member task force to find land for a second shelter in Phoenix to ease overcrowding.

The original shelter is financed primarily with city of Phoenix money, plus allocations from other Valley cities. Central Arizona Shelter Systems Inc. runs it.

As executive director of CASS, Mary Orton has the task of dealing with the Valley's homeless.

Orton shrugged her shoulders as she looked over the dusty, tent-riddled camping area around her.

"The problem is," she said, "that homelessness has grown so much around the country in the last 20 years that the traditional providers simply can't do it any more. It's too much."

Adding to the frustration are public misconceptions and distrust of the homeless.

"People think of us as a halfway house for the chronically mentally ill," Orton said. "We're scary people. It has become a bloody mess. And nobody wants us."

As many as 1,900 show up nightly at the 425-bed, downtown shelter. An outdoor area behind the shelter was designed to hold a maximum of 500 people, but Orton says that's way too many.

Since March 1985, when the shelter opened, more than 10,000 people have passed through it.

CASS is a private, non-profit organization formed to manage the shelter. Maricopa County provides the land and buildings on an annual lease with the city of Phoenix for $1. In turn, the city leases the site to CASS for $1 a year.

Operating costs are provided through the county, the city of Phoenix, other Valley cities, the state and the private sector.

In the East Valley, homeless people tend to congregate east of the Mesa city limits, on the Arizona State University campus, under the Mill Avenue Bridge in Tempe and on the outskirts of Queen Creek and Chandler Heights.

The impact they have on social-service agencies is overwhelming. According to county figures, about 5 percent of the homeless are elderly, 10 percent physically disabled, 20 percent mentally disabled, 50 percent chronic substance abusers and 5 percent socially maladjusted. Indeed, only 40 percent are employable. That means of Maricopa County's

Please see Homeless / G6

The Piggs: Ed, Betty, Richard, Daphne and Melissa.

Homeless family comforted by desert solitude

More photos / G4-5

By Elizabeth Merritt
Staff writer

Ed Pigg paused for a moment, scratched his bare stomach and glanced at his aging Dodge pickup. "We moved out here — the four of us and two dogs — and we lived in the back of the pickup for awhile."

He says his family doesn't need much to get by: a spot of shade by day; a campfire by night; a few gallons of water; and whatever food $322 a month in food stamps will buy.

The Piggs have lived in the desert at the base of the Superstition Mountains near Apache Junction for more than a year. This will be their second Christmas as homeless desert dwellers.

In their mid-30s, Ed and Betty have joined a growing breed of American families who at some point in their lives found themselves out of work, out of money and out of a home.

From the bed of their 1968 truck, the Piggs moved to a worn canvas tent and finally, this summer, they moved to an 8-by-21-foot, corrugated metal travel trailer.

It doesn't matter that they have to pack up and move every two weeks — National Park Service rules won't allow them to stay in one spot any longer.

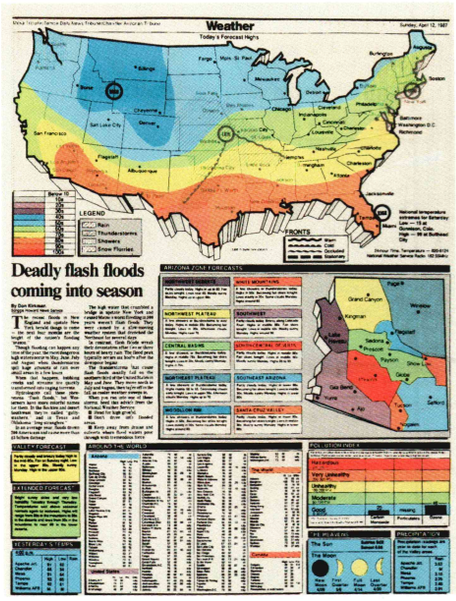
Before moving to the desert on the fringe of metropolitan Phoenix, the Piggs had lived comfortably in an Apache Junction trailer court.

"The maintenance for the trailer and the trailer space rent would up being roughly $100 more a month than I was making, so we lost the trailer," says Pigg, a 36-year-old Vietnam veteran.

His voice soft, his manner unperturbed by his circumstances in life, Ed Pigg knows the meaning of hard times. "What could I do? I couldn't make the payments. So they repossessed it.

"Two years ago, I was working for the city of Mesa with the brush crew on the sanitation department making about $17,000 a year. I never would have thought

Please see Piggs / G4


Weather

Deadly flash floods coming into season

Award of Excellence
TEMPE DAILY NEWS TRIBUNE
Mesa, Arizona
Alan Crabtree, Gary Markstein,
Art Moore, Michelle Wise


Sports

CBR soccer a passion play

Nationally ranked Knights set to begin playoff push

Sidelines

Bobcats, Eagles advance in district volleyball

Lanier named NL Manager of the Year

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DERAILMENT AT BOYDS

'A miracle . . . no doubt about it'

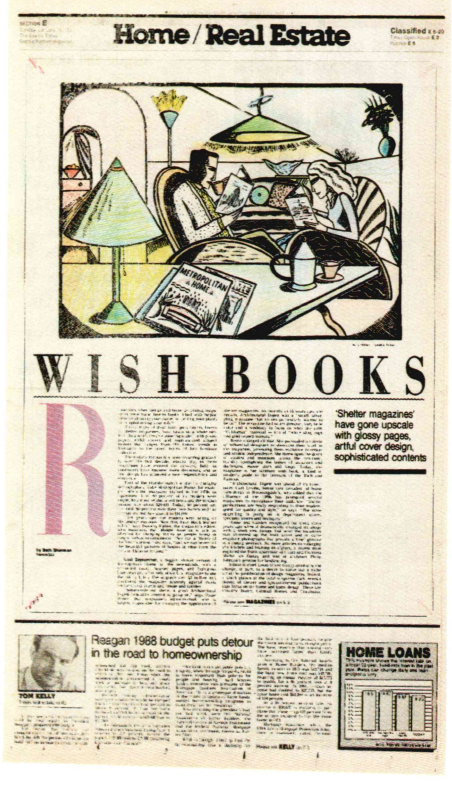
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Home / Real Estate

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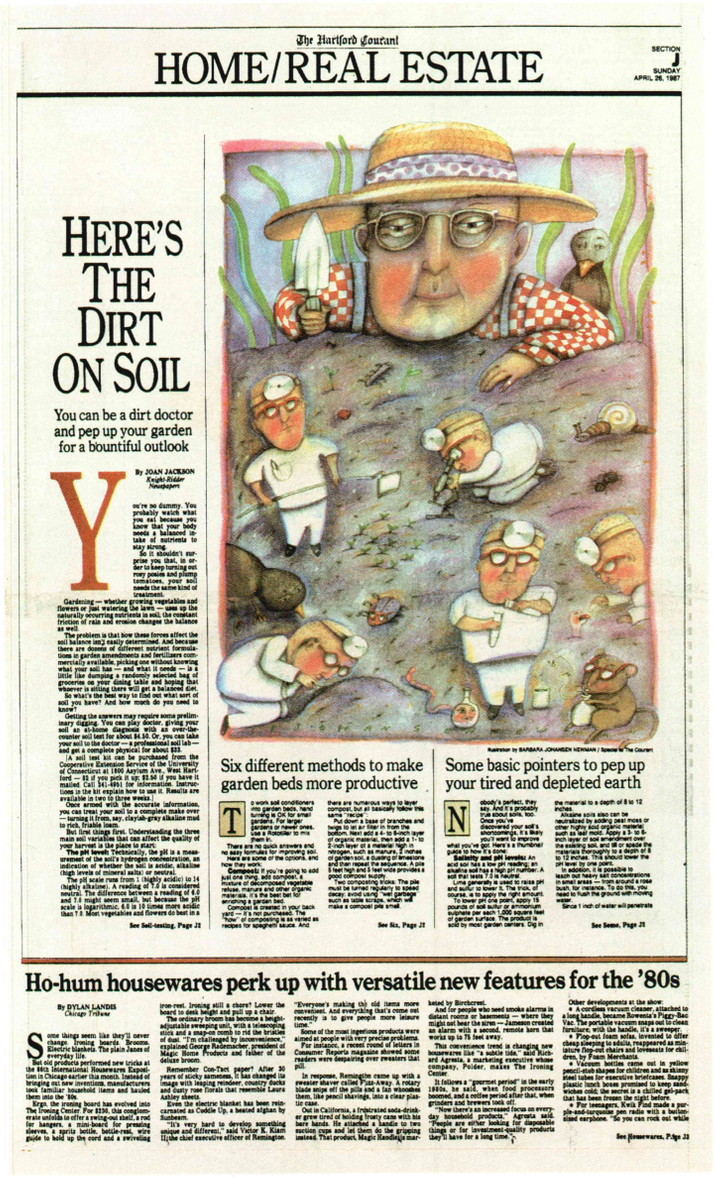
'Shelter magazines' have gone upscale with glossy pages, artful cover design, sophisticated contents

Reagan 1988 budget puts detour in the road to homeownership

TOM KELLY

HOME LOANS

of Excellence
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The Hartford Courant

HOME/REAL ESTATE

SECTION J
SUNDAY
APRIL 26, 1987

HERE'S THE DIRT ON SOIL

You can be a dirt doctor and pep up your garden for a bountiful outlook

By JOAN JACKSON
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

You're no dummy. You probably watch what you eat because you know that your body needs a balanced intake of nutrients to stay strong.

So it shouldn't surprise you that, in order to keep turning out rosy posies and plump tomatoes, your soil needs the same kind of treatment.

Gardening — whether growing vegetables and flowers or just watering the lawn — uses up the naturally occurring nutrients in soil, the constant friction of rain and erosion changes the balance as well.

The problem is that how these forces affect the soil in your yard is totally determined. And because there are dozens of different nutrient formulations in garden amendments and fertilizers commercially available, picking one without knowing what your soil has — and what it needs — is a little like dumping a randomly selected bag of groceries on your dining table and hoping that whoever is sitting there will get a balanced diet.

So what's the best way to find out what sort of soil you have? And how much do you need to know?

Getting the answers may require some preliminary digging. You can play doctor, giving your soil an at-home diagnosis with an over-the-counter soil test for about $4.50. Or, you can take your soil to the doctor — a professional soil lab — and get a complete physical for about $33.

[A soil test kit can be purchased from the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of Connecticut at 1800 Asylum Ave., West Hartford — $3 if you pick it up; $3.50 if you have it mailed. Call 241-4981 for information. Instructions in the kit explain how to use it. Results are available in two to three weeks.]

Once armed with the accurate information, you can treat your soil to a complete make over — turning it from, say, clayish-grey alkaline mud to rich, friable loam.

But first things first. Understanding the three main soil variables that can affect the quality of your harvest is the place to start.

The pH level: Technically, the pH is a measurement of the soil's hydrogen concentration, an indication of whether it is acidic, alkaline (high concentration of mineral salts) or neutral.

The pH scale runs from 1 (highly acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline). A reading of 7.0 is considered neutral. The difference between a reading of 6.0 and 7.0 might seem small, but because the pH scale is logarithmic, 6.0 is 10 times more acidic than 7.0. Most vegetables and flowers do best in a

See Soil-testing, Page J2

Illustration by BARBARA JOHANSEN NEWMAN / Special to The Courant

Six different methods to make garden beds more productive

Tu work soil conditioners into garden beds, hand turning is OK for small gardens. For larger gardens, or newer ones, use a Rototiller to mix them in.

There are no quick answers and no magic formulas for improving soil. Many are scams or nonsense, and how they work.

Compost: If you're going to add just one thing, add compost, a mixture of decomposed vegetable refuse, manure and other organic materials. It's the best bet for enriching a garden bed.

Start a compost pile in your back yard — it's not purchased. The "how" of composting is as varied as recipes for spaghetti sauce. And there are numerous ways to layer compost, but all basically follow this same "recipe."

Put down a base of branches and twigs to let air filter in from the bottom. Next add a 4- to 6-inch layer of organic material, then add a 1- to 2-inch layer of a material high in nitrogen, such as fresh grass clippings or garden soil, a dusting of brewsacre and then repeat the sequence. A pile 3 feet high and 3 feet wide provides a good compost supply.

Two composting tricks: The pile must be turned regularly to speed decay; avoid using "garbage" such as meat scraps, which will make a compost pile smell.

See Six, Page J2

Some basic pointers to pep up your tired and depleted earth

Nobody's perfect. Pity say. And it's probably true about soils, too. Once you've discovered your soil's shortcomings, it's likely you'll want to improve what you've got. Here's a thumbnail guide to how to do it.

Salinity and pH levels: An acid soil has a low pH reading; an alkaline soil has a high pH number. A soil that tests 7.0 is neutral.

Lime generally is used to raise pH and sulfur to lower it. The trick, of course, is to know how much to add. Typically, for every point pH, apply 10 pounds of soil sulfur or ammonium sulphate per each 1,000 square feet of garden surface. The product is sold by most garden centers. Dig in the material to a depth of 8 to 12 inches.

Alkaline soils also can be neutralized by adding peat moss or other highly acid organic material, such as leaf mold. Apply a 3- to 6-inch layer and turn amendment over the existing soil, also till or spade it in to a depth of between 8 inches and 12 inches. This should lower the pH level by one point.

In addition, it is possible to leach out heavy salt concentrations in small areas — from around a rose bush, for instance. To do this, you need to flush the ground with moving water.

Since 1 inch of water will penetrate

See Some, Page J5

Ho-hum housewares perk up with versatile new features for the '80s

By DYLAN LANDIS
Chicago Tribune

Some things seem like they'll never change. Ironing boards. Brooms. Electric blankets. The plain James of everyday life.

But old products performed new tricks at the 86th International Housewares Exposition in Chicago earlier this month. Instead of bringing out new inventions, manufacturers took familiar household items and hauled them into the '80s.

The ironing board has evolved into The Ironing Center. For $250, this conglomerate unfolds to offer a swing-out shelf, a rod for hangers, a mini-board for pressing sleeves, a spritz bottle, bottle-rest, wire guide to hold up the cord and a swiveling iron-rest. Ironing still a chore? Lower the board to desk height and pull up a chair.

The ordinary broom has become a height-adjustable sweeping unit, with a telescoping stick and a snap-on comb to rid the bristles of dust. "I'm challenged by inconvenience," explained George Radensacker, president of Magic Home Products and father of the deluxe broom.

Remember Con-Tact paper? After 30 years of sticky sameness, it has changed its image with leaping reindeer, country ducks and daffy rose florals that resemble Laura Ashley sheets.

Even the electric blanket has been reincarnated as Cuddle Up, a heated afghan by Sunbeam.

"It's very hard to develop something unique and different," said Victor K. Klatt III, the chief executive officer of Remington. "Everyone's making th) old items more convenient. And everything that's come out recently is to give people more leisure time."

Some of the most ingenious products were aimed at people with very precise problems.

For instance, a recent round of letters in Consumer Reports magazine showed some readers were despairing over sweaters that pill.

In response, Remington came up with a sweater shaver called Pyso-Away. A rotary blade snips off the pills and a fan whooshes them, like pencil shavings, into a clear plastic case.

Out in California, a frustrated soda-drinker grew tired of holding fruity cans with his bare hands. He attached a handle to two suction cups and let them do the gripping instead. That product, Magic Handle)i) marketed by Birchcrest.

And for people who need smoke alarms in distant rooms or basements — where they might not hear the siren — Jameson created an alarm with a second, remote horn that works up to 75 feet away.

This convenience trend is changing new housewares like "a subtle tide," said Richard Agresta, a marketing executive whose company, Polder, makes The Ironing Center.

It follows a "gourmet period" in the early 1980s, he said, when food processors boomed, and a coffee period after that, when grinders and brewers took off.

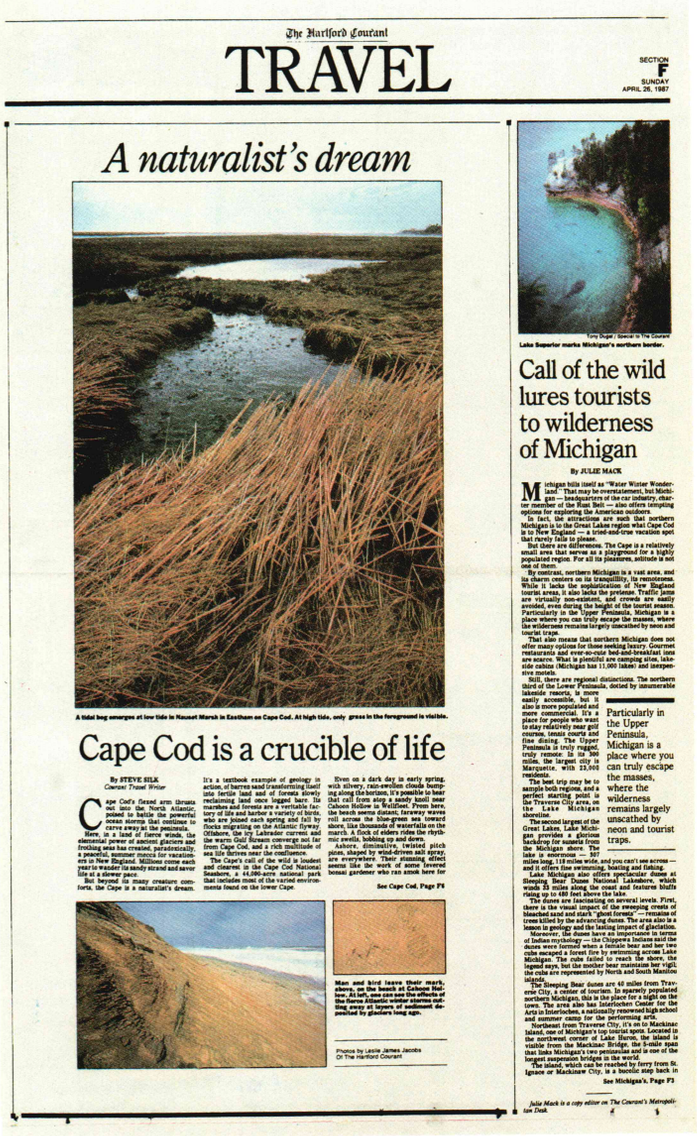
"Now there's an increased focus on everyday household products," Agresta said. "People are either looking for disposable things or for investment-quality products they'll have for a long time."

Other developments at the show:

- A cordless vacuum cleaner, attached to a long handle, became Rowenta's Piggy-Bac Vac. The portable vacuum snaps out to clean furniture; with the handle, it's a sweeper.
- Flop-out foam sofas, invented to offer cheap sleeping to adults, reappeared as miniature flop-out chairs and loveseats for children, by Foam Merchants.
- Vacuum bottles came out in yellow pencil-cloth shapes for children and as skinny steel tubes for executive briefcases. Snappy plastic lunch boxes promised to keep sandwiches cold; the secret is a chilled gel-pack that has been frozen the night before.
- For teenagers, Kwik Fitel made a purple-and-turquoise pen radio with a beaten-sized earphone. "So you can rock out while

See Housewares, Page J2

Silver Award
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Hartford Courant staff



The Hartford Courant

TRAVEL

SECTION F
SUNDAY
APRIL 26, 1987

A naturalist's dream

A tidal bog emerges at low tide in Nauset Marsh in Eastham on Cape Cod. At high tide, only grass in the foreground is visible.

Cape Cod is a crucible of life

By STEVE SILK
Courant Travel Writer

Cape Cod's fleeced arm thrusts out into the North Atlantic, poised to battle the powerful ocean storms that continue to carve away at the peninsula.

Here, in a land of fierce winds, the elemental power of ancient glaciers and frothing seas has created, paradoxically, a peaceful, summer mecca for vacationers in New England. Millions come each year to wander the sandy strand and savor life at a slower pace.

But beyond its many creature comforts, the Cape is a naturalist's dream.

It's a textbook example of geology in action, of barren sand transforming itself into fertile land and of forests slowly reclaiming land once logged bare. Its marshes and forests are a veritable factory of life and harbor a variety of birds, who are joined each spring and fall by flocks migrating on the Atlantic flyway. Offshore, the icy Labrador current and the warm Gulf Stream converge not far from Cape Cod, and a rich multitude of sea life thrives near the confluence.

The Cape's call of the wild is loudest and clearest in the Cape Cod National Seashore, a 44,000-acre national park that includes most of the varied environments found on the lower Cape.

Even on a dark day in early spring, with silvery, rain-swollen clouds bumping along the horizon, it's possible to hear that call from atop a sandy knoll near Cahoon Hollow in Wellfleet. From here, the beach seems distant; faraway waves roll across the blue-green sea toward shore, like thousands of waterfalls on the march. A flock of eiders rides the rhythmic swells, bobbing up and down.

Ashore, diminutive, twisted pitch pines, shaped by wind-driven salt spray, are everywhere. Their stunning, gnarled beauty seems like the work of some inspired bonsai gardener who ran amok here for

See Cape Cod, Page F6

Man and bird leave their mark, above, on the beach at Cahoon Hollow. At left, one can see the effects of the fierce Atlantic winter storms cutting away at layers of sediment deposited by glaciers long ago.

Photos by Leslie James Jacobs
Of The Hartford Courant

Tony Dugal / Special to The Courant

Lake Superior marks Michigan's northern border.

Call of the wild lures tourists to wilderness of Michigan

By JULIE MACK

Michigan bills itself as "Water Winter Wonderland." That may be overstatement, but Michigan — two-fourths of the car industry, charter member of the Rust Belt — also offers tempting options for exploring the American outdoors.

In fact, the attractions are such that northern Michigan is to the Great Lakes region what Cape Cod is to New England — a tried-and-true vacation spot that rarely fails to please.

But there are differences. The Cape is a relatively small area that serves as a playground for a highly populated region. For all its pleasures, solitude is not one of them.

By contrast, northern Michigan is a vast area, and while it certainly has its fair share of tourists, it doesn't suffer the claustrophobia of New England tourist areas, it also lacks the previous. Traffic jams are virtually nonexistent, and crowds are easily avoided, even during the height of the tourist season. Particularly in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan is a place where you can truly escape the masses, where the wilderness remains largely unscathed by neon and tourist traps.

That also means that northern Michigan does not offer many options for those seeking luxury. Gourmet restaurants and ever-so-cute bed-and-breakfast inns are scarce. What is plentiful are camping sites, lakeside cabins (Michigan has 11,000 lakes) and inexpensive motels.

Still, there are regional distinctions. The northern third of the Lower Peninsula, dotted by innumerable lakeside resorts, is more easily accessible, but it also is more populated and more commercial. It's a place for people who want to stay relatively near golf courses, tennis courts and fine dining. The Upper Peninsula is truly rugged, truly remote: It is 300 miles, the largest city, Marquette, with 23,000 residents.

The best way by far to sample both regions, and a perfect starting point is the Traverse City area, on the Lake Michigan shoreline.

The second largest of the Great Lakes, Lake Michigan provides a glorious backdrop for sunsets from the Michigan shore. The lake is enormous — 307 miles long, 118 miles wide, and you can't see across — and it offers fine swimming, boating and fishing.

Lake Michigan also offers spectacular dunes at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, which wends 35 miles along the coast and features bluffs rising up to 460 feet above the lake.

The dunes are fascinating on several levels. First, there is the visual impact of the sweeping crests of bleached sand and stark "ghost forests" — remains of trees killed by the advancing dunes. The area also is a lesson in geology and the lasting impact of glaciation.

Moreover, the dunes have an importance in terms of Indian mythology — the Chippewa Indians said the dunes were formed when a female bear and her two cubs escaped a forest fire by swimming across Lake Michigan. The cubs failed to reach the shore, the legend says, but the mother bear maintains her vigil, the cubs are represented by North and South Manitou islands.

The Sleeping Bear dunes are 45 miles from Traverse City, a center of tourism. In sparsely populated northern Michigan, this is the place for a night on the town. The area also has Interlochen Center for the Arts in Interlochen, a nationally renowned high school and summer camp for the performing arts.

Northeast from Traverse City, it's on to Mackinac Island, one of Michigan's top tourist spots. Located in the northwest corner of Lake Huron, the island is visible from the Mackinac Bridge, the 5-mile span that links Michigan's two peninsulas and is one of the longest suspension bridges in the world.

The island, which can be reached by ferry from St. Ignace or Mackinaw City, is a bucolic step back in

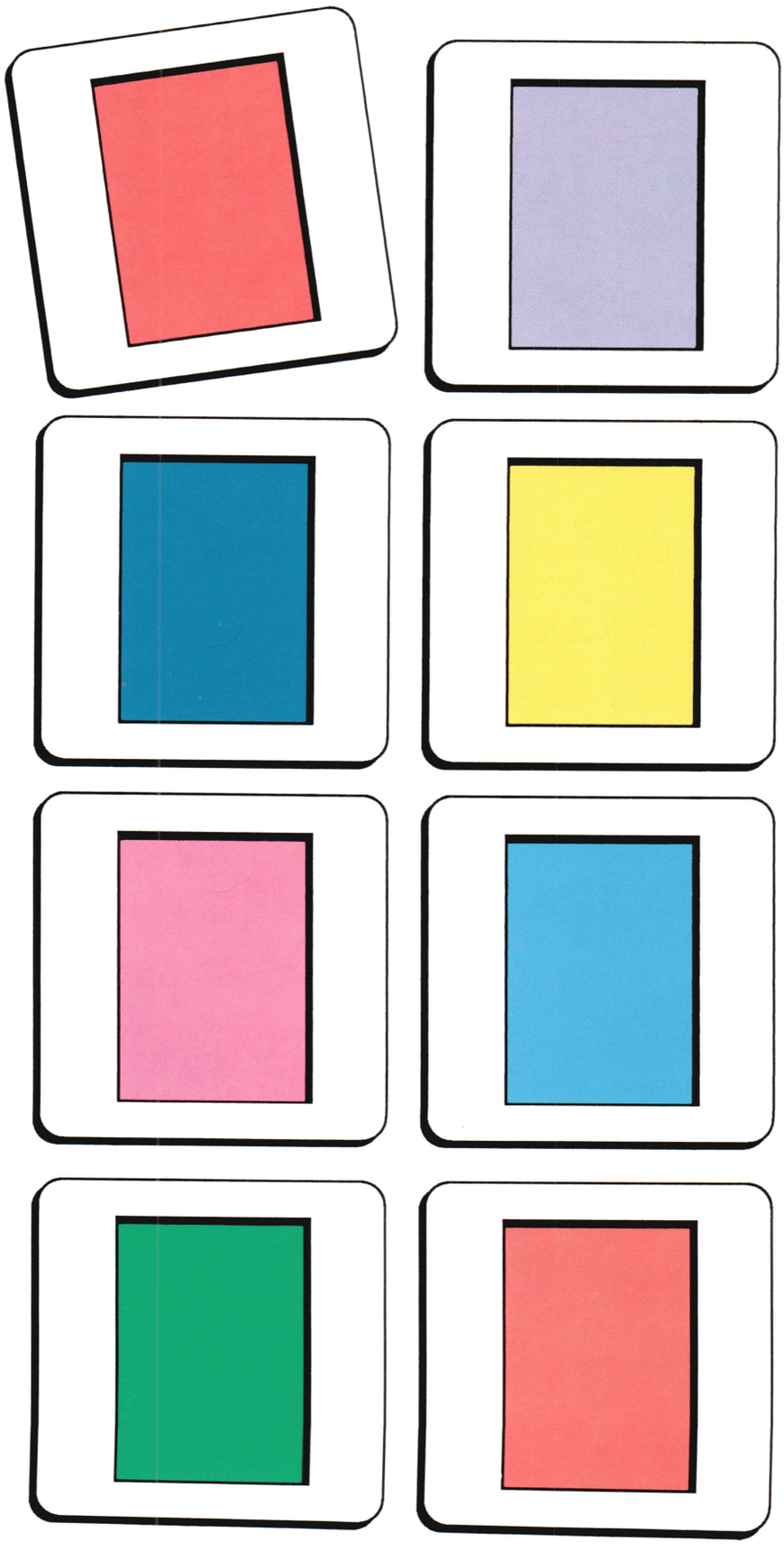
See Michigan's, Page F3

Particularly in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan is a place where you can truly escape the masses, where the wilderness remains largely unscathed by neon and tourist traps.

Julie Mack is a copy editor on The Courant's Metropolitan Desk.

CHAPTER 4

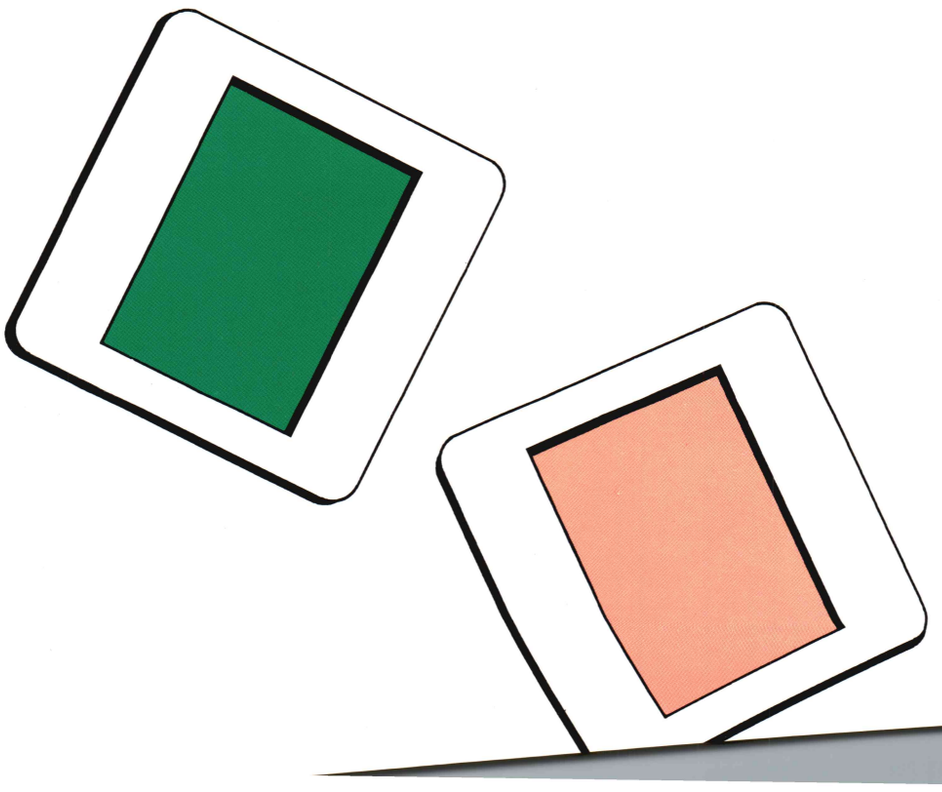
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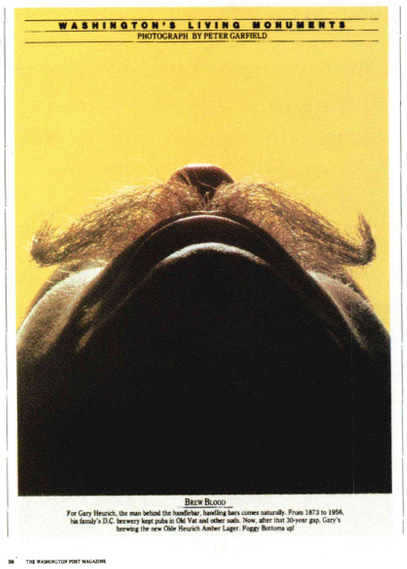
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Special Sections
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"Too many entries nuked the news, showing us only the noise, the cacophony of stuff on a page. We've all had our wild thing with color. Now we have to get back to our real job, which is presenting information. The winners were the pages that communicated, that helped the reader understand what was going on on the page."

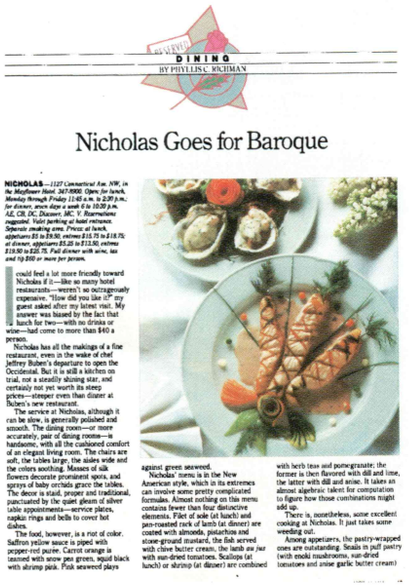
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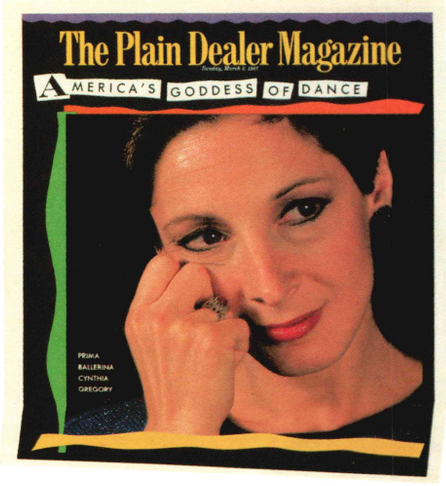


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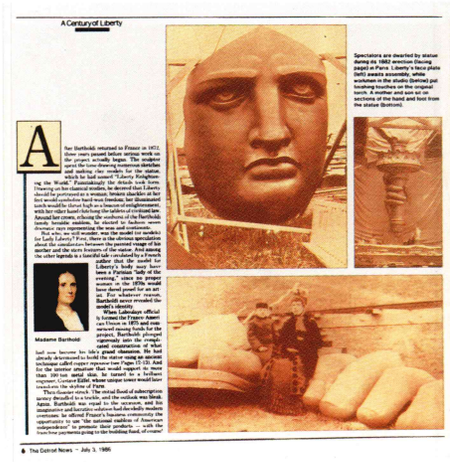


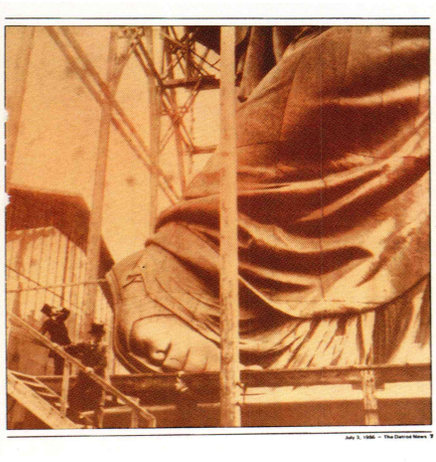
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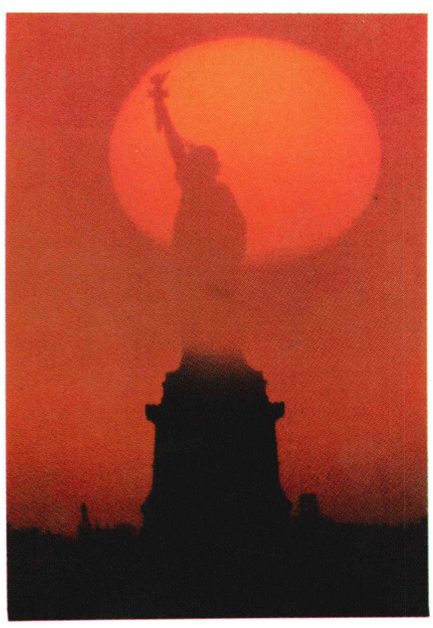


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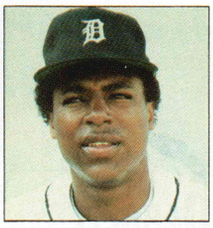
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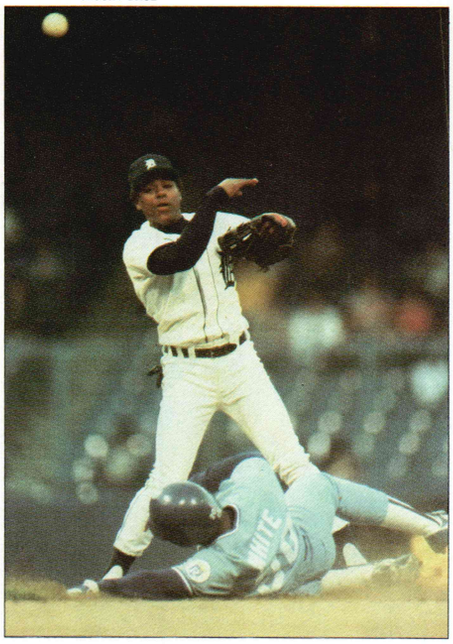
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THE CHALLENGE OF '87

SECOND BASE





LOU WHITAKER

1 No player on the Tigers needs less conditioning or practice than Lou Whitaker. He's as close to being a natural athlete as the Tigers have. Yet Whitaker has seen his batting average drop each of the last three years. He's gone from .320 in 1983 to .269 last year.

Even so, Whitaker has been able to maintain his production as a power hitter. He's had 41 home runs and 146 RBI the last two years, outstanding numbers for a leadoff hitter.

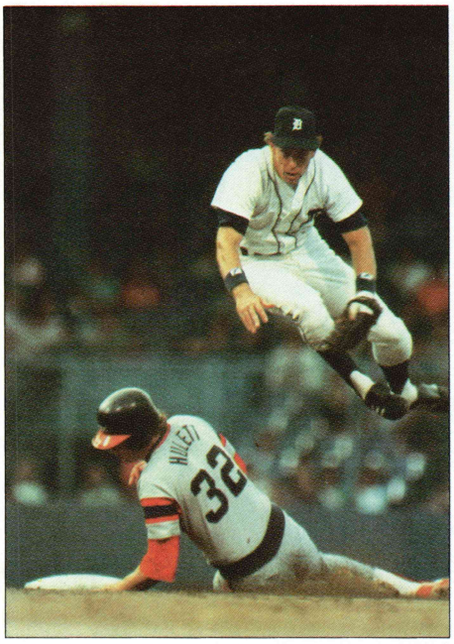
Defensively, there are few better. That's one good reason why he has played in four consecutive All-Star games.

BORN: New York, N.Y., 5-12-57; B-L; T-R; ACQUIRED: Signed by Tigers as 5th selection in June 1975 draft.

Year Club	Avg.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1977 Det.	.250	11	32	5	8	1	0	0	2	4	6	2
1978 Det.	.285	139	454	71	138	12	7	3	58	61	65	7
1979 Det.	.286	127	423	75	121	14	8	3	42	78	66	20
1980 Det.	.233	145	477	68	111	19	1	1	45	73	79	8
1981 Det.	.263	109	335	48	88	14	4	5	36	40	42	5
1982 Det.	.286	152	560	78	160	22	8	15	65	48	58	11
1983 Det.	.320	161	643	94	206	39	6	12	72	67	70	17
1984 Det.	.289	143	558	90	161	25	1	13	56	62	63	6
1985 Det.	.279	152	609	102	170	29	8	21	73	80	56	6
1986 Det.	.269	144	584	94	157	28	6	20	74	62	66	10
10-yr Tot.	.281	1283	4705	723	1320	201	49	93	523	575	571	101

THE CHALLENGE OF '87

SHORTSTOP





ALAN TRAMMELL

3 Don't look now, but Alan Trammell, once a scrawny, young singles hitter, has become a power hitter. He flexed his muscles a year ago, hitting 21 home runs, and driving in 75 runs, his highest totals ever.

In addition to increasing his production at the plate, Trammell overcame nagging doubts about his arm and came away with one of his most satisfying seasons despite a slow start. He hit .300 in the second half of the year, along with 15 home runs and 43 RBI.

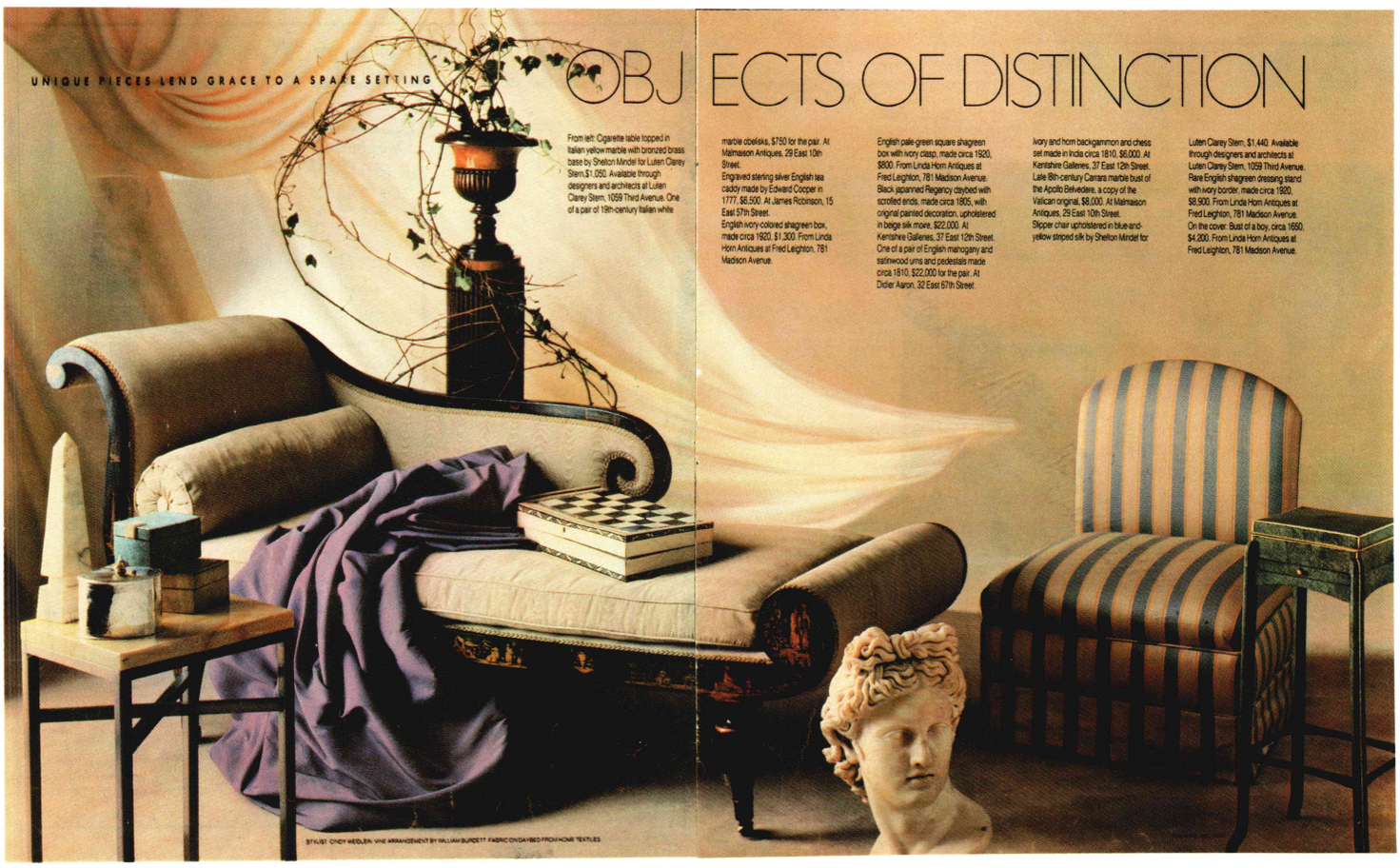
Because of his strong finish in 1986 and his arm problems apparently over, Trammell is hoping for a repeat of his 1983 and 1984 seasons when he hit over .300.

BORN: Garden Grove, Calif., 2-21-58; B-R; T-R; ACQUIRED: Signed by Tigers as 2nd selection in June 1976 draft.

Year Club	Avg.	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	SB
1977 Det.	.186	19	43	6	8	0	0	0	0	4	12	0
1978 Det.	.268	139	448	49	120	14	6	2	34	45	56	3
1979 Det.	.276	142	460	68	127	11	4	6	50	43	55	17
1980 Det.	.300	146	560	107	168	21	5	9	65	69	63	12
1981 Det.	.258	105	392	52	101	15	3	2	31	49	31	10
1982 Det.	.258	157	489	66	126	34	3	9	57	52	47	19
1983 Det.	.319	142	505	83	161	31	2	14	66	57	64	30
1984 Det.	.314	139	555	85	174	34	5	14	69	60	63	19
1985 Det.	.258	149	605	79	156	21	7	13	57	50	71	14
1986 Det.	.277	151	574	107	159	33	7	21	75	58	54	20
10-yr Tot.	.281	1289	4631	702	1300	214	42	90	504	487	516	144

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. 4

A SPECIAL REPORT

SMALL BUSINESS

OPENING THE FINANCIAL DOOR

A puzzling array of choices sends many small-business owners searching for the perfect fund-raising combination

By Jonathan Dahl

WHEN John and Pamela Crombie need to borrow money for their antiques business, they don't go to a bank. They use Visa.

The Crombies say they charge as much as $10,000 a month on their credit cards to buy inventory for their two antiques shops in Chicago and Winnetka, Ill. Though the finance charges are steep, "this is a lot better than the bloody banks," Mr. Crombie says in his Scottish brogue. "The banks make you get all dressed up and beg for money. Visa gives it to you."

As the Crombies' case suggests, there is more than one way for an entrepreneur to raise a buck. There are enough ways, in fact, that the whole business can be confusing and frustrating. "There's no set way to finance a small company," says James McNeil Stancill, a professor at the University of Southern California's graduate business school. "Some companies just play it by ear."

Experts say they don't have to. For one thing, small businesses go through stages of financing, such as when they start up and when they are established, and some sources are appropriate only for one phase. What's more, many entrepreneurs aren't aware of new sources, such as savings and loan associations, or don't know how to plug into networks of individual investors. "The opportunities are there," says Joseph D'Onofrio, a partner at Peat, Marwick & Mitchell Co., "but you need to do some planning."

The planning needs to begin before the business does. Most new outfits scrape up seed money from personal savings, friends and family members. But even at this stage, it pays to think ahead.

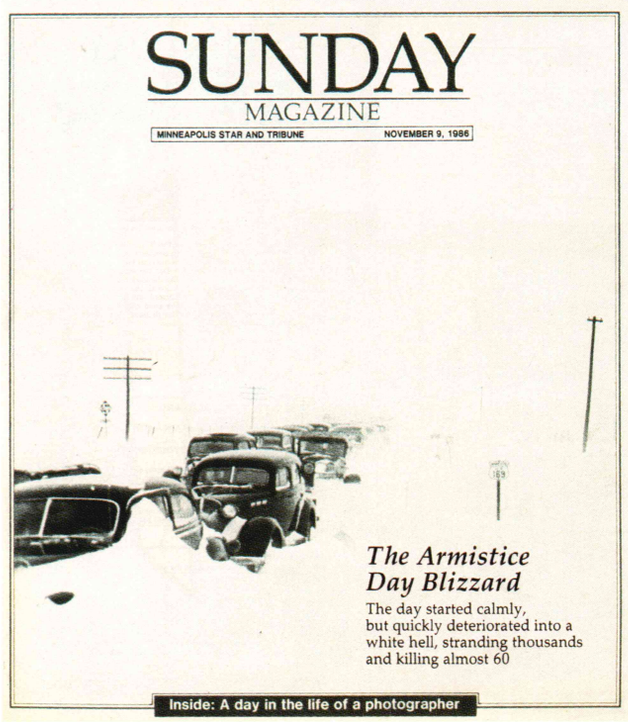
Mr. Dahl is a staff reporter in The Wall Street Journal's Chicago bureau.

Please turn to page 2

THE RIVERBOAT GAMBLER 7 THE FACTS OF FRANCHISING 14

BATTLING THE BIG BOYS 21 THE COST OF GOING PUBLIC 31

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MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE NOVEMBER 9, 1986

The Armistice Day Blizzard

The day started calmly, but quickly deteriorated into a white hell, stranding thousands and killing almost 60

Inside: A day in the life of a photographer

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Renewed Life In Electronics
Though overall job growth is modest, ample opportunities exist for people with specialized computer and other skills 7

Nursing Profession Is a Wide-Open Field
Shortage of prospects at entry level is compounded by defection of the most experienced staff, seeking better work opportunities 8

Middle Managers Being Squeezed Out
Mergers, foreign competition and computerization among causes of problems; ideas on what can be done to hold one's place 11

Making the Most Of the Tax Reform
Changes have put a premium on planning of income and job benefits in 1987 and years ahead; tips from experts on what to do 16

Section 12 The New York Times March 22, 1987

Careers

The Outlook for Employment

Trying to Get America Into Competitive Trim

By David E. Sanger

NOT LONG AFTER President Reagan delivered his State of the Union Message in January, the White House sent members of Congress a hefty 1,000-page document detailing dozens of proposals to improve American "competitiveness" — a phrase that has come to embrace everything from revisions in the antitrust laws to changes in farm subsidies and new legislation that would protect intellectual property.

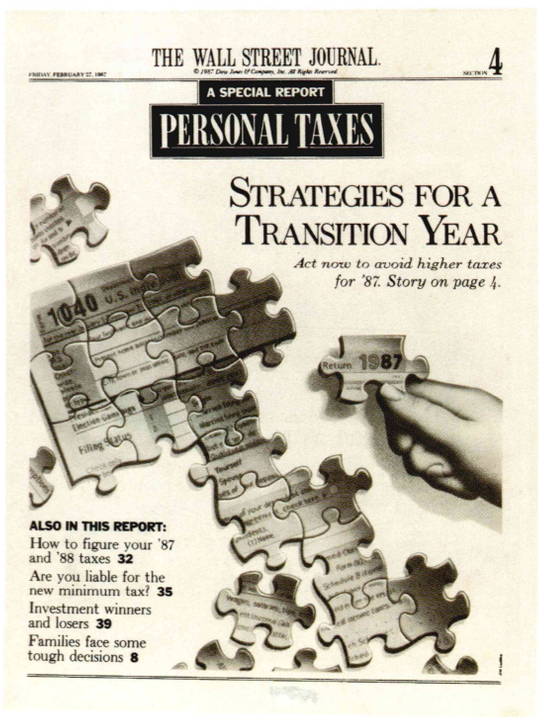
But even those who have plowed through all the proposals say their bulk obscures the central point. What exactly is "competitiveness" and how must the structure of the American work force change to improve it? "It's still a symbolic point, one that we don't fully understand," acknowledges Alan M. Magazine, president of the Council on Competitiveness, a new Washington-based organization of corporate chief executives, university presidents and labor leaders. "But talking about it is a start. That is the best that can be said so far."

Even as concern about America's competitive edge has risen, though, the nation has undergone a remarkable spurt of job creation. Hundreds of thousands of positions have been created, most in the service industries but many in manufacturing. Unemployment, hovering around 6.8 percent, is lower than it has been in nearly a decade, and so is inflation. Even more surprising is where the jobs are coming from. For example, factory employment has risen recently, sending jobless rates tumbling in heavily industrial states like Michigan.

Whether a new emphasis on competition will accelerate that trend is the subject of considerable debate. On one hand, an effort to make companies more competitive is to make them leaner. On the other hand, it is to make them smarter, new products and new services — the kind of innovation that creates competitive advantage — has historically created more for companies to do and manage. If the recent past is any guide, that could be good for the highest-skilled workers in manufacturing and design technologies, or in fast-growing services such as finance or information handling.

The current debate over competitiveness has a familiar

Continued on Page 17


THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. 4

A SPECIAL REPORT

PERSONAL TAXES

STRATEGIES FOR A TRANSITION YEAR

Act now to avoid higher taxes for '87. Story on page 4.

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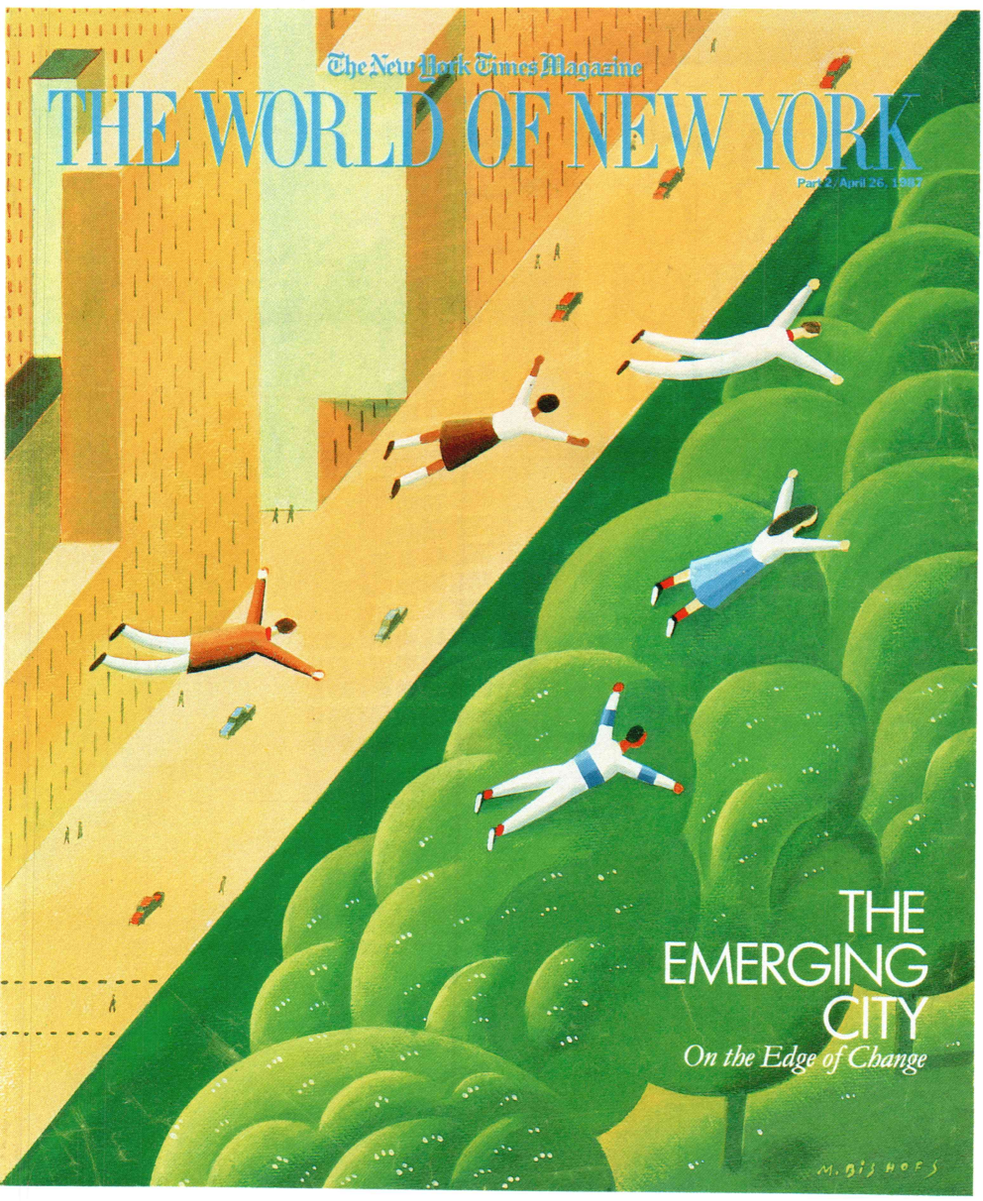
How to figure your '87 and '88 taxes 32

Are you liable for the new minimum tax? 35

Investment winners and losers 39

Families face some tough decisions 8

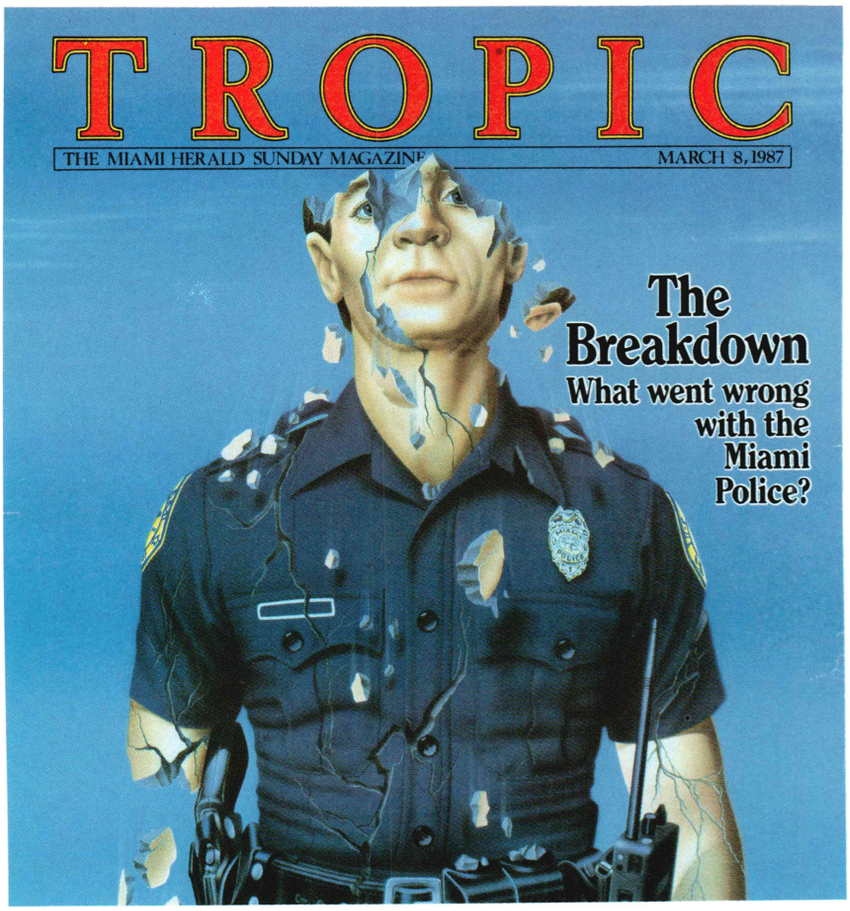
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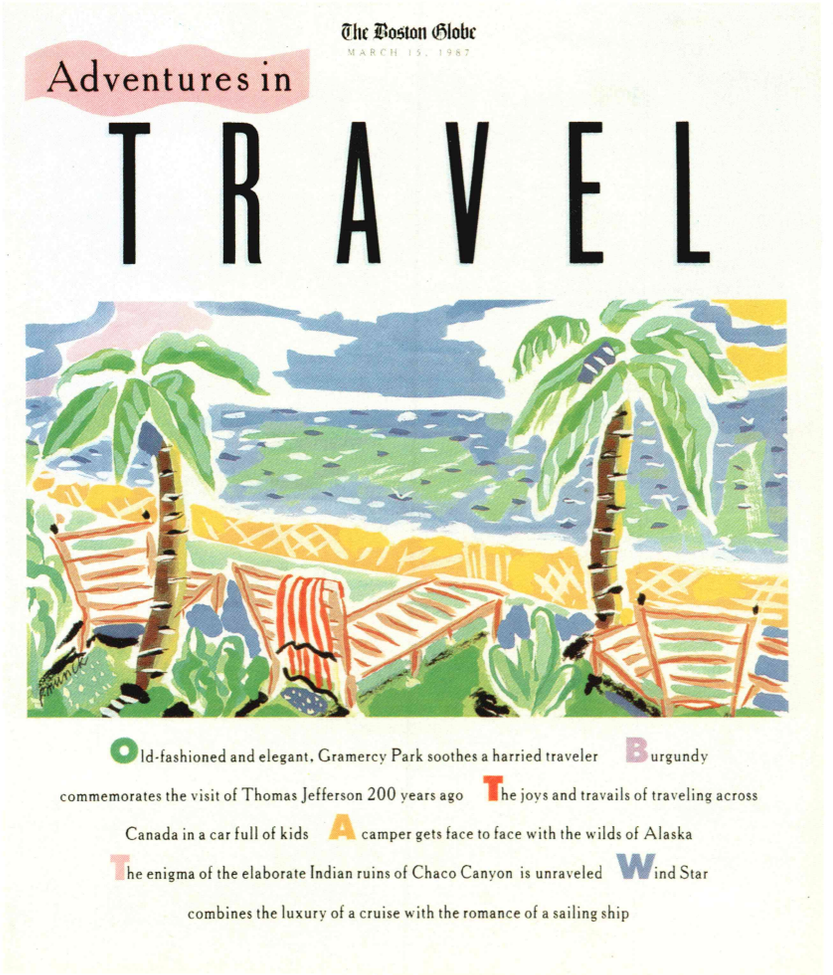




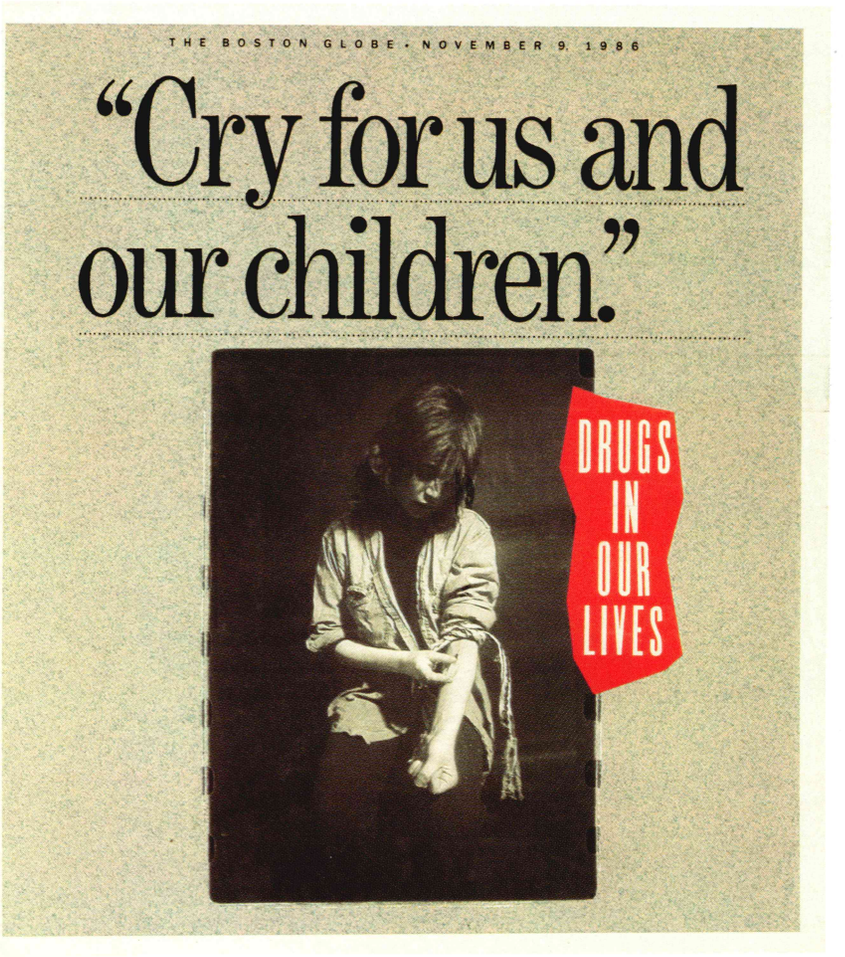
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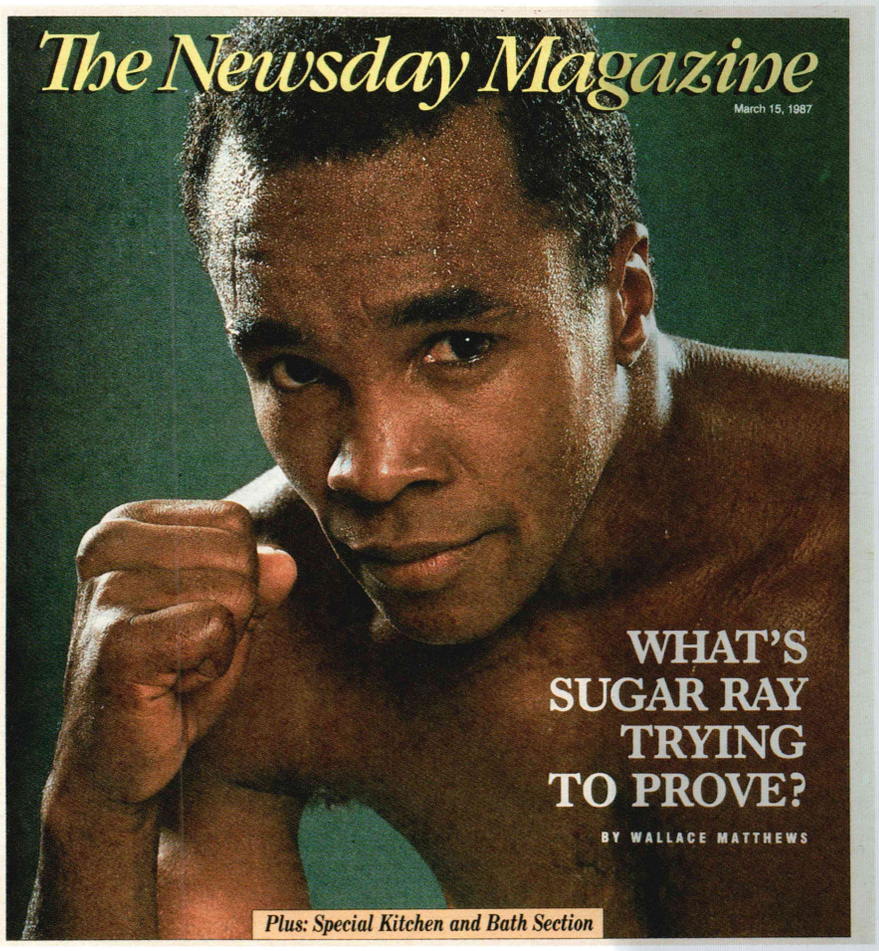


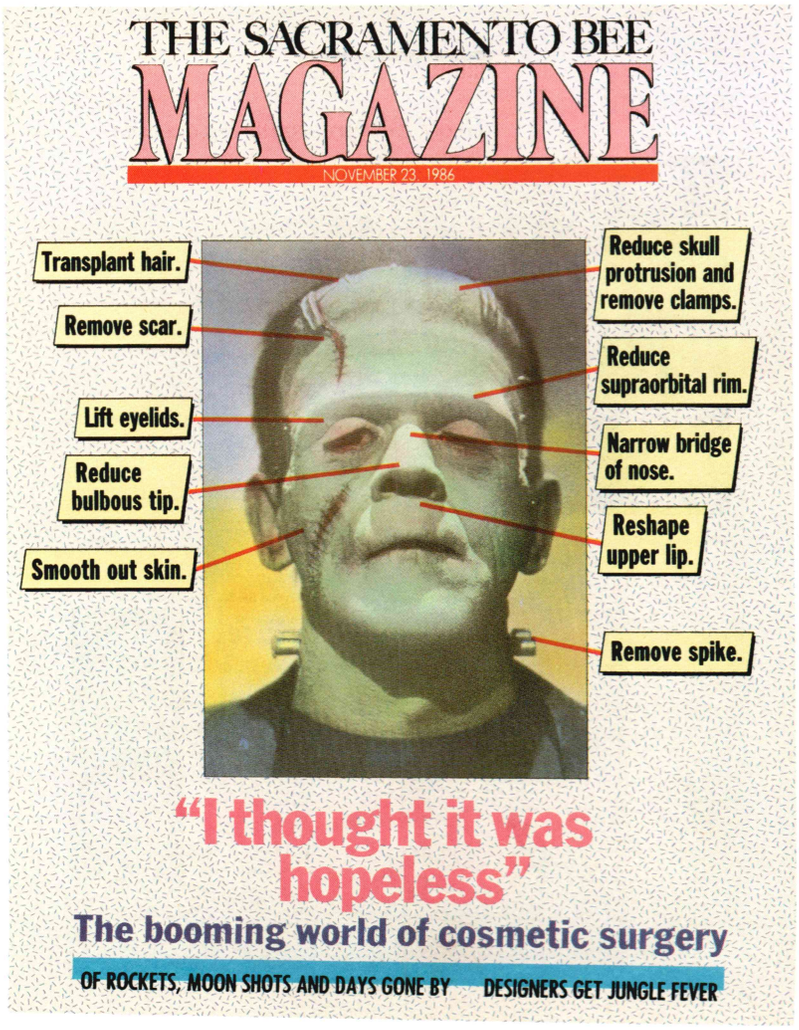
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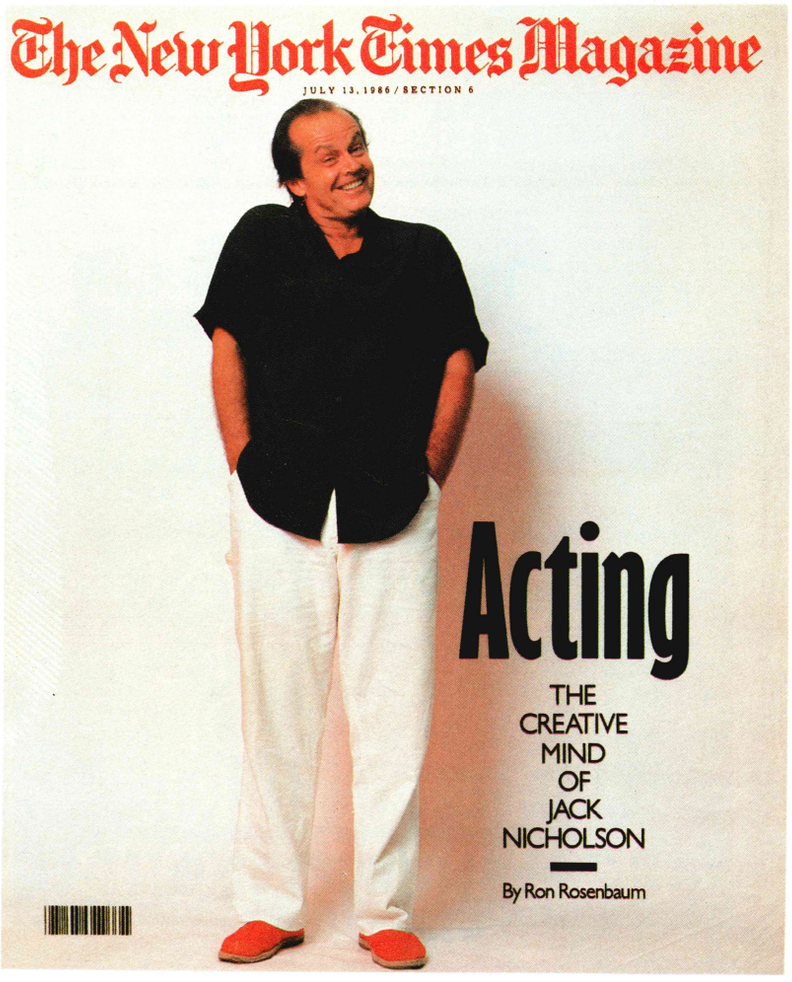


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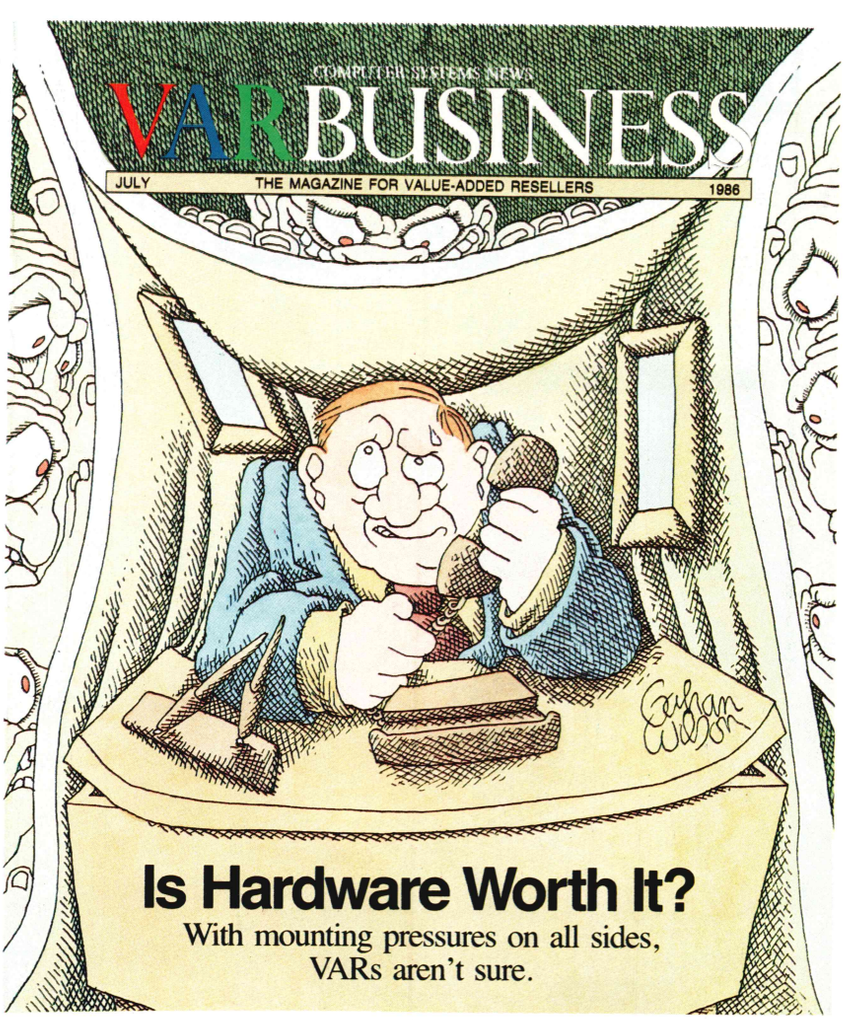
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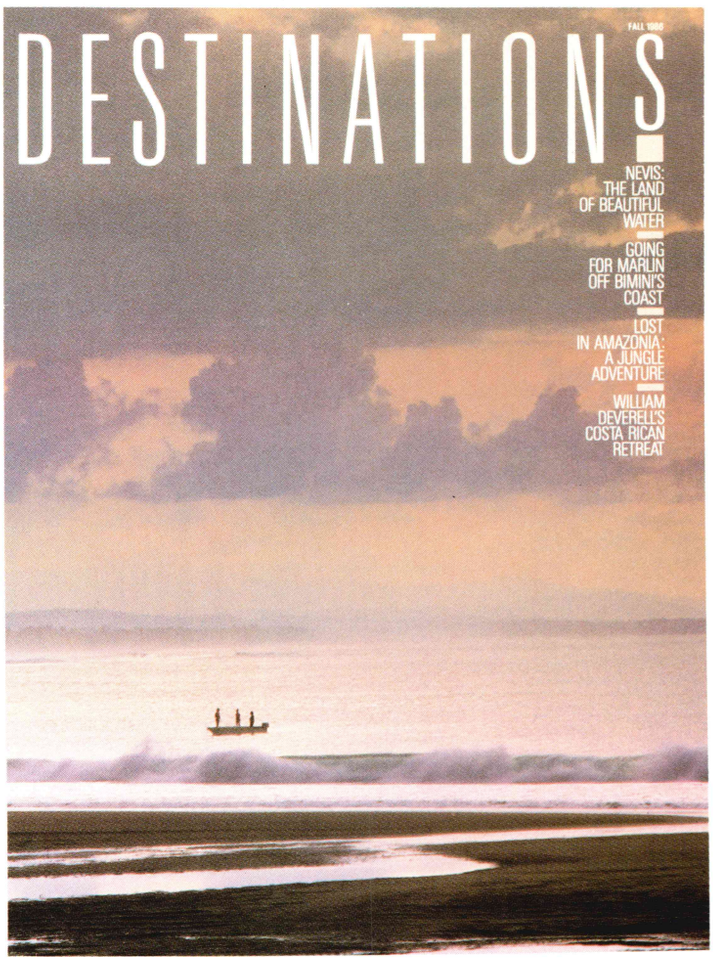




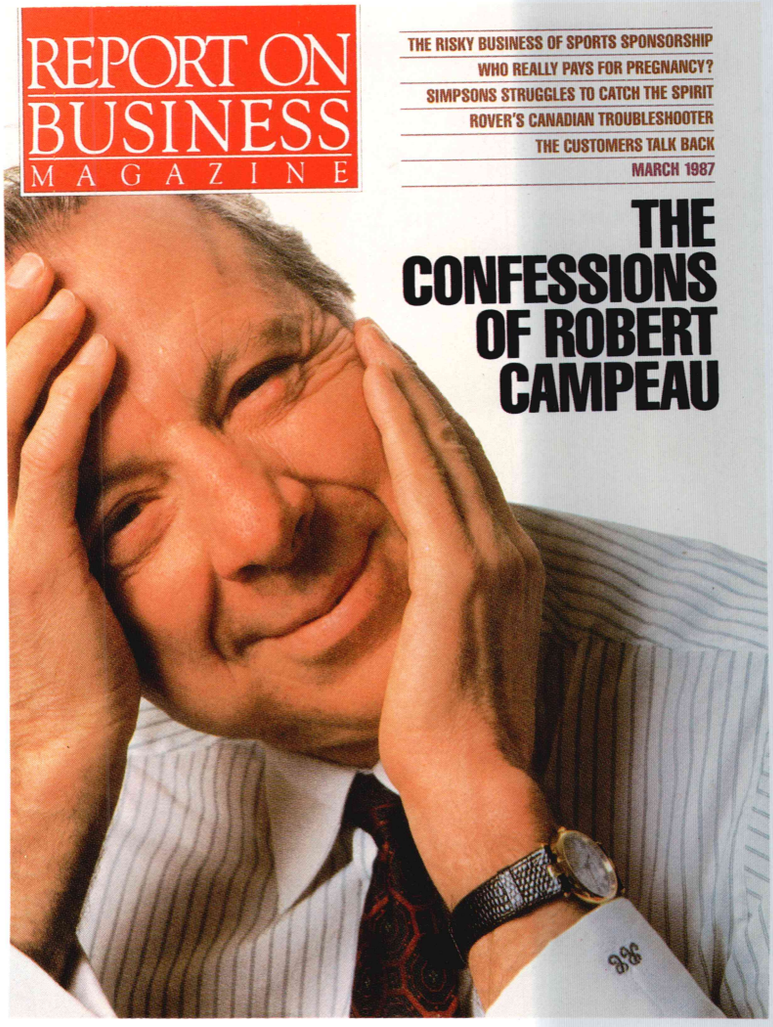
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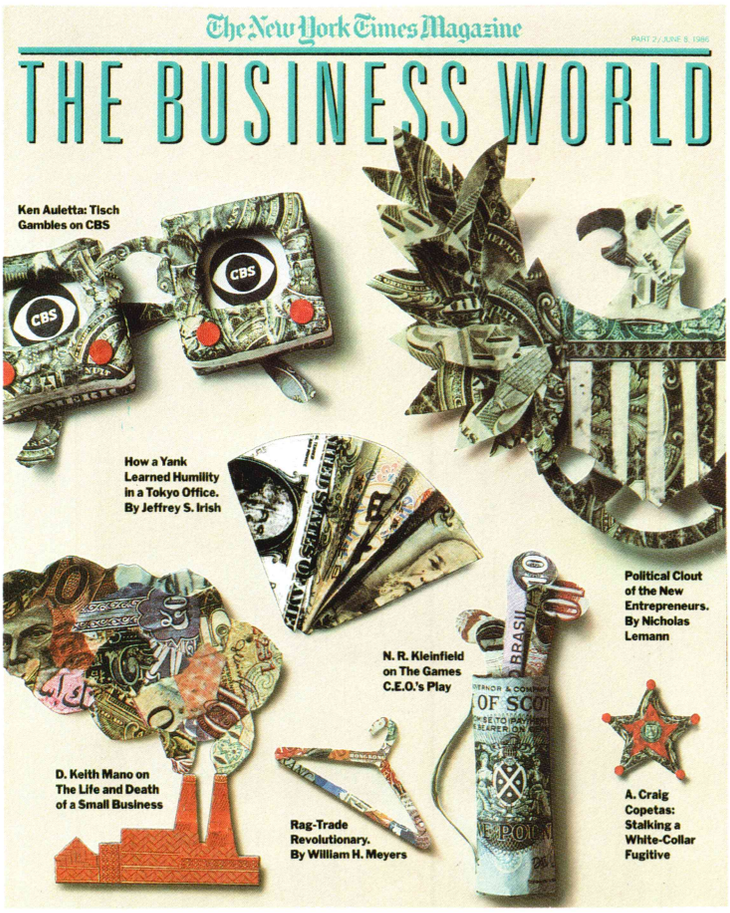




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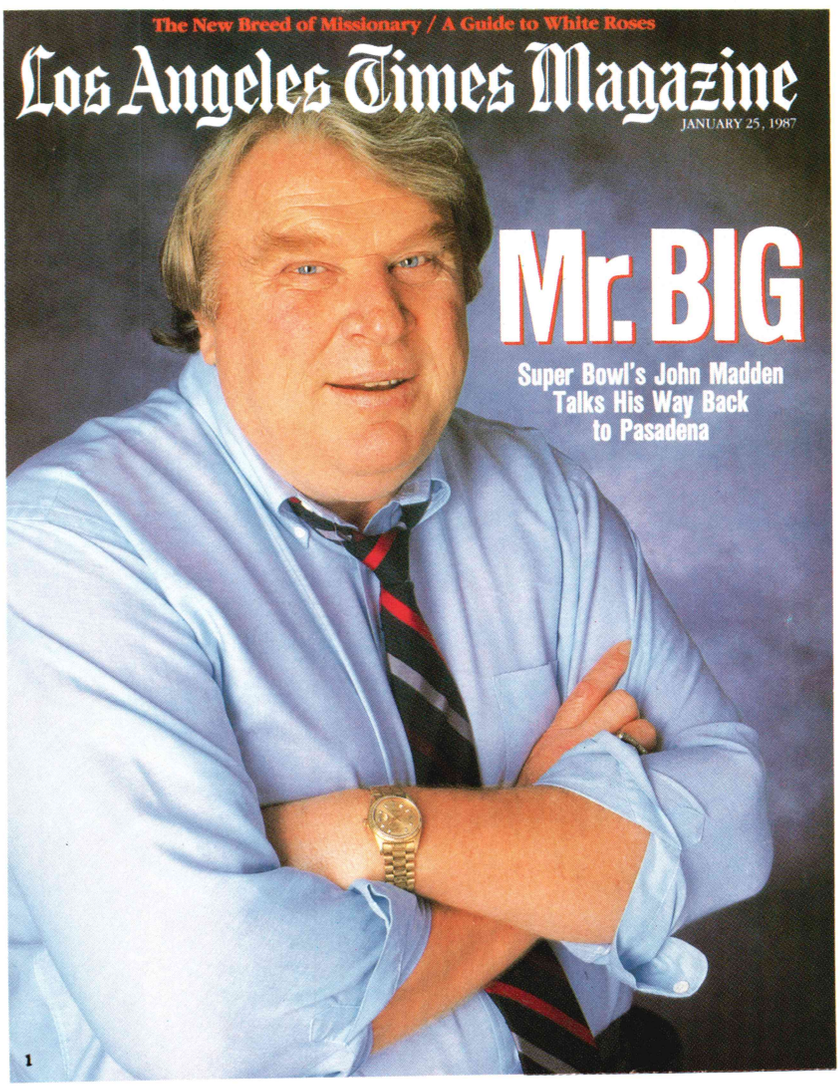


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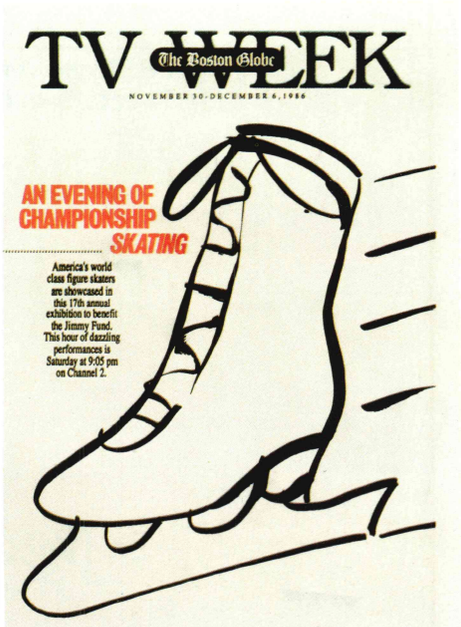


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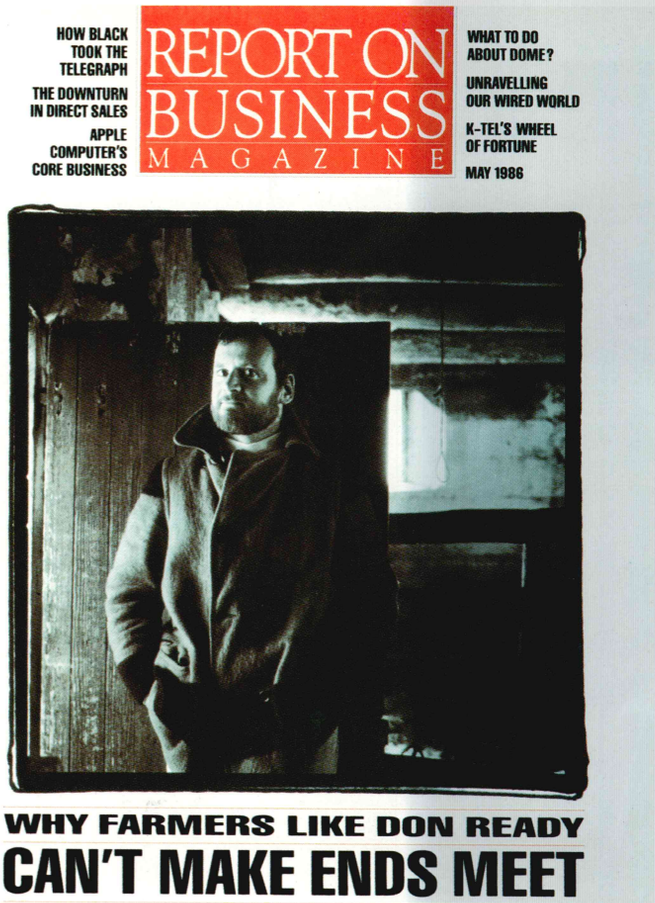
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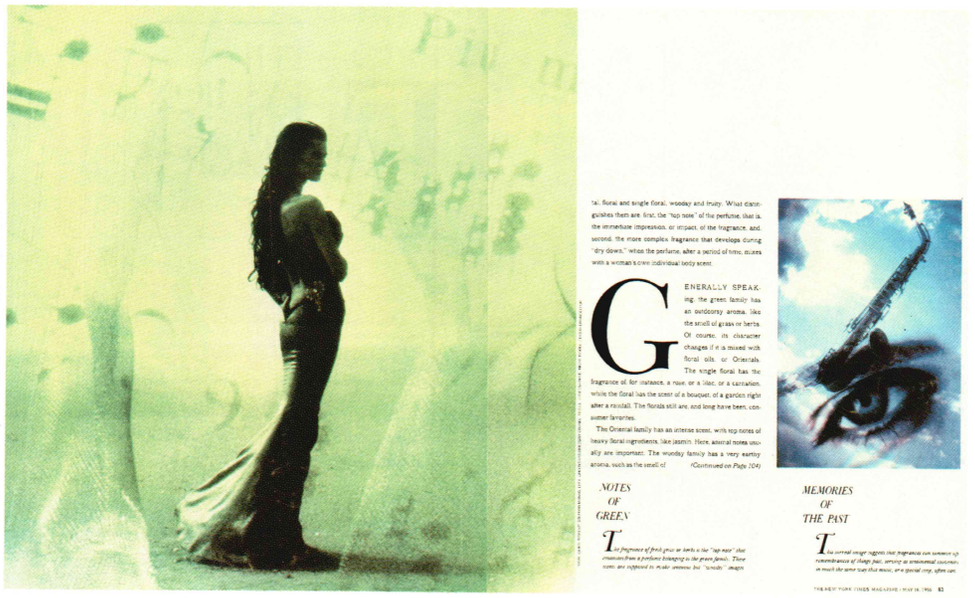
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Two or More Pages



tal, floral and single floral, woodsy and fruity. What distinguishes them are first, the "top note" of the perfume, that is, the immediate impression, or impact, of the fragrance, and second, the more complex fragrance that develops during "dry down," when the perfume, after a period of time, mixes with a woman's own individual body scent.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, the green family has an outdoorsy aroma, like the smell of grass or herbs. Of course, its character changes if it is mixed with floral oils or Orientals. The single floral has the fragrance of, for instance, a rose, or a lilac, or a carnation, while the floral has the scent of a bouquet, of a garden right after a rainfall. The florals still are, and long have been, consumer favorites.

The Oriental family has an intense scent, with top notes of heavy floral ingredients, like jasmin. Here, animal notes usually are important. The woodsy family has a very earthy aroma, such as the smell of (Continued on Page 104)

NOTES OF GREEN

The fragrance of fresh grass or herbs is the "top note" that emanates from a perfume belonging to the green family. These scents are employed to make aromatic but "woodsy" images

MEMORIES OF THE PAST

The carnival image suggests that fragrances can summon up remembrances of things past, serving as sentimental souvenirs in much the same way that music, or a special song, often can.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE / MAY 18, 1986 83

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Ken Kendrick

Award of Excellence
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Diana LaGuardia,
Art Director;
Audrey Satterwhite,
Designer

Home Design
BY CAROL VOGEL

HISTORICAL CHAIRS

THE SHAKERS MADE THEM, AND Chippendale, too — children's chairs that are line-for-line copies of grown-up furniture. While some were specifically made for youngsters, others were actually salesmen's samples. Scaled about halfway between miniature and standard sizes, the samples were not made simply for their portability; they were also a means of showing off an artisan's skill, because the details and proportion of each piece had to be true to the style — right down to the carved cabriole leg or the graceful curve of the scroll arm.

Though examples of children's chairs echoing every major design period still exist today, they are terribly rare and therefore quite expensive. Nonetheless, these miniature objects are highly sought after by collectors. "So many of these chairs were made as a labor of love," says Thomas K. Woodard, owner of the Madison Avenue antique shop that bears his name. "Not only the details but the woods are extraordinary." Some are in near perfect condition; others show strange signs of wear. "New England children used to flip them over and use them as walkers," Woodard says. "Which is why the finials and front of American chairs are often worn. Still, as with most small objects, they can't help but bring out the child in all of us." ■



GARDEN VARIETY: *French wire-scroll armchair, $1,200, from Newel Art Galleries, 425 East 53d Street.*

CHIPPENDALE: *This mahogany chair, with open arm, $450, is available at Newel Art Galleries.*

BREUER: *Made of blond wood with a caned seat and back and a metal base, this Marcel Breuer-style chair comes as a set consisting of two chairs and table for $139. At F.A.O. Schwarz.*

ADIRONDACK: *American Adirondack twig chair, circa 1930's, $375, is from Muriel Karasik Gallery, 1094 Madison Avenue.*

SHAKER: *From the Courson-Wilkin collection at Thos. K. Woodard Antiques, 835 Madison Avenue, this Shaker original is circa 1885 and sells for $1,450.*

VICTORIAN-STYLE: *This black lacquer chair has inlaid mother-of-pearl and a cane seat. Made in Europe in the 1920's, it costs $650 at the Muriel Karasik Gallery.*

VOLTAIRE: *French-style upholstered chair has a high back and light wood frame. Available in English chintz, $385, or a special-order fabric, at La Boutique de Marie Claire, 831 Madison Avenue. Boys suit by Imp Originals, sizes 2-4, $60. At Macy's, 1184 Madison Avenue. Shoes, Stride Rite at Tru-Trod.*

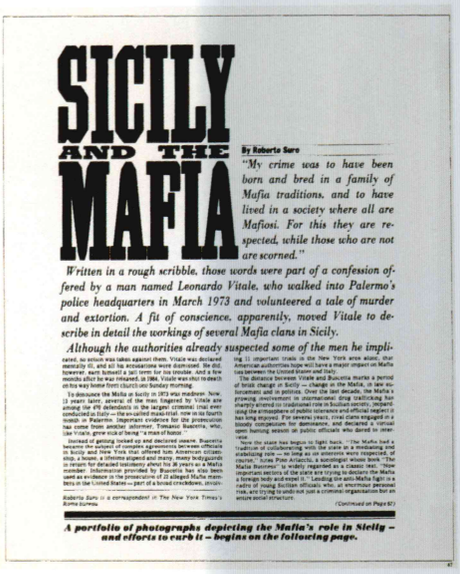
AMERICANA: *A pierced wood 1930's design is available at the Muriel Karasik Gallery for $325.*

LADDER-BACK: *This early American ladder-back chair is Shaker in style and costs $650 at Newel Art Galleries.*

PETER BOSCH



Award of Excellence
THE GLOBE AND MAIL, TORONTO MAGAZINE
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Toronto Magazine staff


SICILY AND THE MAFIA

By Roberto Suro

"My crime was to have been born and bred in a family of Mafia traditions, and to have lived in a society where all are Mafiosi. For this they are respected, while those who are not are scorned."

Written in a rough scribble, those words were part of a confession offered by a man named Leonardo Vitale, who walked into Palermo's police headquarters in March 1973 and volunteered a tale of murder and extortion. A fit of conscience, apparently, moved Vitale to describe in detail the workings of several Mafia clans in Sicily.

Although the authorities already suspected some of the men he implicated, no action was taken against them. Vitale was declared mentally ill, and all his accusations were dismissed. He did, however, earn himself a jail term for his trouble. And a few months after he was released, in 1984, Vitale was shot to death on his way home from church one Sunday morning.

To denounce the Mafia or Sicily in 1973 was madness. Now, 13 years later, several of the men fingered by Vitale are among the 474 defendants in the largest criminal trial ever conducted in Italy — the so-called maxi-trial now in its fourth month in Palermo. Important evidence for the prosecution has come from another member of the Buscetta, who, like Vitale, is living in the shadow of death.

Instead of getting locked up and declared insane, Buscetta became the subject of complex agreements between officials in Sicily and New York that offered him American citizenship, a house, a lifetime stipend and many, many bodyguards in return for detailed testimony about his 26 years as a Mafia member. Information provided by Buscetta has also been used as evidence in the prosecutions of 22 alleged Mafia members in the United States — part of a broad crackdown, involving 11 important trials in the New York area alone, that American authorities hope will have a major impact on Mafia ties between the United States and Italy.

The distance between Vitale and Buscetta marks a period of brisk change in the Mafia, in law enforcement and in politics. Over the last decade, the Mafia's growing involvement in international drug trafficking has sharply altered its traditional role in Sicilian society, jeopardizing the atmosphere of public tolerance and official neglect it has long enjoyed. For several years, rival clans engaged in a bloody competition for dominance, and declared a virtual open hunting season on public officials who dared to intervene.

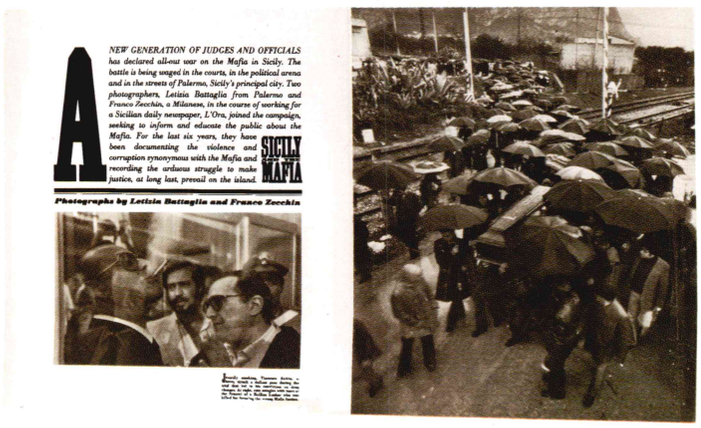
Now the state has begun to fight back. "The Mafia built a system of power and consent, but it is now in a serious crisis, weakening now — so long as its enemies were respected, of course," notes Pino Arlacchi, a sociologist whose book "The Mafia Business" is widely regarded as a classic text. "Now important sectors of the state are trying to declare the Mafia a foreign body and expel it." Leading the anti-Mafia fight in a cadre of young Sicilian officials who, at enormous personal risk, are trying to undercut not just a criminal organization but an entire social structure.

(Continued on Page 87)

Roberto Suro is a correspondent in The New York Times's Rome bureau.

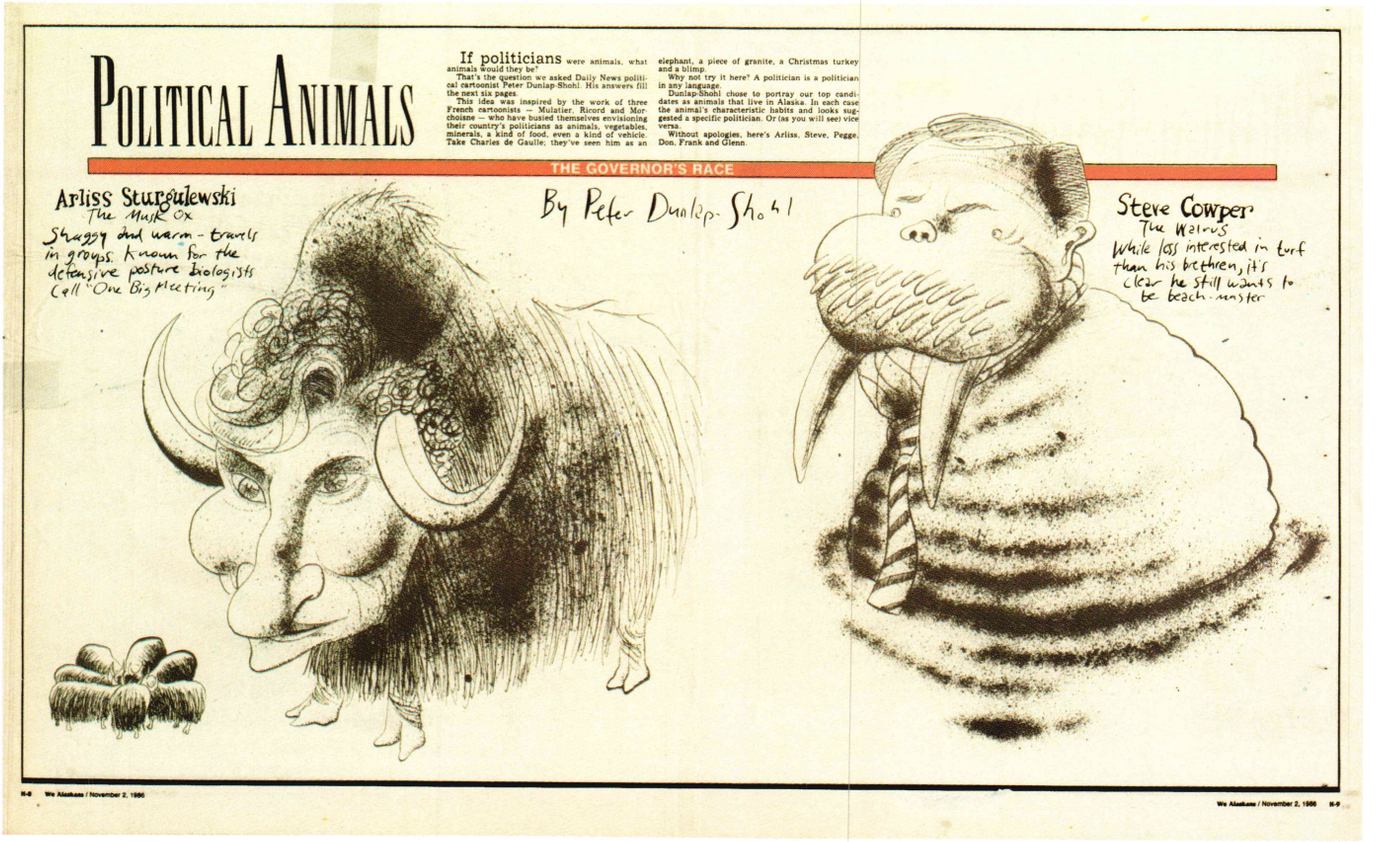
A portfolio of photographs depicting the Mafia's role in Sicily — and efforts to curb it — begins on the following page.

Award of Excellence
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Ken Kendrick,
Art Director;
Richard Samperi,
Designer


A NEW GENERATION OF JUDGES AND OFFICIALS has declared all-out war on the Mafia in Sicily. The battle is being waged in the courts, in the political arena and in the streets of Palermo, Sicily's principal city. Two photographers, Letizia Battaglia from Palermo and Franco Zecchin, a Milanese, in the course of working for a Sicilian daily newspaper, L'Ora, joined the campaign, seeking to inform and educate the public about the Mafia. For the last six years, they have been documenting the violence and corruption synonymous with the Mafia and recording the arduous struggle to make justice, at long last, prevail on the island.

SICILY AND THE MAFIA

Photographs by Letizia Battaglia and Franco Zecchin



POLITICAL ANIMALS

If politicians were animals, what animals would they be?

That's the question we asked Daily News political cartoonist Peter Dunlap-Shohl. His answers fill the next six pages.

This idea was inspired by the work of three French cartoonists — Mulatier, Ricord and Morchoisne — who have busied themselves envisioning their country's politicians as animals, vegetables, minerals, a kind of food, even a kind of vehicle. Take Charles de Gaulle; they've seen him as an elephant, a piece of granite, a Christmas turkey and a blimp.

Why not try it here? A politician is a politician in any language.

Dunlap-Shohl chose to portray our top candidates as animals that live in Alaska. In each case the animal's characteristic habits and looks suggested a specific politician. Or (as you will see) vice versa.

Without apologies, here's Arliss, Steve, Pegge, Don, Frank and Glenn.

THE GOVERNOR'S RACE

By Peter Dunlap-Shohl

Arliss Sturgulewski
The Musk Ox
Shaggy and warm - travels in groups. Known for the defensive posture biologists call "One Big Meeting"

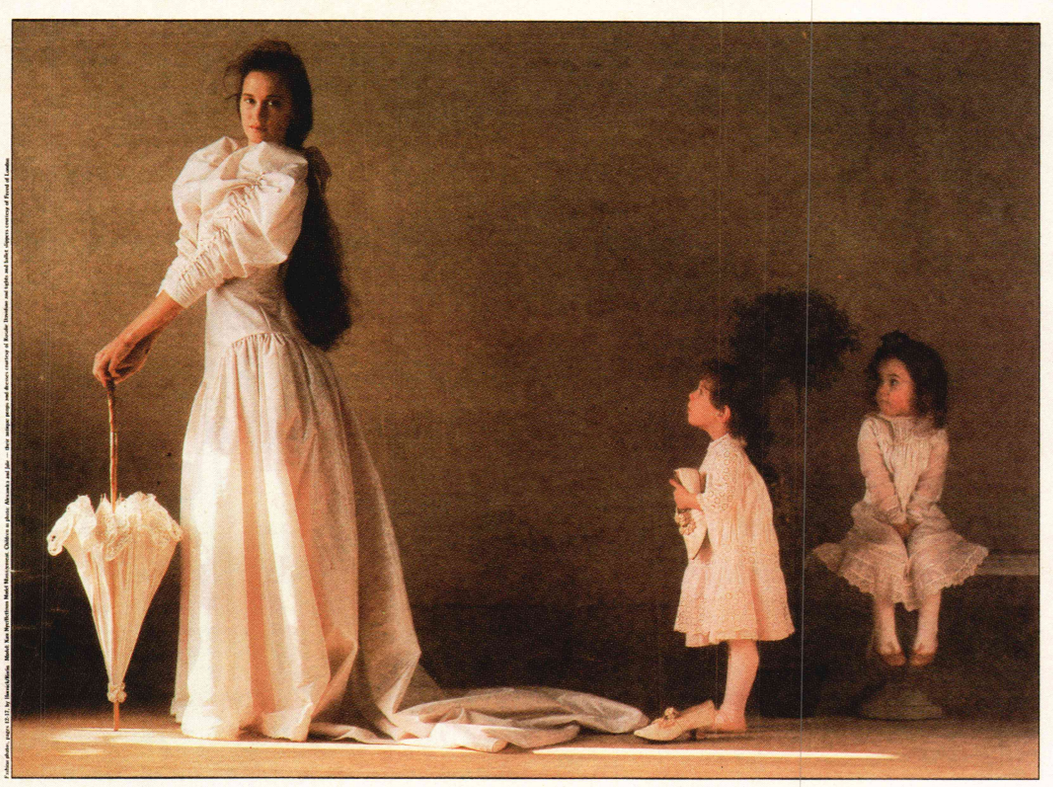
Steve Cowper
The Walrus
While less interested in turf than his brethren, it's clear he still wants to be beach-master

We Alaskans / November 2, 1986

We Alaskans / November 2, 1986

Award of Excellence
ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS
Anchorage, Alaska
Peter Dunlap-Shohl

Award of Excellence
THE BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Massachusetts
Lucy Bartholomay



LAVISH STYLES

Echoes of Camelot

BY JULIE HATFIELD

She may not be marrying a real prince, but the 1987 spring/summer bride wants her wedding to have a royal feeling to it. The recent weddings of Sarah Ferguson, Caroline Kennedy and Maria Shriver all had a Camelot mood, and they have most definitely influenced the style of the new gowns and the entire weddings of the seasons to come.

Big, lavish, dramatic bridal gowns and large formal weddings with much pageantry and many attendants are the norm this season. "Everybody seems to be having eight bridesmaids!" commented Evelyn J. Maynard, who owns a bridal boutique on Charles Street and has been making some of the gowns for these large weddings. If they're not having droves of adult attendants then they are opting for a bevy of flower girls — a Princess Di precedent — and no adult attendants.

VICTORIANA REVISITED: THE BRIDAL GOWN BY PRISCILLA IS SILK TAFFETA, WITH RUCHED SLEEVES, A MULTITUDE OF COVERED BUTTONS, BASQUE WAIST. CHILDREN'S DRESSES ARE ANTIQUE.

12

13

Single Page

Award of Excellence
THE MIAMI HERALD, TROPIC MAGAZINE
Miami, Florida
Tropic Magazine staff



FOOD *by Caroline Maupin*

The Best of the Bush League

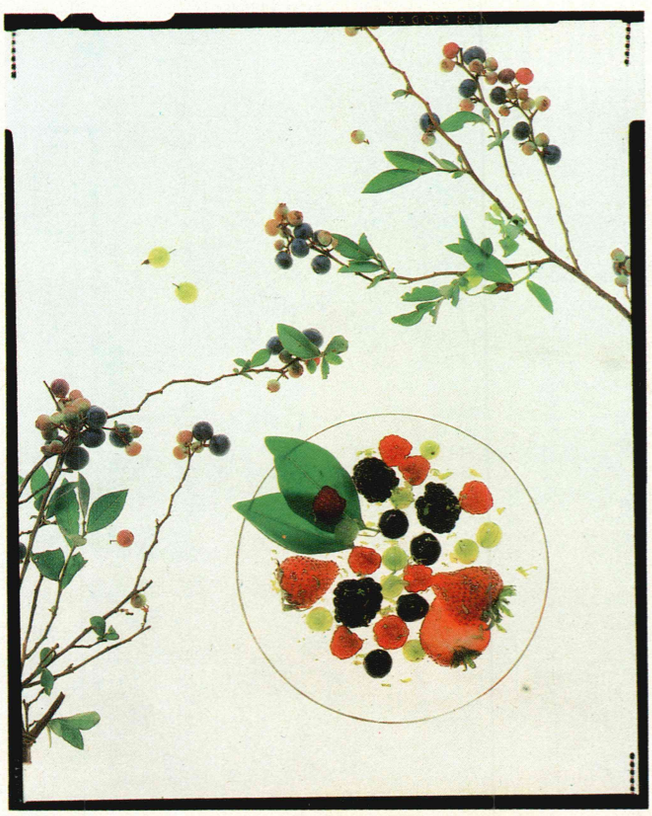
The Beatles yearned for *Strawberry Fields Forever*. Walt Whitman said "the running blackberry would adorn the parlors of heaven." And, of course, Fats Domino got his thrill on *Blueberry Hill*.

With their jewel-like beauty and luscious flavor, berries are almost everyone's favorite fruit — particularly in summer, when locally grown berries are in season. Somehow the strawberries and raspberries of summer make winter's seem pallid, in both color and flavor. Seasonal prices are better, too, so we can enjoy them more often.

And there are many ways to enjoy berries. They are tempting straight from the vine; in homemade ice cream or as a topping for ice cream or yogurt; in pies, shortcakes, cobblers and tarts. But besides these traditional dishes, you will want to try new ways to take full advantage of summer's plethora.

To please everyone, make a fresh salad of all the various berries. Some diners will want

(Continued on page 25)



Pick your favorites: the berries of summer include raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, blackberries and gooseberries.

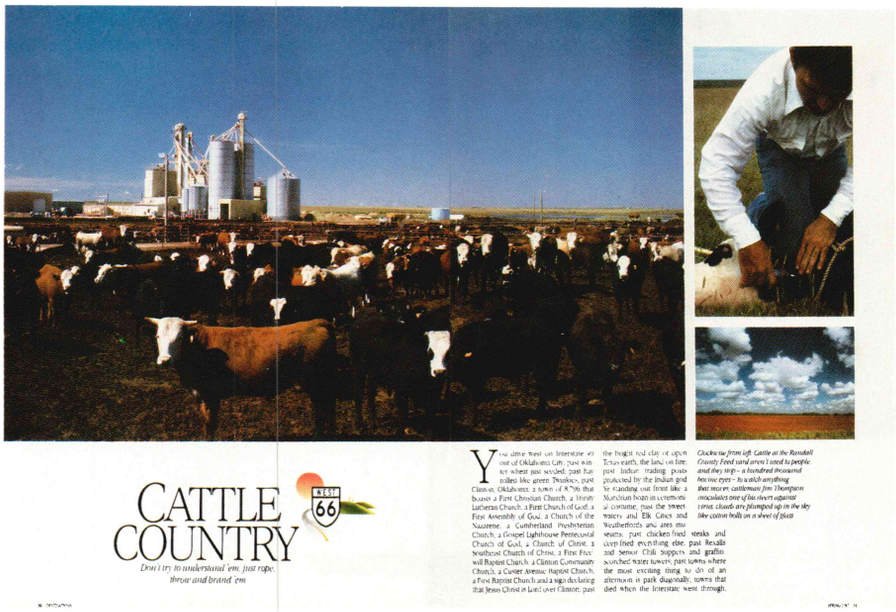
PHOTOGRAPHY: LON COOPER, BERRIES COURTESY OF AMERICAN PRODUCE

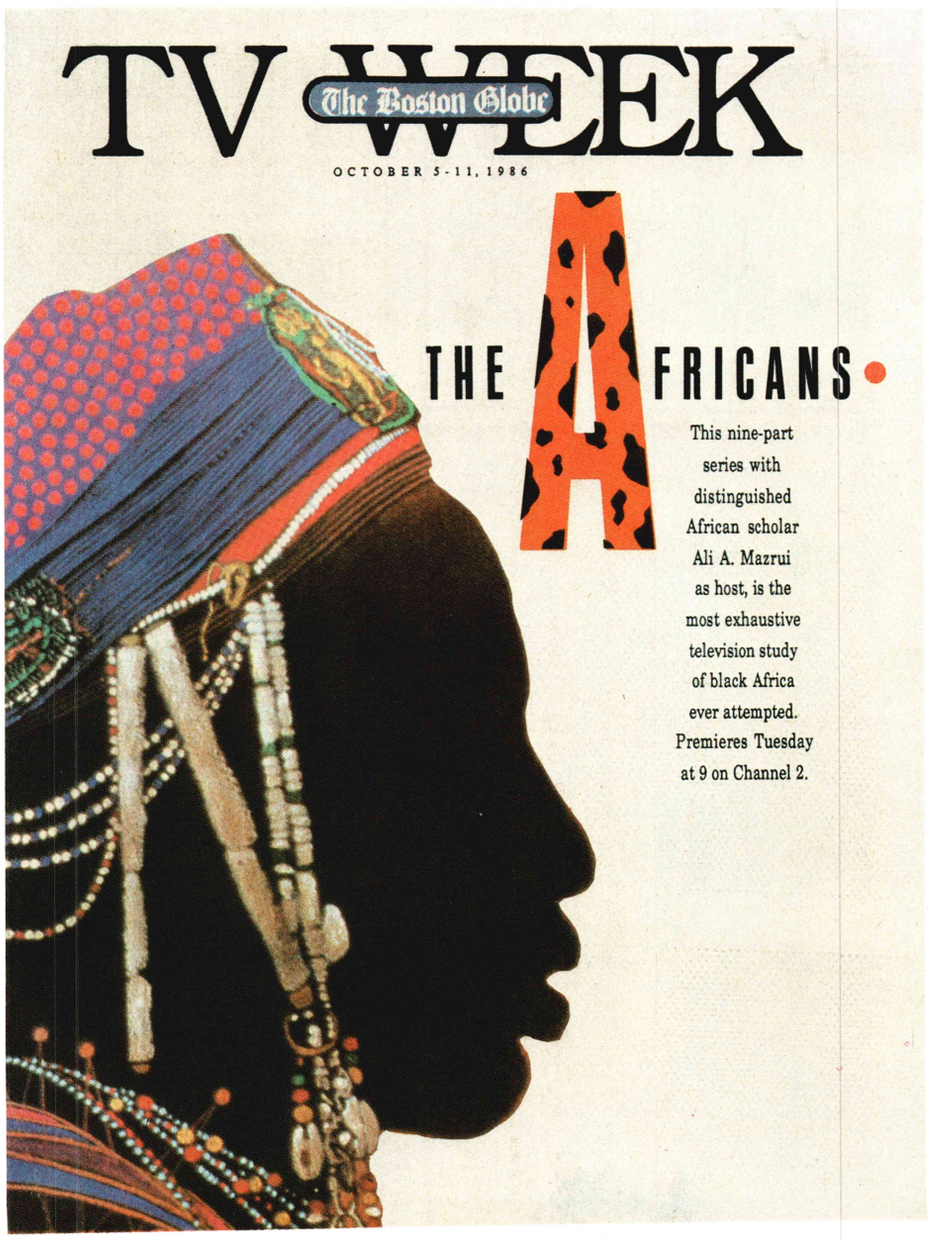
JULY 27, 1986 DALLAS LIFE MAGAZINE 23

Award of Excellence
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, DALLAS LIFE
Dallas, Texas
Lesley Becker

Portfolios of Work

Silver Award
THE GLOBE AND MAIL, DESTINATIONS MAGAZINE
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Anna Janes





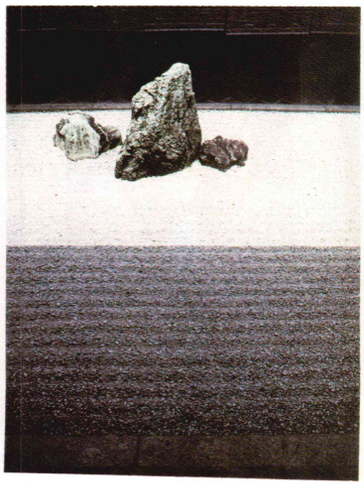
Silver Award
THE BOSTON GLOBE
Boston, Massachusetts
Lucy Bartholomay



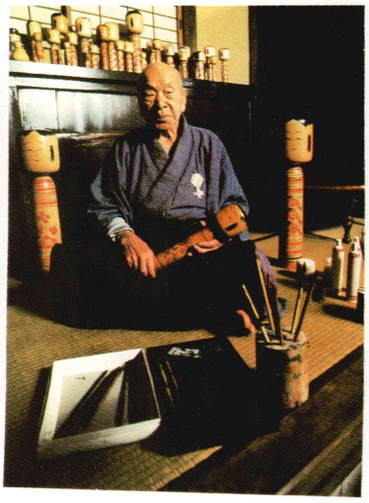
Award of Excellence
THE WASHINGTON POST
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Brian Noyes

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THE GLOBE AND MAIN, DESTINATIONS MAGAZINE
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
James Ireland









Award of Excellence
SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
Bambi Lee Nicklen



ILLUSTRATION BY CRIG SPALENKA

FRESH PAINT

An artist's reach should exceed the past, or what's creation for?

BY THOMAS SIMMONS

YEARS AGO, FOR SOME INEXPLICABLE REASON, MY MOTHER BOUGHT A paint-by-numbers set. I remember it well, or rather I remember how much it startled me. My mother was, in my eyes, a *bona fide* artist; her canvases of solitary trees in winter and chairs in front of Oriental screens and landscapes of Chenonceaux from the air lay around the house like so many business cards. "Mary P. Simmons, Artist," they proclaimed. More even than the paintings themselves, her tools—Grumbacher tubes of paint, brushes and turpentine gathered together in a small wooden box—confirmed her legitimacy. When she opened the lid, a fragrance as alluring as the perfume Pandora must have worn would escape the box. Its sharp, risky flavor was something I not only smelled but tasted far back on my tongue; it was Art itself. When she brought home the paint-by-numbers kit, I was dumbfounded.

"But it's not *you*," I protested.

"Of course not," she said. "But it was cute, and anyway I wanted to see what the colors were like. The picture on the lid is rather subtle, you know."

In this unconvincing way—pointing to the box lid—she justified her purchase. Like all good advertisements, the lid showed a perfect rendition of the kit. The subject, a large tomcat wearing a French beret, appeared in odd geometric shapes of orange and blue-gray. Above its triangulated scarf was a smile almost as wide as the Cheshire cat's, though unfortunately not as beguiling. I found nothing subtle about it at all. In the absolutist way so common to teen-agers, I thought this garish, silly project demeaned my mother—and violated every principle of art.

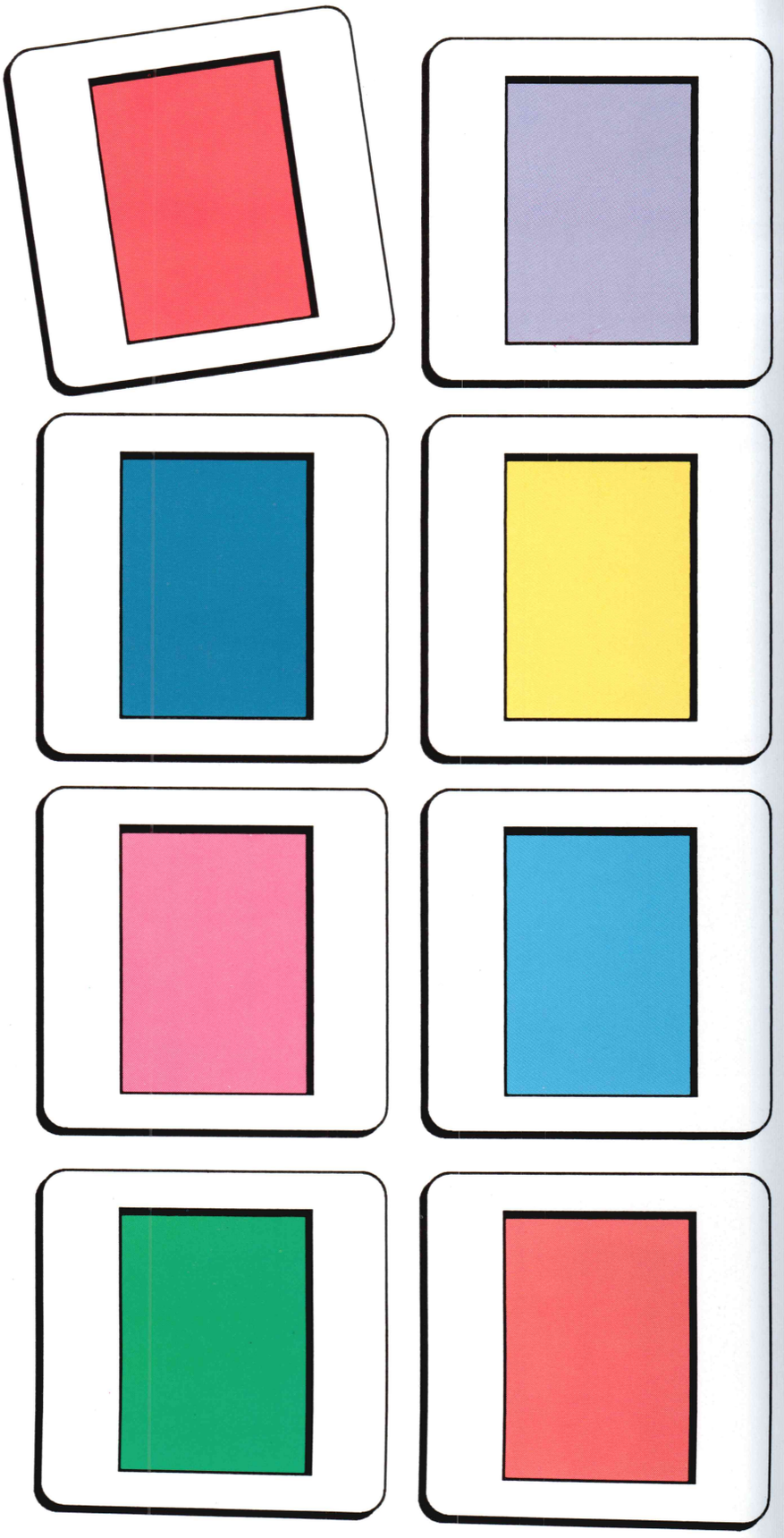
However much my opinion may have stung her, my mother was not to be deterred. Over several days she diverted herself from her household labors by reading the instructions and dexterously applying the appropriate paints to the appropriate surfaces. Only when she reached the head of the cat—when she began to fill in the eyes, and saw its awful, saccharine expression staring her full in the face—did she give up. The kit was tossed into the back corner of the utility-room closet, and my mother returned to her own canvases.

For years that episode perplexed me. Why would someone who took her art as seriously as my mother did suddenly stoop to a mechanized parody of art, an object on the same level as sad-puppy postcards that read "Missin' the heck out of you"? It was one of those drastic inconsistencies of adulthood that kids often have to write off as lost causes—like the time Dad bought a one-square-inch plot of the moon, or the time Aunt Evelyn blew all her cookie money on a weekend trip to Paris. What can it mean? Who the heck knows?

Well, adults know—at least some of them do—and during *continued*

CHAPTER 5

Art and Photos



Art and Illustration

Photojournalism

Informational Graphics

Typography

Redesign

"The next phase for photojournalism is to learn how to use color in a documentary way. We do feature fronts with color and that's it—we're into glitzy color, huge bands of color, bombastic color. Just a few papers have learned to get beyond that, and we'll have to convince ourselves that color is a valid documentary approach."

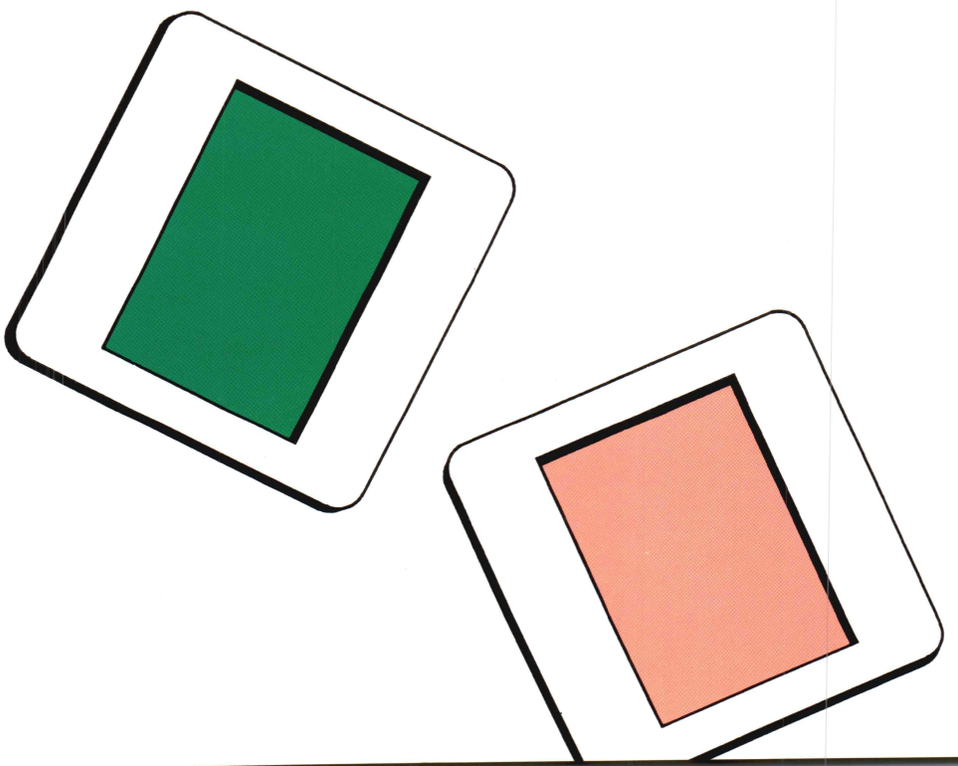
C. Thomas Hardin

"Nice photos and beautiful landscapes don't move me, but put a human being in a landscape and I'll be interested. Outstanding photographs depicting the human condition will always move people deeply—a love story can be told thousands of times, but it will still make me cry."

Sarah Giovanitti

"I saw hardly any real news graphics among the entries. There were lots of colored maps, but editors who want informational graphics to explain, need to know what language to use—graphic, photographic, typographic. Every story has within it informational parts, but most stories are left waiting in the wings, anticipating journalists predeterining which of the languages should be used. I've yet to see a good diagram of how an Exocet missle works, for example. True informational graphics require a great deal of hard work, from writers, editors and designers."

Edwin Taylor



Art and Illustration

Black and White, One Color

Silver Award
THE WASHINGTON POST
Washington, D.C.
Marty Barrick,
Joe Teodorescu



FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1987 ... THE ARTS/TELEVISION/LEISURE B1

The Washington Post

Henry Mitchell on the fascination with scandal 2
Hahn's fling with Bakker said to be her first 2

Style

5 Style Plus: The joys of keeping a journal
8 TV Column: Low ratings for three new series

Cry, the Embattled Smoker

Fume and Gloom As Activists Invade Tobacco Road

By Curt Suplee
Washington Post Staff Writer

You glide into that reception like you're docking the QE2. Pause a moment to peruse the murmuring throng. Your hand slips to the breast pocket . . . but wait. Can it be? Nobody's smoking! Oh, but there's . . . No, hell, it's a candy dish. You notice a couple of heads swiveling ominously. Nobody wants to be first. You reach hemstrewed again, but it's no good. You're a law-abiding, tax-gurgling citizen. This is nothing to be ashamed of. *And yet you can't bring yourself to light that cigarette.*

And pretty soon there you are in your best suit, skulking between the fire exit and a dumpster full of fish parts, having your milieu smoke and wondering when the fun went out of it. Wondering if you're really seeing the last gasp for the habit that's had Americans by the throat for 500 years—ever since a puzzled Chris Columbus, on Nov. 6, 1492, took note in his journal of "women and men, with a forebrand in the hand, and herbs to drink the smoke thereof, as they are accustomed."

And so we were for centuries, what with four out of five doctors concurring and not a cough in a carload. Even the cancer reports—scary, sure, but what the heck, it wouldn't be you and besides, wasn't it a sort of victimless crime?

But then came the mid-'70s, the liberation movement boom, and people you'd never heard of seemed to have rights you'd never imagined. "Back as early as '73," says a former three-pack-a-day man, "I'd begun to feel myself to be part of a tiny, embattled minority. Indeed, what with gay rights and women's lib in the mainstream, smokers had become the last racial group which it was acceptable to despise."

Overnight, it seemed, the nation developed an epidemic palsy of subnasal hand-waggling; smoker-baiting became a nasty cocktail party amusement; gust-engulfed restaurant patrons, coughing ostentatiously, pounced with incendiary relish on hitpiens to taxicouttes fire tables away. Monstrously ironic "Thank You for Not Smoking" signs became ubiquitous as Kilban kitties. Puffers retreated into a war zone mentality, their social lives the first casualties.

"Smoking!" growls a 33-year-old Alexandria woman, an executive at a national association and a heavy smoker. "It's the first thing men notice. I could look like Cybill Shepherd or a German shepherd—it doesn't matter at all!

"I kind of view myself as an easygoing person. But I still get ticked off when I go into somebody's house and don't see ashtrays. So you rak, and they make a big production of searching all over the place, rattling the cabnets. And finally they hand you the lid to some old jar, and say, 'Here—I guess you can use this.'"

Not that she's even safe at home. "I was having a dinner party one night, eight, 10 people, and I light up a cigarette. This young woman next to me, somebody's date, she says, 'Excuse me, but smoke bothers me.'

"I said, 'Well, excuse me, but this is *my own house!*' Can you believe it?"

In the Noose of Regulation

But in the past three months, the climate of opinion has grown even more hazardous to smokers' mental health—starting with Surgeon General C. Everett Koop's December pronouncement about the dangers of secondhand or "salivetrean" smoke on nonsmokers.

Scarcely had the first wheeze of shock subsided when Chicago-based USG Acoustical Products told its 2,000 employes (but where there's smoke, you're from: All workers would have to quit smoking (at the office *and* at home) and would be given pulmonary-function tests to ensure compliance. Then in February new restrictive regulations went into effect for 890,000 federal workers in 6,000 buildings owned or leased nationwide by the General Services Administration. A few days later, talk show host Larry King—who smoked slightly more than Gary, Ind.—had a heart attack at 53.

Then on March 9, Cambridge, Mass., passed a growing list of cities (prominently including Beverly Hills, Calif., and Aspen, Colo.) that have banned smoking in most public places. Last Tuesday, the Montgomery County Council, like other area jurisdictions, approved a bill restricting smoking to designated areas in large restaurants.

And mass consciousness is due to ratchet up another notch on May 7, when New York State's new regulations go into effect, severely restricting smoking in public places and requiring employers to provide a

See SMOKING, D6, Col. 1

In Japan, More Power to the Puffers

By John Burgess
Washington Post Foreign Service

TOKYO—With surgical gowns on their bodies and electrical wires on their wrists, Japanese cons sit in a tiny booth in a fifth-floor office in Tokyo's Ginza district. They are trying to become nonconformists in a great conformist society. They are trying to quit smoking.

They light cigarettes four at a time and puff them in sequence nonstop, with each hit of the forearm triggering a mild electric shock. As a coach voices encouragement from behind gloss, the booth fills with fumes. The idea is to make cigarettes revolting.

Not many men here feel they are. About 62 percent of Japanese men are habitual smokers, probably the highest proportion in the industrialized world. Officers, drinking places and other gathering points for this male-oriented world bear the indelible scent of tobacco smoke.

No one quite knows why the men and cigarettes are so inseparable. Some theorists attribute it to eight decades of monopoly tobacco trade by the government.

Others call it a defense against the stresses of life in modern Japan. Yoshio Takeda, sales promotion manager at Japan Tobacco Inc., the newly demonopolized tobacco company, suggests only half facetiously that cigarettes help keep office workers away from drugs like cocaine and tranquilizers.

With smoking well established, Japan's herd instinct helps keep it that way. "People think that if everyone else does it, why shouldn't I?" says Hiroko Abe, executive director of the commercial anticigarette school Smoking Labo, operator of the Ginza booth. Clients pay about $630 for the course.

Smoking remains very much socially acceptable here. The practice of asking permission before lighting up at all but unknown. Politicians, business leaders and celebrities do not hesitate to be photographed with burning cigarettes.

However, smoking in general is coming down. For men, it peaked in 1966 at 84 per-

See JAPAN, B6, Col. 4

David Adamson with a sample of his computer-generated art.

Computer Canvases

David Adamson's Machine-Made Portraits

By Jo Ann Lewis
Special to The Washington Post

The late Andy Warhol made a fortune on painted, photo-generated portraits of the rich and famous. Could Washington artist-dealer-computer-whiz David Adamson be next?

For the past two years, Adamson has been fine-tuning a combination of computer software and hardware that has now produced what he calls the ultimate in computer art: large-scale, computer-generated portrait paintings on canvas.

Thousands of boxing fans attending Monday's bout between Sugar Ray Leonard and Marvelous Marvin Hagler will be the first to see Adamson's computer paintings on public display. Two portraits of the sweaty pugilists—10 feet by 17 feet each—have been hung at the front entrance of Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, where the fight will take place.

Computer portraits are not new. They have been sold for years on boardwalks, printed on paper or even on T-shirts, usually in black and white and on a small scale. But this is the first time computer-generated, painted portraits on this scale and of this color quality have been exhibited, says Adamson.

The portraits were produced in Hollywood by a giant new computer-can painting machine, with Adamson directing the computer. The machine-doh! – machine will be formally unveiled April 15 by its owner, Mercomedia Technologies, which says it will revolutionize the outdoor advertising business.

Adamson is hoping such machines will also revolutionize the portrait business through franchised studios

See ADAMSON, D10, Col. 1

From top, Montana's loose winter coat over a black body stocking; the return of the white blouse from Chanel; and a sheer dress from Azzedine Alaia.

Fashion

Turning Up The Look For Fall

The Legs Have It in Europe's New Skirts

By Nina Hyde
Washington Post Staff Writer

PARIS—By the end of the three-week marathon of European fashion shows, the pros were spending their late nights turning up their hems. Others did instant makeovers, rolling over their waistbands to shorten their skirts.

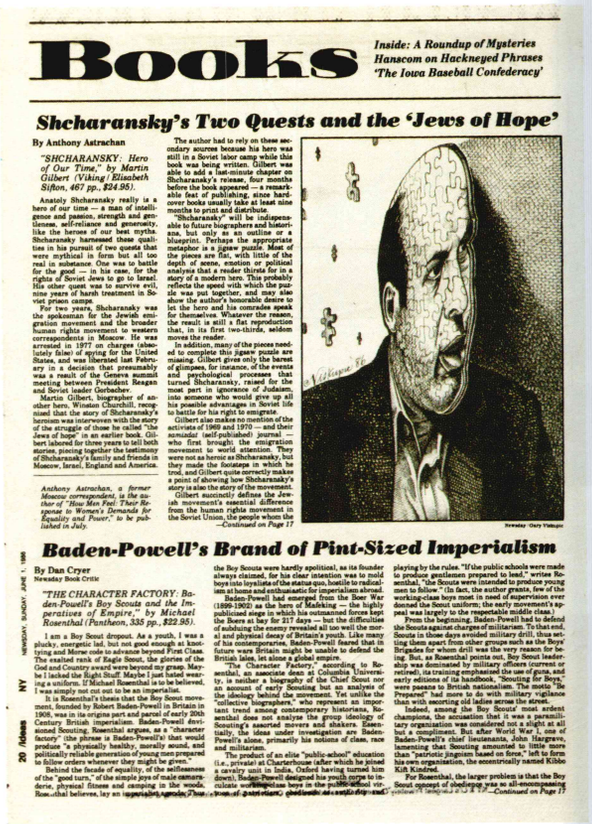
Short hems are simply a fact of the new collections. Every major designer has done them. Buyers like them. And although they may never arrive in stores as short as they were shown on the runways in Paris, London and Milan, they will certainly be an important part of the offerings in Washington stores for fall.

Designers started playing with a shift in shape for spring and affirmed it at these recent collections, which will be in stores by summer. Shoulders are not as broad as before, waistlines are often nipped in, and skirts flip out or wrap in intriguing ways, often with uneven hemlines.

But women who are not interested in making such major changes can find other ways to update their fall wardrobes. Among them:

- The color brown, from cognac to chocolate—the designers' great hope for getting women out of their black, black clothes.
- The corset belt, the most drastic way to cinch the waistline, used by Azzedine Alaia, Thierry Mugler, Claude Montana and others.

See FASHION, B10, Col. 1



Books

Inside: A Roundup of Mysteries Hanscom on Hackneyed Phrases 'The Iowa Baseball Confederacy'

Shcharansky's Two Quests and the 'Jews of Hope'

By Anthony Astrachan

"SHCHARANSKY: Hero of Our Time," by Martin Gilbert (Viking/Elisabeth Sifton, 467 pp., $24.95).

Anatoly Shcharansky really is a hero of our time — a man of intelligence and passion, strength and gentleness, self-reliance and generosity, like the heroes of our best myths. Shcharansky harnessed these qualities in his pursuit of two quests that were mythical in form but all too real in substance. One was to battle for the good — in his case, for the rights of Soviet Jews to go to Israel. His other quest was to survive evil, nine years of harsh treatment in Soviet prison camps.

For two years, Shcharansky was the spokesman for the Jewish emigration movement and the broader human rights movement to western correspondents in Moscow. He was arrested in 1977 on charges (absolutely false) of spying for the United States, and was liberated last February in a decision that presumably was a result of the Geneva summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

Martin Gilbert, biographer of another hero, Winston Churchill, recognised that the story of Shcharansky's heroism was interwoven with the story of the struggle of those he called "the Jews of hope" in an earlier book. Gilbert labored for three years to tell both stories, piecing together the testimony of Shcharansky's family and friends in Moscow, Israel, England and America.

Anthony Astrachan, a former Moscow correspondent, is the author of "How Men Feel: Their Response to Women's Demands for Equality and Power," to be published in July.

The author had to rely on these secondary sources because his hero was still in a Soviet labor camp while this book was being written. Gilbert was able to add a last-minute chapter on Shcharansky's release, four months before the book appeared — a remarkable feat of publishing, since hardcover books usually take at least nine months to print and distribute.

"Shcharansky" will be indispensable to future biographers and historians, but only as an outline or a blueprint. Perhaps the appropriate metaphor is a jigsaw puzzle. Most of the pieces are flat, with little of the depth of scene, emotion or political analysis that a reader thirsts for in a story of a modern hero. This probably reflects the speed with which the puzzle was put together, and may also show the author's honorable desire to let the hero and his comrades speak for themselves. Whatever the reason, the result is still a flat reproduction that, in its first two-thirds, seldom moves the reader.

In addition, many of the pieces needed to complete this jigsaw puzzle are missing. Gilbert gives only the barest of glimpses, for instance, of the events and psychological processes that turned Shcharansky, raised for the most part in ignorance of Judaism, into someone who would give up all his possible advantages in Soviet life to battle for his right to emigrate.

Gilbert also makes no mention of the activists of 1969 and 1970 — and their samizdat (self-published) journal — who first brought the emigration movement to world attention. They were not as heroic as Shcharansky, but they made the footsteps in which he trod, and Gilbert quite correctly makes a point of showing how Shcharansky's story is also the story of the movement.

Gilbert succinctly defines the Jewish movement's essential difference from the human rights movent in the Soviet Union, the people whom the

—Continued on Page 17

Newsday/ Gary Viskupic

Baden-Powell's Brand of Pint-Sized Imperialism

By Dan Cryer
Newsday Book Critic

"THE CHARACTER FACTORY: Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts and the Imperatives of Empire," by Michael Rosenthal (Pantheon, 335 pp., $22.95).

I am a Boy Scout dropout. As a youth, I was a plucky, energetic lad, but not good enough at knotying and Morse code to advance beyond First Class. The exalted rank of Eagle Scout, the glories of the God and Country award were beyond my grasp. Maybe I lacked the Right Stuff. Maybe I just hated wearing a uniform. If Michael Rosenthal is to be believed, I simply ran out on the imperialism.

It is Rosenthal's thesis that the Boy Scout movement, founded by Robert Baden-Powell in Britain in 1908, was in its origins part and parcel of early 20th Century British imperialism. Baden-Powell envisioned Scouting. Rosenthal argues, as a "character factory" (the phrase is Baden-Powell's) that would produce "a physically healthy, morally sound, and politically reliable generation of young men prepared to follow orders whenever they might be given."

Behind the facade of equality, of the selflessness of the "good turn," of the simple joys of male camaraderie, physical fitness and camping in the woods, Rosenthal believes, lay an imperialist agenda. That

the Boy Scouts were hardly apolitical, as its founder always claimed, for his clear intention was to mold boys into loyalists of the status quo, hostile to radicalism at home and enthusiastic for imperialism abroad.

Baden-Powell had emerged from the Boer War (1899-1902) as the hero of Mafeking — the highly publicised siege in which his outmanned forces kept the Boers at bay for 217 days — but the difficulties of subduing the enemy revealed all too well the moral and physical decay of Britain's youth. Like many of his contemporaries, Baden-Powell feared that its future wars Britain might be unable to defend the British Isles, let alone a global empire.

"The Character Factory," according to Rosenthal, an associate dean at Columbia University, is neither a biography of the Chief Scout nor an account of early Scouting but an analysis of the ideology behind the movement. Yet unlike the "collective biographers," who represent an important trend among contemporary historians, Rosenthal does not analyse the group ideology of Scouting's assorted movers and shakers. Essentially, the ideas under investigation are Baden-Powell's alone, primarily his notions of class, race and militarism.

The product of an elite "public-school" education (i.e., private) at Charterhouse (after which he joined a cavalry unit in India, Oxford having turned him down), Baden-Powell designed his youth corps to indoctrinate working-class boys in the public-school virtues of [illegible] and [illegible] and playing by the rules. "If the public schools were made to produce gentlemen prepared to lead," writes Rosenthal, "the Scouts were intended to produce young men to follow." (In fact, the author grants, few of the working-class boys most in need of supervision ever donned the Scout uniform; the early movement's appeal was largely to the respectable middle class.)

From the beginning, Baden-Powell had to defend the Scouts against charges of militarism. To that end, Scouts in those days avoided military drill, thus setting them apart from other groups such as the Boys Brigades for whom drill was the very reason for being. But, as Rosenthal points out, Boy Scout leadership was dominated by military officers (current or retired), its training emphasized the use of guns, and early editions of its handbook, "Scouting for Boys," were paeans to British nationalism. The motto "Be Prepared" had more to do with military vigilance than with escorting old ladies across the street.

Indeed, among the Boy Scouts' most ardent champions, the accusation that it was a paramilitary organization was considered not a slight at all but a compliment. But after World War I, one of Baden-Powell's chief lieutenants, John Hargrave, lamenting that Scouting amounted to little more than "patriotic jingoism based on force," left to form his own organization, the eccentrically named Kibbo Kift Kindred.

For Rosenthal, the larger problem is that the Boy Scout concept of obedience was so all-encompassing

—Continued on Page 17

NY NEWSDAY, SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1986
20 Ideas

Award of Excellence
NEWSDAY
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Gary Viskupic

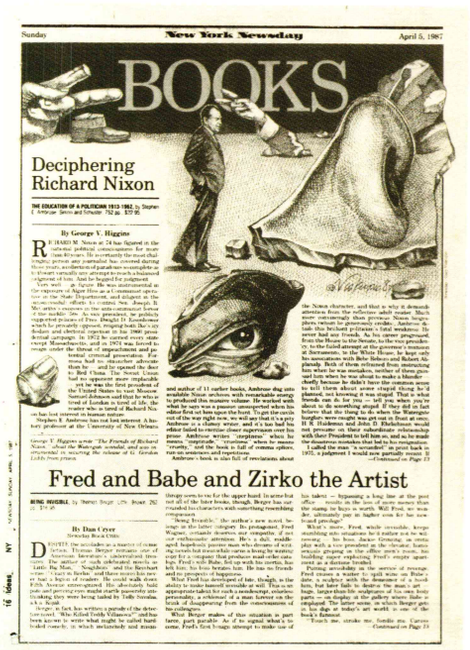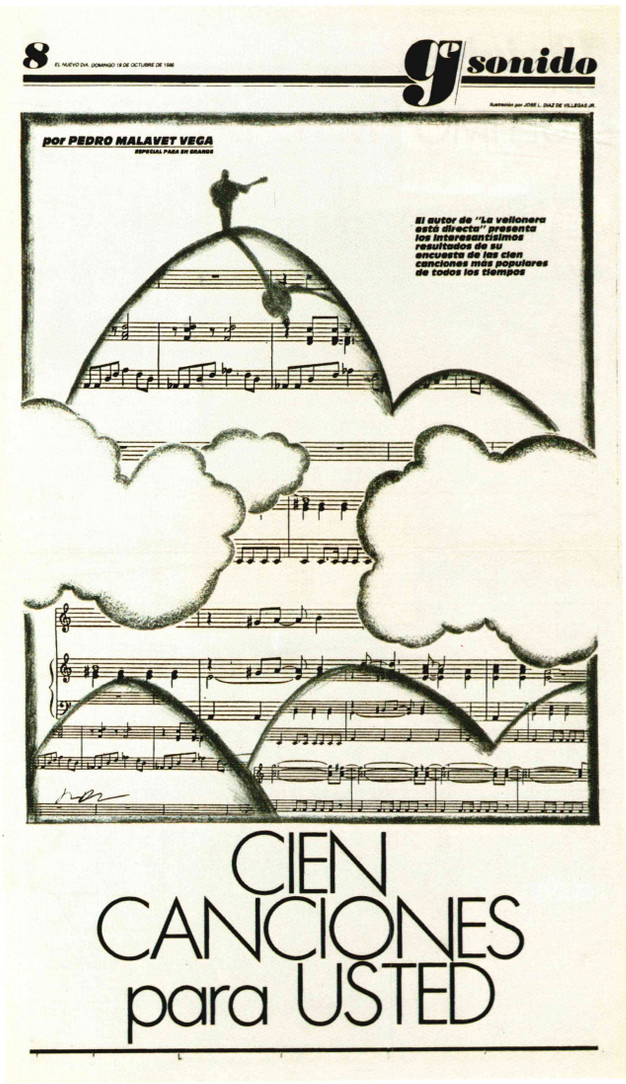


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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1987 — The Virginian-Pilot THE LEDGER-STAR — SECTION E

BODY LESSON/E4
ZOOM/E6

Health & Fitness

You're coughing, wheezing, feeling a tightness in the chest. Then you can't breathe. It's a frightening feeling, and one all too familiar to asthmatics, many of whom are children. Here's the latest on medication, exercise and hopes for the future for those suffering from this respiratory disorder.

Staff illustration by SAM HUNDLEY

ASTHMA ATTACK

By LAWRENCE E. LAMB, M.D.

THE ATTACK may begin with a non productive cough. Soon there is the characteristic wheezing of the acute asthmatic attack, and the patient complains of a feeling of tightness in his chest, and breathlessness.

It is a frightening experience to have trouble breathing, and in the United States 5 percent of the population experiences such episodes. It often begins at an early age. Half of the asthmatics have their first attack before they are 17 years old, and many of them are very young children. Only about a third of asthmatics are first diagnosed after age 30.

The asthmatic attack is really caused by narrowing of the airways to and in the lungs. It is usually a temporary state, lasting a few hours at most. But in severe cases, the constriction persists and is called status asthmaticus. Such a severe state requires hospitalization for treatment and to ensure adequate respiratory function.

The airways are narrowed by contraction of the smooth muscles around the trachea and bronchial tree. This literally results in trapping the air that has been inhaled into the tiny air sacs, the alveoli, which resemble tiny balloons. The trapped air causes them to inflate, which in turn results in the expanded chest seen during an acute asthmatic attack. The wheezing is caused by trying to force the air out of the lungs.

At the same time bronchial constriction occurs, the small blood vessels in the involved area dilate. This causes fluid to seep out of the circulation into the tissues, causing edema of the lungs and airways. Also, the glands in the walls of the bronchial tubes pour out mucus, resulting in plugging of the airways.

The inability of the lungs to effectively exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide leads to oxygen-poor blood. That can affect the hemoglobin that carries oxygen, and cause a bluish discoloration of the lips, called cyanosis. Often the attack begins during the night. As the attack ends, the muscles relax, ending the bronchospasm. The victim may then begin to cough out mucus plugs, and soon returns to normal.

Mechanism of asthma

In some people, asthmatic attacks are caused only by an allergy. These asthmatics are said to have extrinsic asthma (allergic asthma). But less than 10 percent of asthmatics have pure allergic asthma. Asthmatic attacks in other patients have no relationship at all to allergy, and these asthmatics are said to have intrinsic asthma (non-allergic asthma). But more than 80 percent of all asthmatic patients have mixed asthma, with features of both allergic and non allergic asthma.

Allergic asthma often begins in childhood, and seldom begins in middle age or older. It is often associated with other allergies such as eczema or hay fever. It involves your immune system. The substance a person is allergic to is called an antigen.

A typical example might be seasonal allergies of the family cat. The susceptibility to being allergic to cats is inherited. When the individual is first exposed to cat dander, the antigen, it stimulates the cells to form a specific antibody to cat dander. Such allergic antibodies are called immunoglobulin E, abbreviated "IgE." The next time the individual is exposed to cat dander, the cat dander allergen reacts with the IgE to an antigen-antibody reaction.

This immune mechanism is how your body protects you against infections and foreign substances. The non allergic person will form a different type of immunoglobulins that do not result in allergies.

The antigen-antibody reaction occurs on special cells, called mast cells, to release various chemicals called mediators. The best known of these is histamine. There are

Please see ASTHMA, Page E5

Keeping up-to-date records is vital to your good health

By SUSAN FIGLIULO

MAINTAINING accurate, up-to-date health histories is an important piece of family business — yet many households know more about last year's tax deductions than their children's immunizations.

For one person or the whole family, a history can be sorted into two types of information: a general, lifelong record and a few specifics pertinent to a particular situation. Think of it as the difference between an over-all physical and a visit to the emergency room, suggests Theresa Wanczyk, O.D., an optometrist specializing in pediatrics at Hash Presbyterian-St. Luke's Sheridan Road Hospital in Chicago.

What's most important when an otherwise healthy youngster needs a few stitches, for example, is the date of the victim's most recent tetanus shot. If more than five years have elapsed, another shot will be needed, Wanczyk said. Any allergies should be stated, too. "Allergies are very important because the medication (given) for suturing might cause a reaction. It's rare, but it must be considered. Also, if the doctor's prescribing antibiotics, you should know your history of any allergies and reactions." That's also true of any serious condition, such as diabetes.

Broader information is needed when visiting a new doctor, Wanczyk said. "It's very helpful to know the last time you visited a doctor, what you were treated for and the medication that was prescribed," she said.

To save time, make a list in advance of current medications, noting dosage and frequency. Also useful are some additional notes: "like an allergic history within the family, or whether anyone in the family has asthma, for example." The same holds for such hereditary-linked problems as heart disease, cancer and diabetes.

A child's lifetime medical history includes more detail, particularly immunizations, illnesses and accidents. "For a baby, you want to have a birth history," Wanczyk said. "That's less important in an acute situation than in normal care, when you're looking a growth and development, or for a child who is ill with a fever and/or diarrhea."

Parents should know the exact dates and nature of all immunizations, Wanczyk said. "You need to know about their oral polio vaccine and their DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) shots. Most are given at 2, 4, and 6 months and after both At 15 months, they'll have the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine, and sometimes between 3 and 5 or 6 years of age, they'll have the fifth Sa shot."

Tetra, too, should be noted. "At 1 year, most children will have a tubercular test," Wanczyk said. "At 9 months, they'll have an anemia screen, and at about 1 year girls get a urine culture to make sure they don't have a urinary-tract infection that could result in scarring of the kidneys." Serious or recurring illnesses — ear infections, bronchitis, tonsillitis — should be tracked, along with allergies, hospitalizations and medications.

Wanczyk advised recording all this on a continuing basis. "Parents who are meticulous will keep a record of visits to the doctor, as well as growth information," she said. "Many baby books have a section for the child's birth history and immunizations. Drug companies often give doctors charts that the parents can use, too."

Many local and state health departments require parents and/or doctors to file a comprehensive form for school-age children that covers everything from name and address to scoliosis screening. Ask the family pediatrician for a photocopy if you want to use it, Wanczyk suggested.

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Susan Figliulo is a Chicago-based health and science writer.

Award of Excellence
THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT/LEDGER-STAR
Norfolk, Virginia
Sam Hundley



Food: Popular ice cream made at a university Page C7.

Movies: Helmut Kautner plays the author in Karl May. Page C21.

Pop Life: Milton Nascimento of Brazil comes to New York. Page C25.

Books: Novel about crossing thresholds. Page C25.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1986 — The Living Section — FOOD/STYLE/ENTERTAINMENT — C1

The New York Times

For Liberty's 100th, Fireworks From 12 Top Chefs

By NANCY HARMON JENKINS

INDEPENDENCE DAY has always been the quintessential American holiday — loud and brash in a matching band. But this year, the centenary of the Statue of Liberty, the Fourth of July added meaning, reminding Americans of the ethnic diversity that has enriched the United States. Because so much of that diversity expresses itself in food, The New York Times asked a dozen talented chefs from around the country to create special recipes inspired by the celebration of the twin birthdays — the 200th of the statue and the 210th of the Republic. From New York to San Francisco, and from San Juan, P.R., to Seattle, the chefs rose to the challenge with enthusiasm, and a tantalizing selection of dishes appropriate to the holiday, from down-home barbecue to elegant poolside luncheon fare.

The recipes that follow range from traditional dishes, like Diane Kennedy's Fourth of July-style barbecued chicken and Jacques Pepin's nationalistic pride, de rigueur for a New England Fourth, to fresh, sometimes startling combinations — Alfred Portale's grilled soft-shell crabs with deep-fried capers and Stephan Pyles's smoked duck salad sandwich with coriander mayonnaise. Some of the recipes have evolved by spinning new twists on old favorites, such as Mark Miller's lobster salad with corn and poblano chile and Bernard Guillory's stuffed quail in an omelet guarde, an old French dish reinterpreted with American ingredients.

Bill Neal's fried fish and okra with peanut sauce pays tribute to the culinary contributions of African slaves, for whom America originally meant liberty's loss, not liberty's gain. Gin Hoy's Chinese-style lobster with ginger and scallions and Larry Forgione's Rice with the 38 states, several of the chefs drew upon their own ethnic heritage, as in Michel Pahud's smoked Louisiana redfish and leave-Goldstein's spiced grilled squab, a reflection of the culinary diversity of her native New York. Nathalie Dupree's red-white-and-blue Liberty cobbler joins Robert Rosati's multi-colored pasta appetizer as a colorful reminder of the Fourth's bright flags and fireworks.

Independence Day is not just the birthday of the nation, of

Continued on Page C8

Headaches of Catering the Event

By MARIAN BURROS

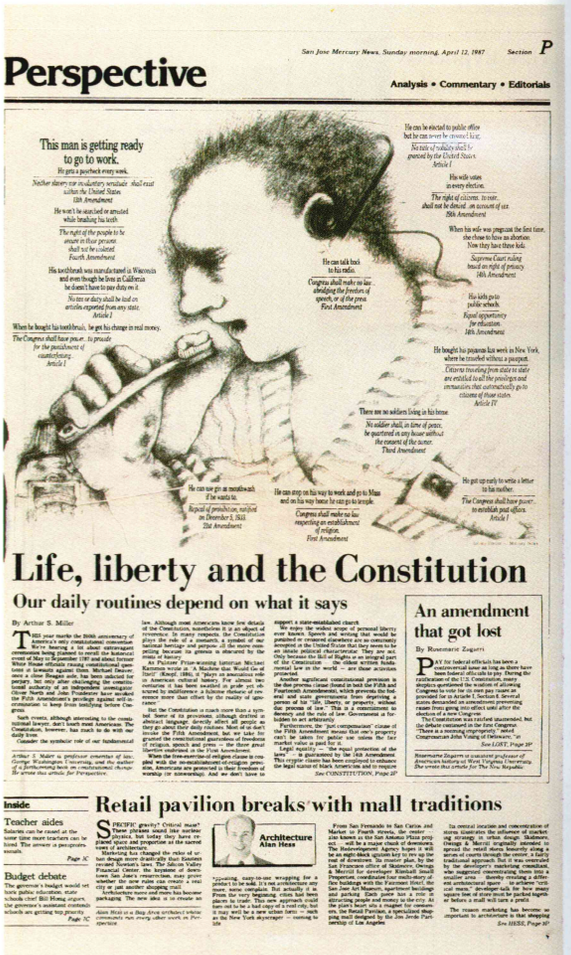
Jean-Claude Necolec says he thinks of himself as a patriot.

Soft-Soled Revolution Strides Into Fashion

By MICHAEL GROSS

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Art Director;
Ivan Chermayeff,
Illustrator

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SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
Sidney Fischer



San Jose Mercury News, Sunday morning, April 12, 1987 Section P

Perspective

Analysis • Commentary • Editorials

This man is getting ready to go to work.

He gets a paycheck every week.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States. 13th Amendment

He won't be searched or arrested while heading his knife.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons shall not be violated. Fourth Amendment

His toothbrush was manufactured in Wisconsin and even though he lives in California he doesn't have to pay duty on it.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. Article I

When he bought his toothbrush, he got his change in real money.

The Congress shall have power... to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting. Article I

He can use gas at membership if he wants to.

Repeal of prohibition, ratified on December 5, 1933. 21st Amendment

He can stop on his way to work and go to Mass and on his way home he can go to temple.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. First Amendment

He can talk back to his radio.

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press. First Amendment

He can be elected to public office but he can never be crowned King.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. Article I

His wife votes in every election.

The right of citizens, to vote, shall not be denied...on account of sex. 19th Amendment

When his wife was pregnant the first time, she chose to have an abortion. Now they have three kids.

Supreme Court ruling based on right of privacy. 14th Amendment

His kids go to public schools.

Equal opportunity for education. 14th Amendment

He bought his pajamas his week in New York, where he traveled without a passport.

Citizens traveling from state to state are entitled to all the privileges and immunities that automatically go to citizens of those states. Article IV

There are no soldiers living in his home.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner. Third Amendment

He got up early to write a letter to his mother.

The Congress shall have power... to establish post offices. Article I

Life, liberty and the Constitution

Our daily routines depend on what it says

By Arthur S. Miller

This year marks the 200th anniversary of America's only constitutional convention. We're hearing a lot about extravagant celebrations being planned to retell the historical story of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. What those officials usually overlook are those votes at lawsuits against them. Michael Deaver, once a close Reagan aide, has been indicted for perjury, but only after challenging the constitutionality of an independent counsel's appointment. Oliver North and Lawrence Walsh have invoked the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination to keep from testifying before Congress.

Such events, although interesting to the constitutional lawyer, don't touch most Americans. The Constitution, however, has much to do with our daily lives.

Consider the symbolic role of our fundamental law. Although most Americans know few details of the Constitution, nonetheless it is an object of reverence. In many respects, the Constitution plays the role of a mantra, a symbol of our national heritage and purpose—if the more cynic-prone because its genesis is obscured by the mists of time.

As Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Michael Kammen wrote in "A Machine that Would Go of Itself" (Knopf, 1986), it "plays an associative role in American cultural history. For almost two centuries it has served as a source of pride, as a target for indifference or a fulsome rhetoric of reverence more than effort by the reality of government."

But the Constitution is much more than a symbol. Some of its provisions, although drafted in abstract language, directly affect all people as they go about their daily routines. For example, under the Fifth Amendment, not we take for granted the constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion, speech and press — the three great liberties enshrined in the First Amendment.

Also, the Constitution's provisions that come to grips with the re-establishment-of-religion principle, Americans are generated in their freedom of worship (or stewardship). And we don't have to support a state-established church.

We enjoy the widest scope of personal liberty ever known. Speech and writing that would be punished or censored elsewhere are so commonly accepted in the United States that they seem to be an idealist political characteristic. They are not. They are the result of the specific provisions of the Constitution — the oldest written fundamental law in the world — are those activities protected.

Another significant constitutional principle is that of due process of law, found in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, which prevents the federal and state governments from depriving a person of his "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This is a commitment to fairness in the way the Government acts or wishes to act arbitrarily.

Furthermore, the "just compensation" clause of the Fifth Amendment means that one's property can't be taken for public use unless the fair market value is paid.

Legal equality and the equal protection of the laws" is guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. This regular clause has been employed to enhance the legal status of black Americans and to require

See CONSTITUTION, Page 2F

An amendment that got lost

By Rosemarie Zagarri

PAY for federal officials has been a controversial issue as long as there have been federal officials to pay. During the celebration of the U.S. Constitution, many Americans are unaware that the Twenty-Seventh Amendment, which governs the pay provided for in Article I, Section 6. Several states demanded an amendment preventing raises from going into effect until after the next election of House members.

The Constitution was ratified unanimously, but the debate continued in the first Congress. "There is a seeming impropriety," asked Congressman John Vining of Delaware, "in

See LOST, Page 2F

Rosemarie Zagarri is assistant professor of American history at West Virginia University. She wrote this article for The New Republic.

Inside

Teacher aides
Salaries can be raised at the same time more teachers can be hired. The answer is two-parents. Page 3C

Budget debate
The governor's budget would set basic public education, state schools chief Bill Honig argues; the governor's assistant contends schools are getting top priority. Page 3C

Retail pavilion breaks with mall traditions

Architecture Alan Hess

SPECIFIC gravity? Critical mass? These phrases sound like nuclear physics, but today they have replaced space and proportion at the sacred roots of architecture.

Take Fashion Island, changed the rules of urban design more dramatically than Einstein revised Newton's laws. The Edson Valley Financial Center, the keystone of downtown San Jose's resurrection, may prove to be the most influential office in a real city or just another shopping mall.

Architecture nuns and mores has become packaging. The new idea is to create an

Alan Hess is a San Jose architect whose comments run every other week in Perspective.

From San Fernando to San Carlos and Market to Fourth streets, the main road also known as the San Antonio Plaza project ... will be a major chunk of downtown. The Redevelopment Agency hopes it will be the catalyst that brings the rest of the rest of downtown. Its master plan, by the San Francisco office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill for developer Kimball Small Properties, coordinates four multi-story office towers, a hotel, a museum for the San Jose Art Museum, apartment buildings and parking. Each parks has a role in attracting people and money to the city. At the plan's heart sits a magnet for consumers, the Retail Pavilion, a specialized shopping mall designed by the Los Jerde Partnership of Los Angeles.

Its central location and concentration of stores signalizes the influence of market-ing strategy in urban design. Skidmore, Owings & Merrill originally intended to spread the retail stores honestly along a pedestrian street, a variation on the old traditional approach. But it was overruled by the developer's marketing consultant, who suggested concentrating them into a smaller area ... thereby creating a differ-ent kind of place. "It's not a street, it's not a mall, it's not mews," developer said, the new mixed square feet of store must be packed together or before a mall will save a profit.

The reason marketing has become so important to architecture is that shopping

See HESS, Page 3C

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THE TAMPA TRIBUNE
Tampa, Florida
Joanne Andrews



THE TAMPA TRIBUNE
Monday, December 1, 1986

BayLife Section D

Walt Belcher
Television

When TV ads push toys, just say 'no'

Remember parents, just say "no."

When Junior asks for that overpriced, talking Teddy Ruxpin that he has seen in 2,416 TV commercials, just say "no."

When the kids beg to see "Rambo," "G.I. Joe" or any cartoon series that sells toys and promotes war, just say "no."

When the toddlers in your house want Breath Blasters, the rubber squeeze toys with built-in obnoxious odors, just say "no."

It can be done. We don't have to give in to the hucksters. We can save our pocketbooks and have better children in the long run if we can just say "no."

The preceding announcement was brought to you by a father who will not buy any toys that have been advertised on TV this fall.

TV therapy

The next trend in television could be therapy-themed programs.

Nearly a dozen shows based on group advice are being planned for next fall by the syndicators.

Syndicators are the same folks who sell reruns of network programs and all sorts of important shows such as "Hee Haw" and "Dallas" to the lists.

Always on the lookout for new ideas, producers of syndicated programs have determined that America needs help.

So they've come up with programs such as:

• "Ask Dr. Ruth," a sex advice serious featuring video sex therapist Dr. Ruth Westheimer.

• "Group in Session," an inside look at group therapy.

• "Strictly Confidential," a program that would use performers playing married couples in counseling sessions.

• "All Stressed Up & Nowhere to Go," a talk show with Rita Moreno and guests who chat about coping with life.

• "People in Crisis," with real people talking openly about their innermost personal conflicts.

• "Mr. Romance," which will offer advice to the lovelorn. This one is being produced by Chuck "Gong Show" Barris and could set a new low in bad taste.

Those programs won't show up until next fall, but they're being offered to our Bay area TV stations executives now. They have to have something to fill in around the commercials.

Vid-bits

• This is the week that NBC moves "Hill Street Blues" to Tuesday nights at 9 to face "Moonlighting." Goodbye, "Hill Street."

• This is the week that the new "Twilight Zone" returns to CBS at 9 p.m. Thursday, where it will be opposite "The Cosby Show." It's twilight time for the "Twilight Zone."

• This is the week that veteran anchorman Hugh Smith replaces Terry Casey on WTVT, Channel 13's 11 p.m. newscast. Casey becomes a back-up anchor and reporter.

• "Saturday Night Live," which has improved greatly over last year's effort, will offer three umpires — Chevy Chase, Martin Short and Steve Martin — as guest hosts Saturday night.

• A guard Richard Pryor turns up as one of Barbara Walters' subjects on an ABC special Tuesday night and tries to put down rumors about his health, but the man looks ill. The special airs at 10 p.m. on WTSP, Channel 10.

• "Sea Hunt" and "Rat Patrol" are being revived for syndication. Ron Ely, a former Tarzan, will take over the role created by Lloyd Bridges and a new cast headed by Robert Forster will be on "Rat Patrol."

• WXFL, Channel 9, will air the Harbour Island Holiday Festival Parade at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, and WTSP, Channel 10, will carry the St. Petersburg Santa Claus Parade at 10 a.m. Saturday.

• Curtis Gory Shandling fills in for Johnny Carson on "The Tonight Show" on Tuesday and Wednesday.

• Michael Nader, who plays Dex Dexter on "Dynasty," will appear at Tyrone Square Mall in St. Petersburg at 1 and 4 p.m. Saturday.

• "The Cavanaughs," unfavorable for preview, debuts at 9:30 tonight on CBS. Former "Notorious Night Live" regular Christine Ebersole starts as a free-spirited, ex-showgirl who returns to her strict Irish Catholic family. The series replaces "Designing Women," which is moving to Thursday nights.

Feeling Good

Tribune art by JOANNE ANDREWS

Parents are children's first teachers

By MICHAEL K. MEYERHOFF and BURTON L. WHITE

Danny and Emily Richardson and their 1-year-old daughter Rebecca live in a large, neatly kept home in the suburbs. The Richardsons, college graduates, have decided to give Rebecca the best possible start in life.

She has a nursery that is stocked with all the latest educational toys. During the day, she spends much of her time in her well-equipped playpen, which Danny and Emily routinely place in front of the television set so she can be exposed to "Sesame Street."

Both parents set aside 30 minutes every day for "learning sessions," during which they teach Rebecca to recognize numbers, the alphabet and objects in pictures, and they have enrolled her in a professionally run play group two mornings a week.

David and Laura Taylor, high school graduates with two older children and a 1-year-old named Andrew, live in a crowded apartment that is clean but usually quite cluttered.

They can't afford special toys or equipment, and their busy schedule does not allow them to set aside special blocks of time for Andrew. He spends much of his time roaming around as they perform their household chores, interrupting them every now and then to ask for help or to share his excitement over something he has discovered.

David and Laura always respond warmly and enthusiastically, but they rarely can give Andrew more than a couple of minutes of their undivided attention.

On the surface, it would appear that the Richardsons have the advantage in the child-rearing game.

But our 20 years of child-development research indicate that Andrew is more likely than Rebecca to develop into a well-adjusted, competent preschool child. Our findings are supported by our recently completed "New Parents as Teachers" project in Missouri.

Home is first schoolhouse

The new parents project was based on the idea that a great deal of important learning takes place during the first three years of life, that home is the first schoolhouse and parents are the first teachers.

If parents are prepared adequately for and supported in their roles as teachers, they will have a better chance of doing that job well.

With that in mind, we established in 1978 the Center for Parent Education in Newton, Mass. The primary goals were to increase public awareness of these issues and to provide resource, consulting and training services to professionals concerned with the education of children during the first three years of life.

In 1981 the Missouri State Department of Education, with funding from the Danforth Foundation, hired us to design a model parent-education program and set it up in four school districts across the state: one urban, one suburban, one small town and one rural.

By January 1982, everything was ready, and services to families began. They continued for three years at a cost of approximately $800 per family per year.

The services included group get-togethers and individual home visits by a parent educator. Services began during the final three months of pregnancy and continued until the child's third birthday, with increasing emphasis on private visits after the child was 5 or 6 months old.

The Missouri program focused on a comfortable, constructive style of parenting designed to make the early education process enjoyable as well as effective rather than intensive and highly structured.

In our opinion, high-pressure programs tend to dampen the children's intrinsic interest in learning and take much of the fun out of the typical daily interactions between parents and children.

All too often, for example, parents overemphasize the importance of their child's spoken vocabulary. Our research shows that a child's capacity to understand simple words and instructions begins when they are between 6 and 8 months old.

In homes where children were developing impressive linguistic abilities, we noticed that the parents talked to them frequently almost from birth.

Moreover, once the children showed an awareness of language, the parents did not push them into vocabulary exercises using flashcards, labeling books or other such devices.

Instead, they simply waited for the many times every day their children approached them for comfort, assistance or to share their excitement over some discovery. When that happened, the parents would use simple language to talk about and expand upon whatever topic the child introduced.

See PARENTS, Page 3D

Afterthoughts
The weekend in review

It may be beginning to look a lot like Christmas, but it sure doesn't feel like it. Temperatures stayed high even as shoppers hit the malls and decorations were hung by the merchants with care.

Carolers work up a sweat

An estimated 3,500 people packed onto Harbour Island Friday night to witness the lighting of a 50-foot Christmas tree.

Spectators jayed in traditional holiday garb, led by the Tampa Children's Society. About a dozen decorated boats paraded past the island and circled the harbor. A tugboat, decorated as a toy train with a wind-up key, appeared to be the crowd-pleaser.

It was Christmas Florida-style, with most spectators decked out in shorts, T-shirts and similar casual wear.

Jane Kelsey, a visitor from Canada, said, "It's hard to keep the Christmas spirit with weather like this, but when the carols start, we all join in."

— WALT BELCHER

Where were the rain-deer?

Santa Claus needed some galoshes, the craftsmen locked only customers, and the food delivery service could have used a few more elves.

Rain arrived just prior to a Saturday morning breakfast with the jolly old man at Ybor Square that kicked off a day of activity in Ybor City.

Constant drizzle with showers played havoc throughout the day. However, the approximately 100 children at the breakfast didn't seem to mind.

A noontime parade featuring Santa, dance troupes, the Boys Band and others drew slim attendance, as did a small craft show in Ybor Square and a Noche Buena celebration in the restored cigar workers' homes.

— LENORA LAKE

Time travelers hear Collins

CLEARWATER — For many of the 1,500 fans in Ruth Eckerd Hall, the Judy Collins-Tom Paxton concert was a real time

As Collins sings, "Who knows where the time goes"

Paxton, the balding folkie who opened the Friday night show, introduced one song with, "I'll sing this one if you promise not to tell me how you learned it in camp."

Both of these performers have been around for awhile.

Collins' "Wildflowers" came out in 1968. Paxton started even earlier in the '60s.

"We've been friends a long time," Paxton said of Collins, "never mind how long."

The satiric and sentimental Paxton sang of his children, his wife and yuppies, the latter to the tune of "Ghost Riders in the Sky." "Condos for sale, condos to buy ... the yuppies in the sky."

Of course none of the yuppies in the audience saw themselves in the lyrics. Paxton recognized the tendency.

"I seem to be hanging around with a slightly older crowd these days," he said. "It's kinda depressing to see it happen to them, too."

Collins' voice soared and pierced, and her material ranged from such standards as "Chelsea Morning," "Someday Soon" and "City of New Orleans" to newer material such as "Moondance" from the Broadway show, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

See AFTERTHOUGHTS, Page 7D

Concert Review

Paxton, Collins time goes

Inside

Pros and cons of owning ferrets
2 Ann Landers gets plenty of feedback after running a letter about owning ferrets as pets.

New group aids polio survivors
3 A new support group has been established in north Tampa for post-polio survivors. See Health Events.

What's on TV tonight?
6 For Walt Belcher's best bet and other television highlights, see VideoToday.

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Norfolk, Virginia
Sam Hundley



The Washington Post The Ledger-Star Section C

EDITORIALS/OP-ED
BOOK REVIEWS
PUBLIC OPINION

Commentary

The real story, the real reason

The U.S. bombing of Libya

Part 1: Deceit and manipulation

Monument: Washington's obelisk had to overcome bigotry, apathy

'Faceless' Stuart Connock finds recognition with financial finesse

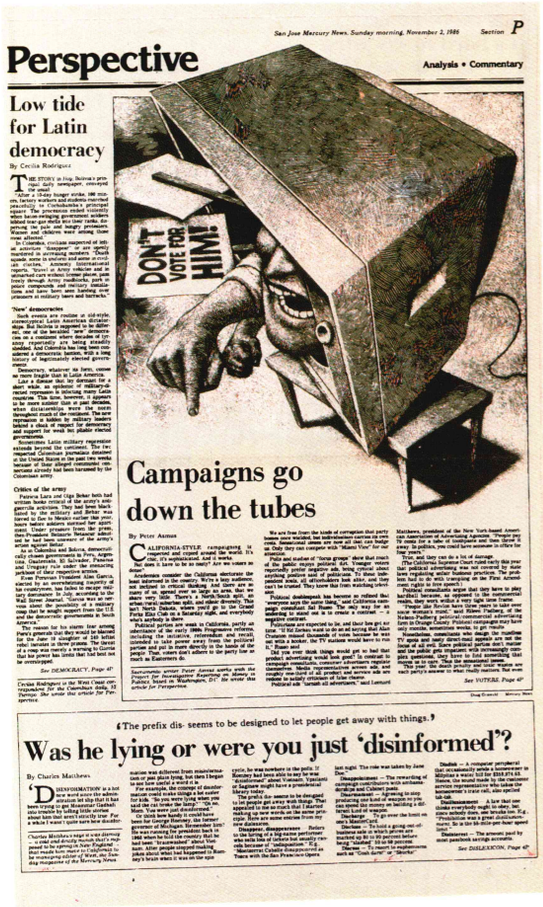


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LIVING TODAY

Richmond Times-Dispatch — Consumer / Food / Garden — Sunday, June 22, 1986

BACK TALK

LISTEN AND AVOID PAIN

EXERCISE

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STANDING

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RELAXATION

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The Globe and Mail — SECTION D

FOCUS

THE NATION/THE WORLD/VIEWPOINTS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1986

The people's revenge: It was a bad year for dictators/2

EDITORIALS/6

LETTERS/7

Colossal Crossword: the ultimate test in word puzzles/4-5

Politicians and clowns: It was a good year for cartoonists/2-3

1986

CANADA

Slide for Mulroney never seemed to end

BY HUGH WINSOR

OTTAWA

Brian Mulroney: "There's a growing good feeling in the country...I think we're on our way."

THE WORLD

White South Africa slammed the door

BY PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG

P.W. Botha: Fewer civil liberties and virtually at war with the rest of the world

SCIENCE

Twin disasters shook faith in science

BY WALLACE IMMEN

Chernobyl & shuttle: Mankind's greatest scientific achievements blew up in our faces.

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Bonnie Timmons



BOOKMARKS: NEWS | BUSINESS | SPORTS | ARTS/LIFE | TV | MORE | CLASSIFIED | WEATHER

the way we live

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Inside this section: classified pages 12-18

Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1987

Rickie McWhirter

Down Under landscape is clearly another world

Water makes the difference

A botanical paradise

BITING THE HELPING HAND

Does a Good Samaritan invite trouble?

Introducing . . . Harry (Coach) Weaver

Running with a Heart of Gold



Perspective

Section 4 Chicago Tribune Sunday, January 11, 1987 Classified ads in this section

Victims of CHA controversy

When it's over, residents still will stand alone

By Patrick Reardon and Stanley Ziemba

Kremlin shifts sights in 'Star Wars' fight

By Thom Shanker

Federalist Society grows into conservative big shot

By Glen Elsasser

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Chicago, Illinois
Eugene Miahesco, Illustrator



Food: The Heart Association's new dietary guidelines. Page C4.

Movies: Film on those who escaped Germany before the Holocaust. Page C17.

Pop Life: A second 'comeback' album from Frank Morgan. Page C20.

Books: A novel of people trapped in their lives. Page C20.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1986

The Living Section

The New York Times

FOOD/STYLE/ENTERTAINMENT C1

Street Eats Beckon With International Flavors

By SUZANNE DALEY

For Summer Corn, A Riot of Tastes, Rainbow of Colors

By GLENN WOODIER

Parental Leave Bill: Its Effects on Men

By JANET ELDER

Wallace Houts took time off to be with 3-month-old Lindsay, in Alamo, Calif.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1986 A35

Inch by Inch Toward Arms Control

Reagan's Evolution On Security

By Arthur Macy Cox

He has left the strategic thinking of anti-Soviet ideologues behind

Lessons Of Talks In the 60's

By Richard N. Gardner

ESSAY | William Safire

The Helpless Hundredth

Politics has returned to its natural state

ABROAD AT HOME | Anthony Lewis

The End Begins

Radical right movement has crested

A level playing field for the marketplace of ideas

Mobil

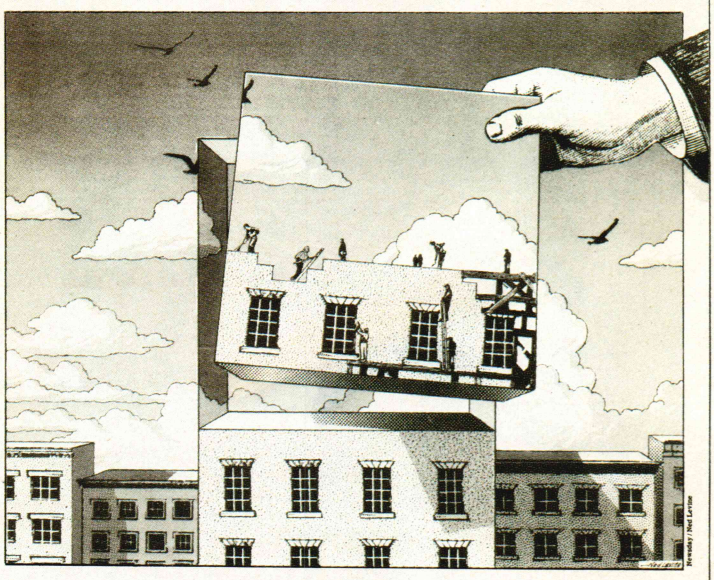
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Melville,
New York
Ned Levine

Part III

Real Estate

Saturday — Newsday — September 27, 1986



Pulling Money From Thin Air

By Sara Lessley

ON EAST 52ND STREET, a four-story rental apartment building is undergoing conversion. On its roof, a separate six-unit condominium has just been constructed.

Instead of building on a vacant lot or adding on a few floors — costly undertakings in crowded Manhattan — a legally separate residence was created *on top of* the existing structure.

Two factors explain this first-of-its-kind "lollipop condo," says John Donohoe, a Manhattan attorney for the conversion sponsors. There's less red tape with new construction, but equally as significant: the unused air space above the old building is valuable enough to make the difficult development worthwhile.

It's just the latest example of using air as a kind of raw material in residential construction. "Underutilized" air space — above buildings that don't reach the allowed zoning height — can be skimmed off and sold. Developers buy these

—Continued on Page 35

Over-55 Exemption / Home Sellers Weigh Heavier Tax Load. Page 7

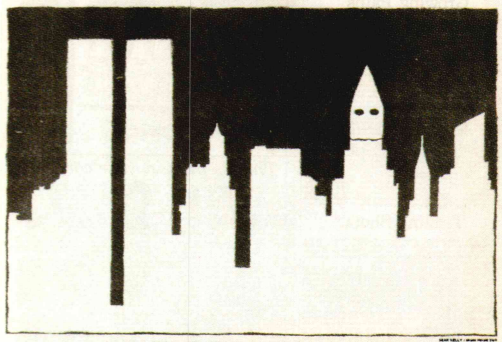
Living In / Sands Point: Discovering the Stuff of Legends. Pages 32 33

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BOOKS/7M
EDITORIALS/2M
LETTERS/2M

Viewpoint

Sunday, January 4, 1987 — The Miami Herald Section M



Nation can't let intolerance rule

By EDWARD I. KOCH

NEW YORK — The wealth and greatness of New York is built on the more than 175 racial, religious and ethnic groups that live here. We're all intermarried, too, when tolerance runs up and true to declare a neighborhood "racially pure" is to ignore the color of their own grandparents' or the faith they were born to.

That happened recently when two young black men were assaulted by a group of white youths and one of the white things in Howard Beach, Queens, was killed. Aside from the obvious, what makes it horrible is that the victim was a black man whose 4-year-young black things in Howard Beach, Queens.

Whether white or black, Hispanic or Asian, decent New Yorkers treat others with respect and live in ethnic neighborhoods. Within every group, there is a small number of predators, of thugs who, if not checked, will terrorize their neighborhood and ruin the lives of those who have done [illegible]

Please turn to KOCH / 5M

Edward I. Koch has been mayor of New York since 1978. He wrote this article for The Herald.

RACISM AND NEW YORK

The image of the city as a model melting pot is showing its tarnish

City's vaunted ethnic tolerance is showing cracks

By JOE STARITA

NEW YORK — It was October 1982. My wife and I were looking at apartments. We were discussing racial conditions with our new landlord, an elderly Italian woman who lived in the building.

"Oh, and there's one other thing," she said after we had signed the lease. "I'd appreciate it if you didn't have any colored guests."

We were in shock. "Excuse me, colored guests."

More than three years later, the shock still has such an odd ring, and as it was by an immigrant who had come to this country to escape racism, it had been her way to a city widely viewed as the preeminent model of racial harmony and ethnic tolerance.

But events last month in Howard Beach, Queens — and the outrage incited in response to them — have thrust that most deeply entrenched and sacrosanct of images New York as the nation's, if not the world's, melting pot into doubt.

Fact is, New York hasn't been a racially tolerant

Please turn to STARITA / 5M

Herald staff writer Joe Starita reports from The Herald's New York Bureau.

Idealism, reality clash in China

By ROSS TERRILL

Recent demonstrations by thousands of students in Shanghai, Beijing and other Chinese cities have alarmed the country's new [illegible] of Mao Zedong and other [illegible] authoritarianism. Democracy is far away, yet we can see that the students' demands for democracy are a little reform in a dangerous China. There's reason to await the [illegible] of student-led [illegible]

Western observers played on Chinese rule in the Chinese Revolution. Today's reform-minded leader, Deng Xiaoping, was a brilliant student in France just after World War One. Mao Zedong was a librarian at the "May Fourth" era of activism in 1919.

But today in China a new generation of students has grown up in a country where, unlike the French Revolution or the 1911 revolution, the Chinese the children they see what's left of the

Please turn to CHINA / 5M

Ross Terrill, author of Mao, The White-Boned Demon, and other books about China, is a research associate at Harvard University's Fairbank Center for East Asian Research.

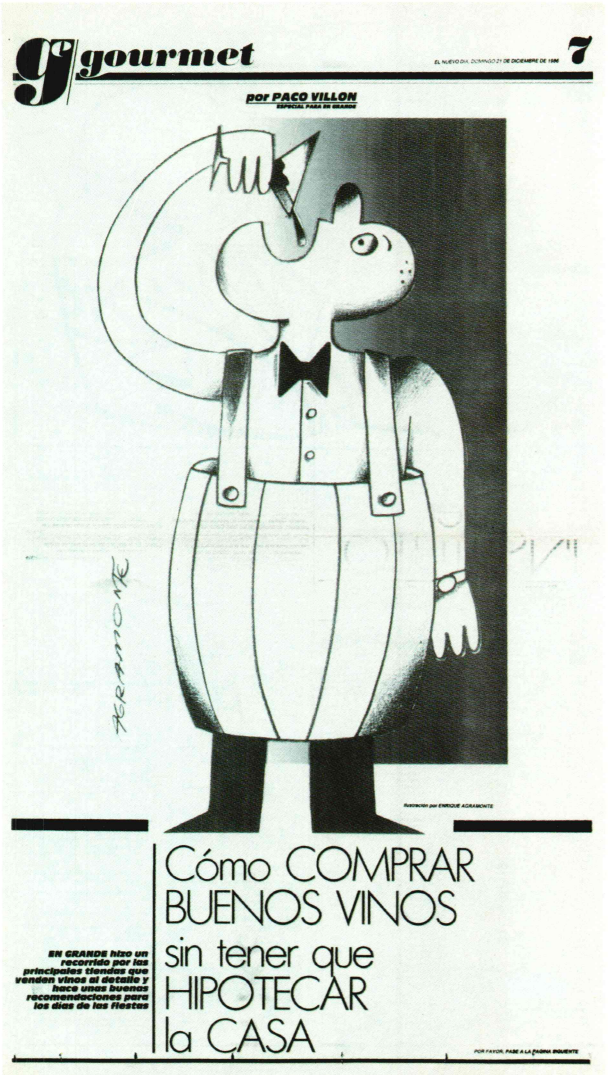


MacDonald remembered

Writer struck a blow for good over evil

By ED SIKOROSKI

John D. MacDonald once told me that he thought a good story consists of an aspect of something interesting happening to someone. [illegible] — you had to have a plot, and you had to have characters, and you had to care enough about the characters to be interested in the plot. [illegible] MacDonald was no mere literary manager in [illegible] He wrote like a [illegible] about [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]


gourmet

EL NUEVO DIA, DOMINGO 21 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1986 7

por PACO VILLON

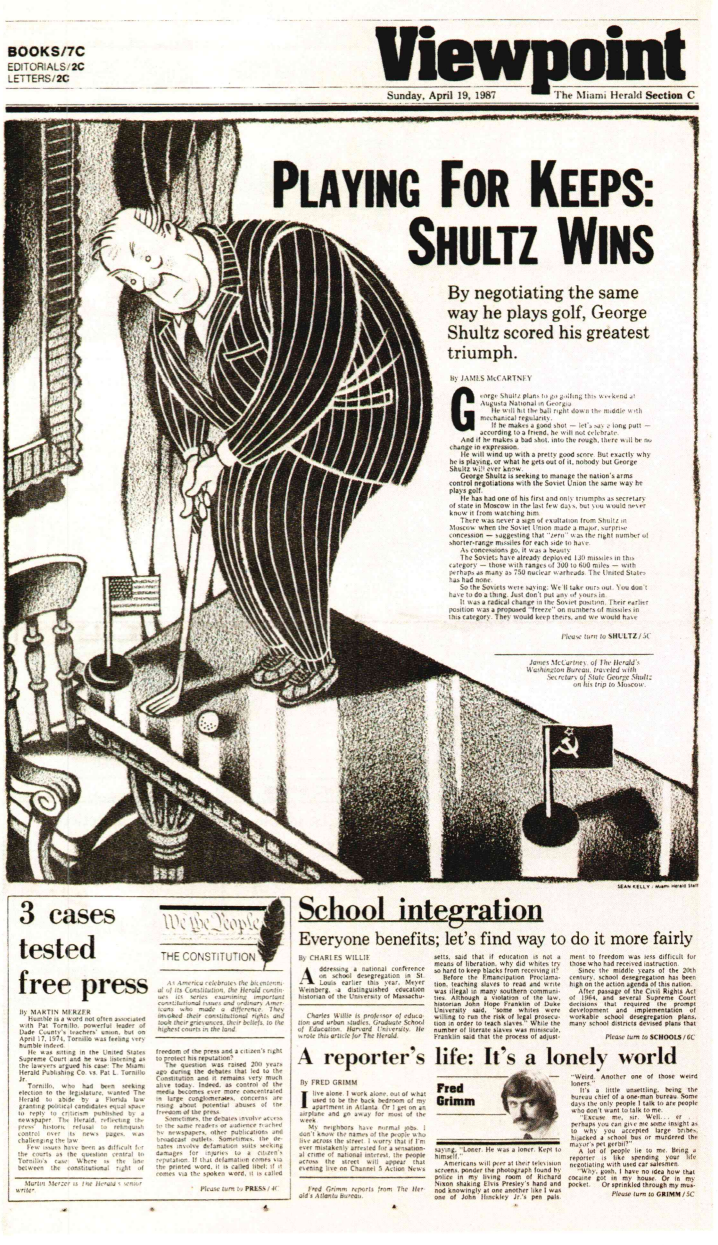
ESPECIAL PARA EL DIARIO

Cómo COMPRAR BUENOS VINOS sin tener que HIPOTECAR la CASA

EN GRANDE hizo un recorrido por las principales tiendas que venden vinos al detalle y hace unas buenas recomendaciones para los días de las fiestas

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Viewpoint

Sunday, April 19, 1987 The Miami Herald Section C

PLAYING FOR KEEPS: SHULTZ WINS

By negotiating the same way he plays golf, George Shultz scored his greatest triumph.

By JAMES McCARTNEY

George Shultz plans to go golfing this weekend at Augusta National in Georgia.

He will hit the ball right down the middle with mechanical regularity.

If he makes a good shot — let's say a long putt — according to a friend, he will not celebrate.

And if he makes a bad shot, into the rough, there will be no change in expression.

He will wind up with a pretty good score. But exactly why he is playing, or what he gets out of it, nobody but George Shultz will ever know.

George Shultz is seeking to manage the nation's arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union the same way he plays golf.

He has had one of his first and only triumphs as secretary of state in Moscow in the last few days, but you would never know it from watching him.

There was never a sign of exultation from Shultz in Moscow when the Soviet Union made a major, surprise concession — suggesting that "zero" was the right number of shorter-range missiles for each side to have.

As concessions go, it was a beauty.

The Soviets have already deployed 130 missiles in this category — those with ranges of 300 to 600 miles — with perhaps as many as 750 nuclear warheads. The United States has had none.

So the Soviets were saying: We'll take ours out. You don't have to do a thing. Just don't put any of yours in.

It was a radical change in the Soviet position. Their earlier position was a proposed "freeze" on numbers of missiles in this category. They would keep theirs, and we would have

Please turn to SHULTZ/5C

James McCartney, of The Herald's Washington Bureau, traveled with Secretary of State George Shultz on his trip to Moscow.

SEAN KELLY / Miami Herald Staff

3 cases tested free press

We the People THE CONSTITUTION

As America celebrates the bicentennial of its Constitution, The Herald continues its series examining important constitutional issues and ordinary Americans who have fought, sometimes bitterly, invoked their constitutional rights, and took their grievances, their beliefs, to the highest courts in the land.

By MARTIN MERZER

Humble is a word not often associated with Pat Tornillo, powerful leader of Dade County's teachers' union, but on April 17, 1974, Tornillo was feeling very humble indeed.

He was sitting in the United States Supreme Court and he was listening as his lawyers argued his case: The Miami Herald Publishing Co. vs. Pat L. Tornillo Jr.

Tornillo, who had been seeking election to the legislature, wanted The Herald to abide by a Florida law granting political candidates equal space to reply to criticism published by a newspaper. The Herald, reflecting the press' historic refusal to relinquish control over its news pages, was challenging the law.

Few issues have been as difficult for the courts as the question central to Tornillo's case: Where is the line between the constitutional right of freedom of the press and a citizen's right to protect his reputation?

The question was raised 200 years ago during the debates that led to the Constitution and it remains very much alive today. Indeed, as control of the media becomes ever more concentrated in large conglomerates, concerns are rising about potential abuses of the freedom of the press.

Sometimes, the debates involve access to the same readers or audience reached by newspapers, other publications and broadcast outlets. Sometimes, the debates involve defamation suits seeking damages for injuries to a citizen's reputation. If that defamation comes via the printed word, it is called libel; if it comes via the spoken word, it is called

Please turn to PRESS/4C

Martin Merzer is The Herald's senior writer.

School integration

Everyone benefits; let's find way to do it more fairly

By CHARLES WILLIE

Addressing a national conference on school desegregation in St. Louis earlier this year, Meyer Weinberg, a distinguished education historian of the University of Massachusetts, said that if education is not a means of liberation, why did whites try so hard to keep blacks from receiving it?

Before the Emancipation Proclamation, teaching slaves to read and write was illegal in many southern communities. Although a violation of the law, historian John Hope Franklin of Duke University reports that whites were willing to run the risk of legal prosecution in order to teach slaves. Indeed, the number of literate slaves was miniscule. Franklin said that the process of adjustment to freedom was less difficult for those who had received instruction.

Since the middle years of the 20th century, school desegregation has been high on the action agenda of this nation.

After passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and several Supreme Court decisions that required the prompt development and implementation of workable school desegregation plans, many school districts devised plans that

Please turn to SCHOOLS/6C

Charles Willie is professor of education and urban studies, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. He wrote this article for The Herald.

A reporter's life: It's a lonely world

By FRED GRIMM

Fred Grimm

I live alone. I work alone, out of what used to be the back bedroom of my apartment in Atlanta. Or I get on an airplane and get away for most of the week.

My neighbors have normal jobs. I don't know the names of the people who live across the street. I worry that if I'm ever mistakenly arrested for a sensational crime of national interest, the people across the street will appear that evening live on Channel 5 Action News saying, "Loner. He was a loner. Kept to himself."

Americans will peer at their television screens, ponder the photograph found by police in my living room of Richard Nixon shaking Elvis Presley's hand and nod knowingly at one another like I was one of John Hinckley Jr.'s pen pals.

"Weird. Another one of those weird loners."

It's a little unsettling, being the bureau chief of a one-man bureau. Some days the only people I talk to are people who don't want to talk to me.

"Excuse me, sir. Well . . . er perhaps you can give me some insight as to why you accepted large bribes, hijacked a school bus or mustered the mayor's pet gerbil?"

A lot of people lie to me. Being a reporter is like spending your life negotiating with used car salesmen.

"Why, gosh, I have no idea how that cocaine got in my house. Or in my pocket. Or sprinkled through my mu-

Please turn to GRIMM/5C

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Editorial and Op-Ed pages, 22-23
Education Advertising
Careers in Education and
Health Care Employment

The New York Times
THE WEEK IN REVIEW
Section 4
Sunday, November 2, 1986

Looking Ahead

An Off Year For Serious Issues, But Not for Impact

In Summary

Yamani, the Sheik Of OPEC, Gets His Walking Papers

Enrile Turns Up The Flame

The Post-Summit Spat Cools Off

C.I.A. has $100 million and a point to prove

3

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Louisville, Kentucky
Barbara Barry


Food EXTRA

Sunday, November 9, 1986

A supplement to The Courier-Journal & The Louisville Times

Americans' bistro twist is casual, chic

By WILLIAM RICE
Chicago Tribune

Pace-setting hosts and hostesses are smiling more and worrying less this fall because class and comfort have finally come together in a relaxed form of entertaining everyone can enjoy.

Welcome to the bistro party.

Our American penchant — unique in the world — for bringing home ideas as well as food from restaurants has helped create a new state of mind for home entertaining.

Call it "at" or "in" or whatever a class of restaurant in France is. In this country, however, it has suddenly become a country word, meaning "casual." A restaurant that calls itself an American bistro is an informal eating place that may serve pasta, diet salads, Oriental dishes, even breakfast, as well as some traditional French fare.

The ambience of the French prototype ("There is no pretension in the bistro," wrote Waverley Root in "The Food of France") is the essential ingredient. Nothing else is mandated. ("The mark of the bistro is simplicity in setting — not necessarily in cooking," Root observed.)

Nonetheless, certain perimeters can be drawn. A bistro evening in an American home will not involve place cards, a formal menu or a sequence of wines. The family silver, the linen napery, the crystal stemware need not, in fact, be used.

On the other hand, the invocation of something as French as the word "bistro" seems to indicate a desire for structure. Whether at midday or in the evening, the meal should be the main attraction and should have a recognizable beginning and end.

Dine in the kitchen, if you wish, but don't plan to picnic on the family room floor. Wear jeans with an Armani sweater or a Ralph Lauren outfit, but nothing as sloppy as cutoffs and T-shirts, nor as manic as overalls. Bistros are urban institutions, after all, and are not the right setting for country dinners with family-style platters and bowls.

Your guests will come expecting more than a snack. Luscious tastes and copious portions are synonymous with bistro eating. But you can serve anything from a homey one-dish classic such as a French cassoulet or an American jambalaya to a buffet-style array of salads and pates. Present the food in earthenware casseroles and on platters, or directly from gleaming copper cookware.

The profile of the Parisian bistro is as clouded by the fog of *je ne sais quoi* as many other facets of the French lifestyle that elude precise definition. Its beginnings have been traced back nearly two centuries to the period immediately after the final defeat of Napoleon. Russian troops occupied Paris and their officers, so the story goes, began frequenting neighborhood bars where they enjoyed pouring on the zinc-topped bars and shouting "bistot bistot" ("Hurry! Hurry!") as they quaffed cheap wine.

Thus was born the bis-trot (the purist's spelling, incidentally). These bars might have served the early 19th-century equivalent of snack foods, but drinks was the primary attraction. Gradually, however, food — nothing fancy, just hearty soups, stews and roasts — came to the fore. The bistro stereotype dates to the days before World War II: plain wooden tables and chairs, pressed tin ceiling, the small bar without which a place could never claim to be a bistro, sawdust on the floor, waiters in aprons, wine poured from pitchers into flat-bottomed glasses and a chalkboard listing a handful of simple, traditional dishes available each day.

In the aftermath of World War II, a number of these bistros expanded their menus, added touches of decor and began to compete with full-scale restaurants for the tourist trade, which turned out to be as enthusiastic and considerably more polite than the Russians of the previous century.

The concept is far more vague in the United States than in France. So vague, in fact, that is the subject of a book, "The Bistro Book," due to be published this fall by Contemporary Books ($20). Irena Chalmers writes:

"Bistro is a very broad and extended name. It embraces all those new restaurants dedicated ... to excellence in the ingredients, the cooking, the service — and the welcoming 'feel' of the restaurant itself, which keeps loyal customers coming back again and again."

In addition to favorites from the French country repertoire, the American bistro may offer pizza, pasta, grilled meats, fish and shellfish, Californian-style salads with fresh herbs, mussels, lobster, and beers from around the world, along with wines, cheesecake and hot fudge sundaes. Regional American dishes from Louisiana or the Southwest or nearby Mexico may be on the menu. Sushi, dim sum, tandoori chicken and satay all have been served in restaurants that call themselves "bistros."

There is little argument, however, that both here and in France, a bistro should serve reasonably priced fries, memorable soups and superior bread.

In planning the recipes for a bistro meal at home, we decided to offer a base of time-tested favorites from France. The presence of such well-loved classics as steamed mussels and tarragon of lamb, the invitation to nibble peppery young radishes after dipping them in sweet butter and coarse salt, establishes the relaxed and casual mood of bistro dining.

Also, building on a base of French recipes makes the meal easier for the cook. Most French bistro food is made ahead and can wait on the sideboard, in the oven or can be reheated atop the stove. American bistro chefs, influenced by nouvelle cuisine, tend to favor dishes that require expensive ingredients, last-minute preparation and painstaking arrangement of ingredients on plates.

By all means, augment the recipes that follow with a salad of homemade sorbet. Or make substitutions and include such American bistro favorites as salmon tartare, a New England chowder or black bean soup. Individual pizzas topped with goat cheese or shellfish, for example, are also appropriate.

One of the greatest joys of bistro meals, on either side of the Atlantic, is that the sum is greater than any single element and the bottom line is contentment. Please yourself and you'll almost surely please your guests.

*

Serve these steamed mussels with lots of crusty French bread for sopping up the juice. Use the same wine in cooking the mussels that you plan to serve with them. Fresh clams can be substituted for the mussels.

Moules a la mariniere
(Steamed mussels)

4 pounds fresh mussels
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup each dry white wine
1 cup bottled clam juice
1 large ripe tomato, chopped
1/2 cup minced shallots
1/4 cup minced flat-leaf parsley
2 tablespoons butter
2 small dried red chile peppers or 1/2 teaspoon crushed red pepper flakes
1/4 teaspoon thyme
1 bay leaf
Butter and parsley sprigs for serving

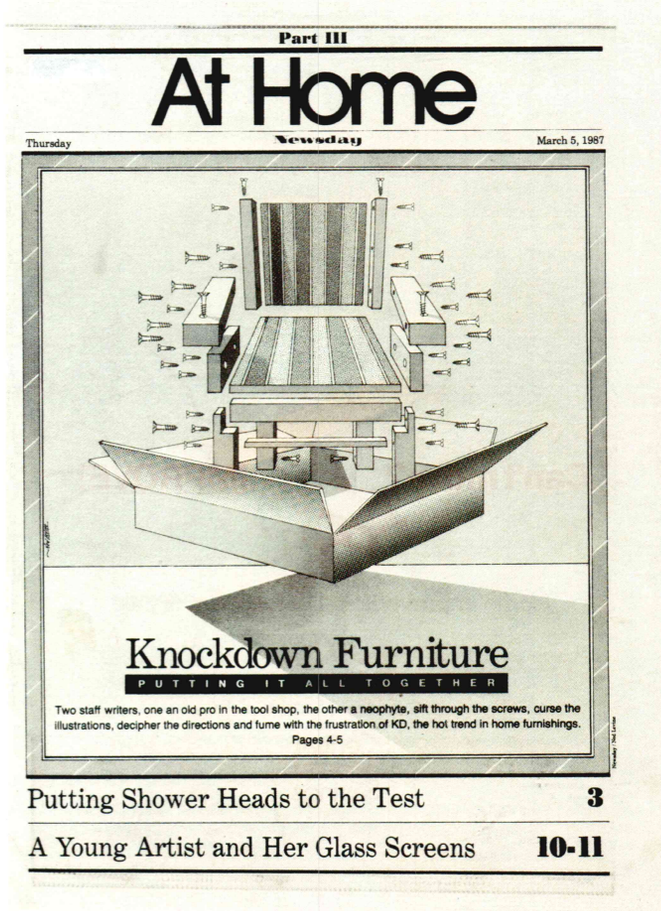
Scrub mussels clean with a brush under running water. Cut away the beard (the stringy fibers extending from the shell) with a scissors. Discard any mussels that do not close when tapped sharply.

Dissolve flour in a large bowl of cold water. Add cleaned mussels so they are submerged in

See page 2, col. 1

ILLUSTRATION BY STAFF ARTIST BARBARA BARRY

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Part III

At Home

Newsday

Thursday March 5, 1987

Knockdown Furniture

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

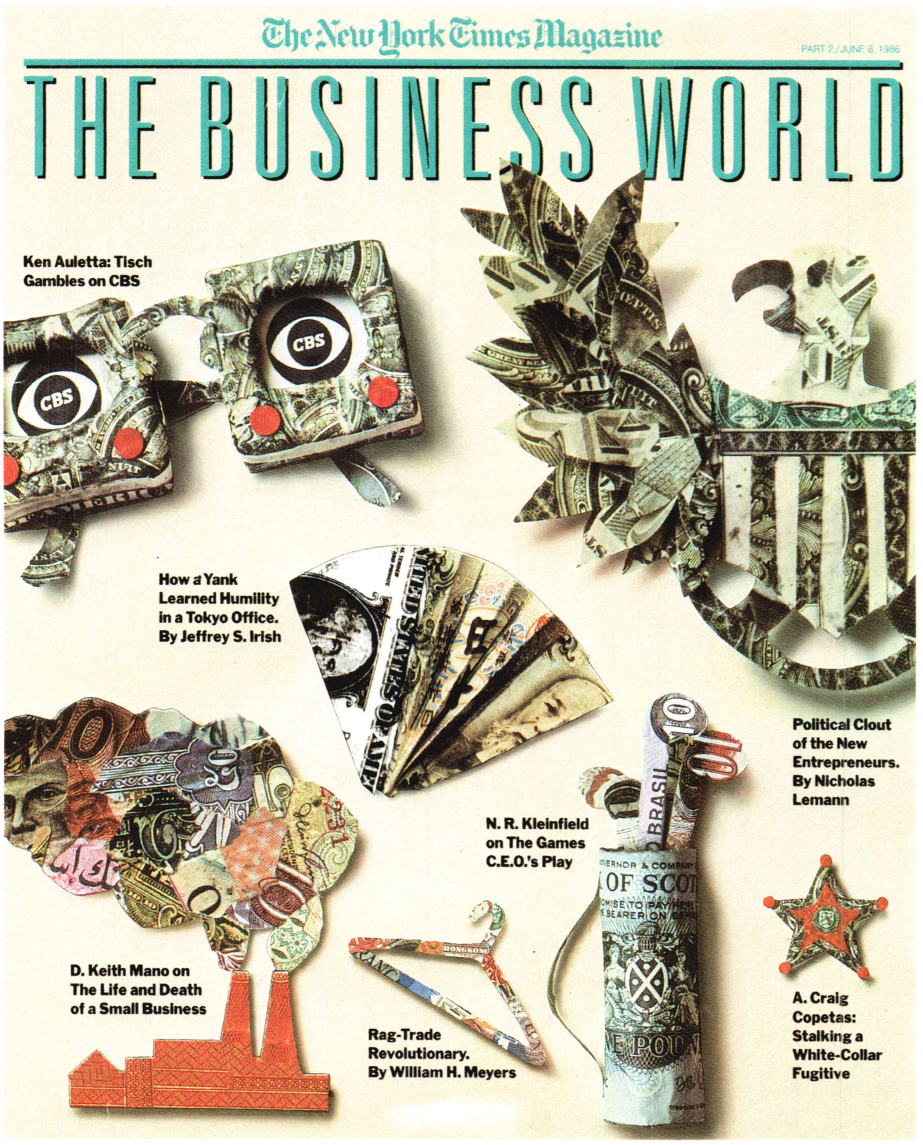
Two staff writers, one an old pro in the tool shop, the other a neophyte, sift through the screws, curse the illustrations, decipher the directions and fume with the frustration of KD, the hot trend in home furnishings.

Pages 4-5

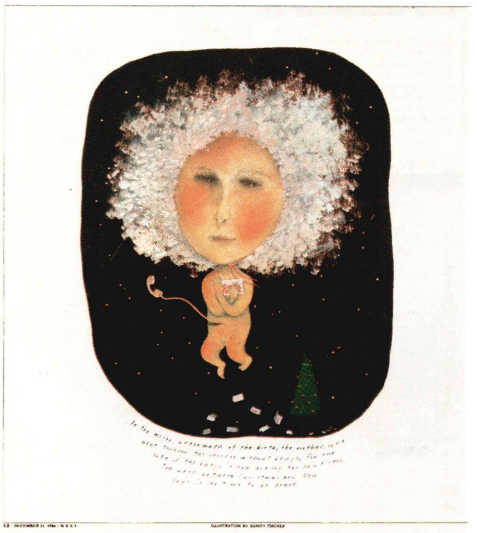
Putting Shower Heads to the Test 3

A Young Artist and Her Glass Screens 10-11

Two or More Colors

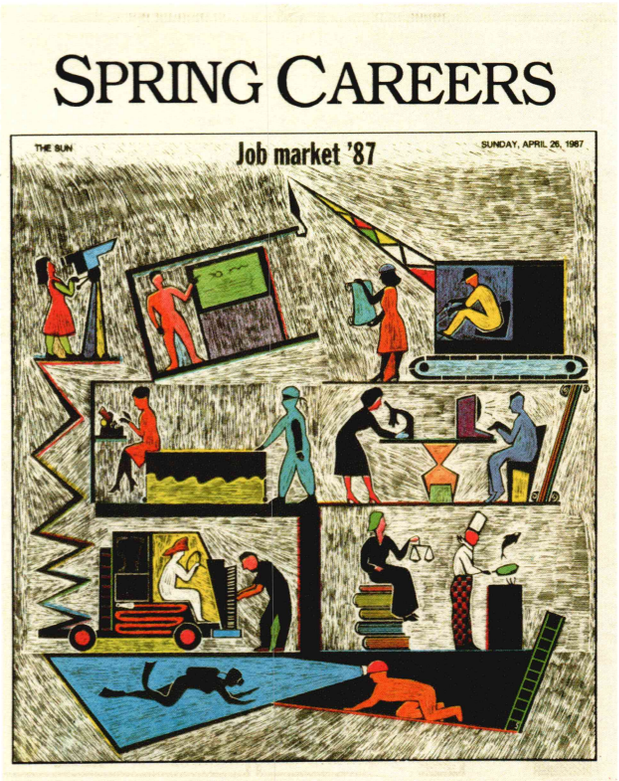


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CLASSIFIED/19D
TELEVISION/18D

THE GUIDE

Weekend

Friday, March 27, 1987 The Miami Herald Section D

LAS OLAS BLVD

There'll be a lot to linger over in just four blocks

THE Artists TAKE LAS OLAS

By KITTY OLIVER
Herald Staff Writer

Fort Lauderdale potter Irene Bell creates rainbow-colored stoneware and raku sculpture. Fran Larsen, of Santa Fe, N.M., paints small ceremonial watercolors. Pennsylvanian Bill Coleman has spent the past nine years photographing the Amish in Pennsylvania.

The paths of these artists will cross in Fort Lauderdale this weekend at the 18th Annual Las Olas Art Festival.

Each has a behind-the-booth story to tell:

Saturday, Bell will awake at 4 a.m., after a restless night pondering just the right places to display her work. It will take two hours and three people to load her van with the artwork and the thick folding panels that will create the sheltered 10-foot mini-gallery space.

After three hours of setup, her display — including some recent abstract paintings — will be ready for the judging, the 10 a.m. opening and the earliest sprinkle.

Then the annoyance to her will take over.

If one of her works is among the 50 selected for recognition by this year's juror, Use, But there will be an equal thrill, she says, haggling over the price tags and offering package deals to make a sale. The admirable will war with the challenge of snaring the first potential buyer who develops a fancy for one of her favorite pieces.

Although her work is in the Museum of Art and many private collections, "There's a streak of blood in me that's the concessionaire," Bell said. After the festival ends at 6 p.m. Sunday, "it'll take me two days to come down afterwards."

Bell was awarded at the Coconut Grove Art Festival for several years, but Las Olas is now the only street show she enters.

She has been at her work there since it started in 1970 as a homely-run event in the same four blocks of East Las Olas Boulevard, between the tunnel (Southeast Sixth Avenue) and SE 19th Terrace.

The first year, there were 150 artists and the prize money was $1,000. This year, 260 artists were selected from 1,300 applicants vying for 25,000 in what has become one of the top 10 art festivals in the country.

Please turn to LAS OLAS / 12D

Timothy Bush and 'Blind Date' stars Kim Basinger and Bruce Willis. The comedy marks Blake Edward's return to form. It opens today in South Florida.

A *Date* with screwball comedy

By BILL COSFORD
Herald Movie Critic

Movie Review

Blind Date (PG-13) ★★★

Blake Edwards comes a little late to the idea of filmed farce. He's been in the vicinity, but what the heck: After Hours and Something Wild were first, but they didn't hit the whole zone.

Blind Date, for instance, what kind of thing can happen when your blind date, who reacts to almost the way the the Gremlins did to water, gets into the champagne and then gets into the fridge, Alan Edwards (Tim Pick Panther, 35, et al.) is good at.

And as it comes to pass (not halfway through Blind Date, a perfect time to say it), Edwards and his screenwriter, Jonathan Reynolds, are in over their heads in the freeway building a backseat full of smashups for control of his Lincoln. Destination: the piano-glass front of a paint store.

Cars crashing into furnishings, court stenographers trapped in their chairs, a judge (Phil Hartman) who's a perfect straight man to Alan's jokes, a bail bondsman (Stanley Brock


en grande

DOMINGO 29 DE MARZO DE 1987
VOLUMEN 7 / NUMERO 13

EL ARTE DE COMBINAR VINOS Y COMIDAS

VEA LA PAGINA 12

MARIA TERESA RADIN
VEA LA PAGINA 16

ROSTROPOVICH A LOS 70
VEA LA PAGINA 15

Ilustración por JOSE L. DIAZ DE VILLEGAS HIJO

por STEVE LOHR
DE THE NEW YORK TIMES

LOS VIAJES Y LA CAIDA DEL DOLAR

Con el resbalón que ha dado el dólar, los turistas que planean ir a Europa este año tienen que usar su imaginación y tratar de ir a lugares en que no se sienta tanto el cambio desfavorable

POR FAVOR, PASE A LA PAGINA SIGUIENTE

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Sidney Fischer


Living

San Jose Mercury News, Wednesday morning, January 21, 1987 Section E

Features • Advice • The Lively Arts • Comics • TV • Classified

ENVY

By Barbara Kelley

It all started with a trip to the movies.

Berkeley therapist Betsy Cohen, 41, took her young son, Obadiah, now 7, to see "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" a few years ago.

"I knew my mind so and the various motives in the film," she says. "I was taken back to watch it three more times.

"I was fascinating about how Snow White would cope with the envy and the fear of being envied. If she were in a contemporary society ..."

Thus was born the idea for Cohen's new book, "The Snow White Syndrome: All About Envy" (Macmillan, $15.95), which is being released today. The book is about all about envy — and especially envy as it relates to us. Cohen says envy is more of a problem for women than for men — it's just that "I don't know that much about men ... I relate to women, I guess," she says.

"I realized that women are so mean to each other when married," says Cohen. "I thought if I could help women be kinder to themselves [by understanding their envy], that would be a great thing.

When she saw "Frances" (the biography of actress Frances Farmer, whose mother committed her to a mental institution where she underwent a frontal lobotomy), something clicked. "Patients of mine would describe their mothers — and they'd have the same feelings," says Cohen, a licensed clinical social worker who has been in private practice 14 years. She didn't connect the two until the film, but then it all fell into place.

Cohen applied modern psychological theory to the tale of Snow White, first published by the Brothers Grimm in 1812. The article was rejected, but both her publisher and her husband, a psychologist long interested in envy, encouraged her to expand the concept into a book.

"There are two parts to the Snow White syndrome," says Cohen. "The envied and the envier. The envied hurts being envied and feels herself bad. She feels guilty herself because she doesn't want the reactions envy causes — being excluded, gossiped about, put down, criticized.

"The other side is the envier. The envier punishes herself by devaluing what she has. It can be conscious or unconscious," says Cohen, noting that 75 percent of her patients have problems with envy.

Both parties feel guilt — the

See ENVY, Page 16E

LAST TABOO' TAKES ITS TOLL TWO WAYS, SAYS AUTHOR OF 'THE SNOW WHITE SYNDROME'

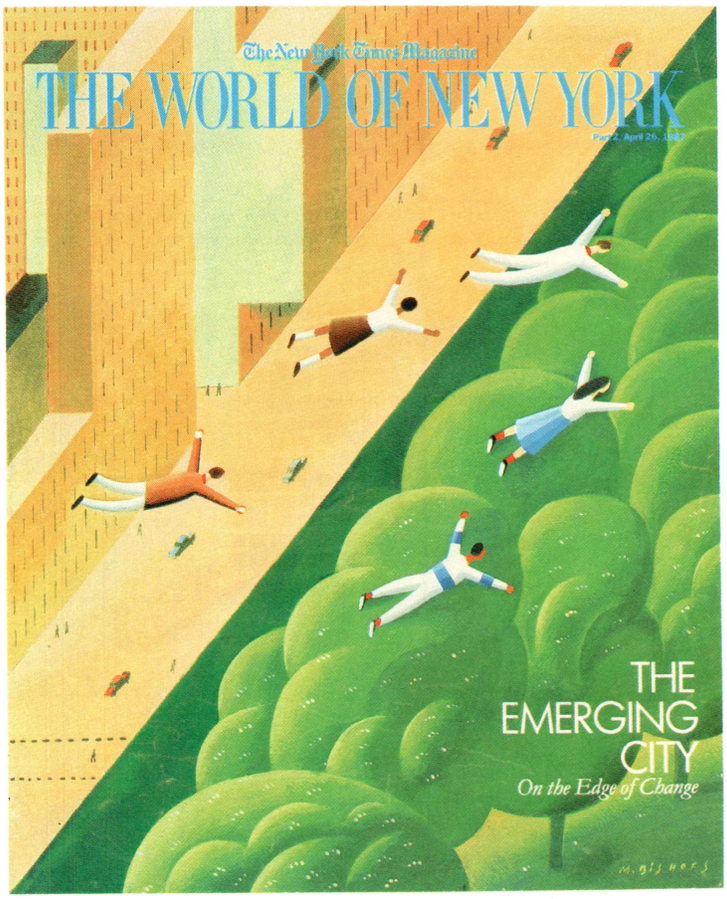
Irish find investments greener in Japan

Leigh Weimers

Retirement Edens discovered in spots outside Sun Belt

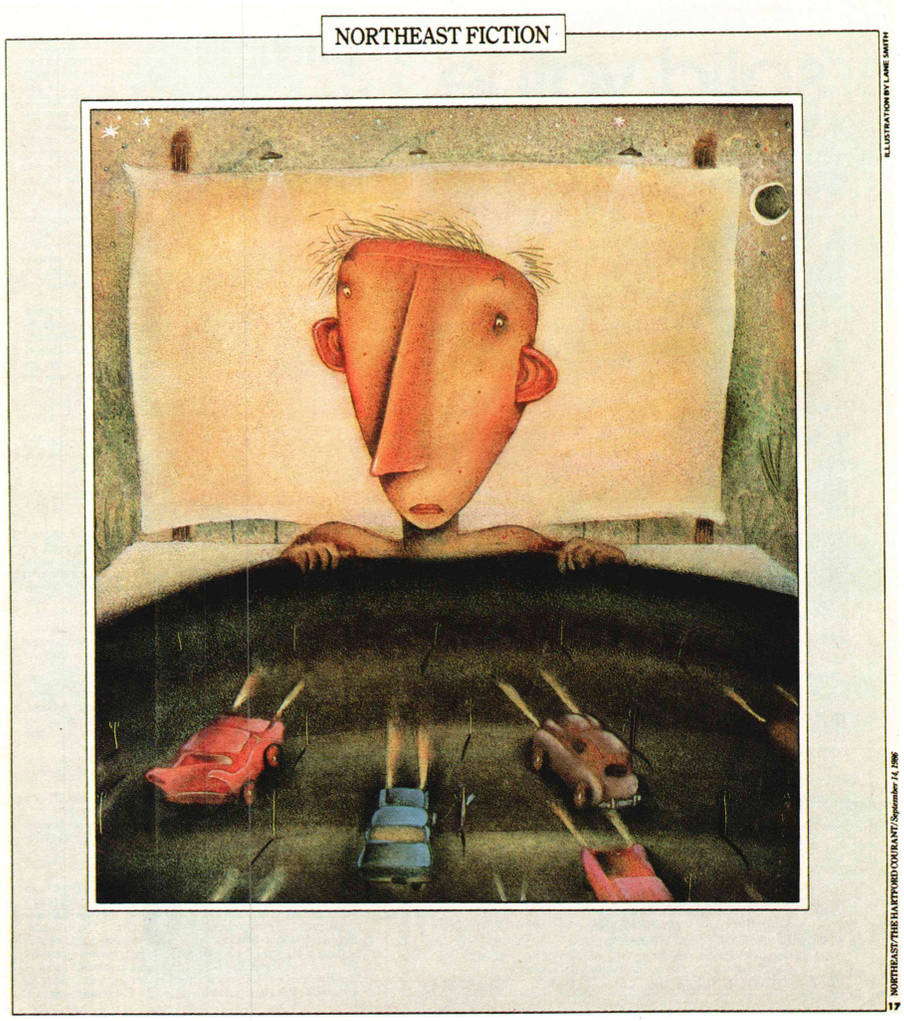
By Randolph E. Schmid
Associated Press

WASHINGTON

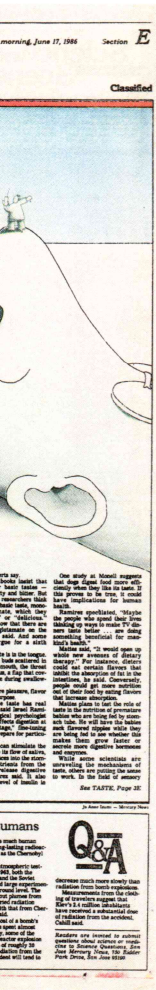


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SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
Jo Anne Izumi


morning, June 17, 1986 Section E
Classified
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Q&A
umans
TASTE, Page 3E

USA TODAY • FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1987 • 9A

SHUTTLE AFTERMATH: TOMORROW'S CHALLENGES

LESSONS

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE CHALLENGER TRAGEDY

As NASA prepares for the next shuttle launch — tentatively scheduled for Feb. 18, 1988, it does so with a new perspective. New management, technical changes, revised procedures — all designed to make a better and safer flight. "We all went through a terrible trauma on the 28th of January last year, which we won't forget. But we will also look forward and be dedicated to the goal that that never happen again," said astronaut Rick Hauck, who will head up the next crew. Here are some of the changes made in the USA's space agency, its space policy and spacecraft:

Solid Rocket Boosters: As the investigations began into the Challenger disaster, startling revelations emerged about "O-rings" — part of the seal used in the shuttle's solid rocket booster joints. Testimony showed NASA had been aware of problems, but had done little. A leak from one of the joints on Challenger's right booster led to the accident. To prevent future leaks, a third "O-ring" seal and interior insulation will be added. Also, heaters will protect the joints from outside temperatures.

Escape system: NASA will install explosives in the door of an orbiter hatch, giving crew members a way to escape in the event the shuttle doesn't reach orbit or there's an emergency prior to landing. The astronauts would then parachute to the ground or water. Emergency gear also would be provided. The system — created because the shuttle lacked a crew escape system — would not have saved the Challenger. No escape is possible during the first two minutes of the launch.

Launch decisions: The entire launch process — from who decides to delay a mission to acceptable weather conditions — is under review. The changes should be announced by April, says NASA's Lt. Gen. Forrest McCartney: "We will not launch before we're ready."

Launches will take place at Kennedy Space Center, Fla.

Worker fatigue: Because of reports of aerospace employees working 70-plus hour weeks, NASA and Lockheed Space Operations — the prime shuttle contractor — are monitoring overtime. Says Stuart Shedloff of Lockheed: "We're going to work better. We're going to work smarter."

Guest astronauts: The program to put teachers, journalists and other "ordinary people" in space is under review. Even before the Challenger tragedy, critics charged the program was only a public relations tool. NASA's plans to put another teacher in space are on hold. Waiting in the wings: Barbara Morgan (right), who was Christa McAuliffe's backup. Says Morgan: "We can keep reacting to the accident or we can do what we need to do."

NASA

NASA management: For years, NASA enjoyed a reputation as a can-do, safety-first organization that was able to accomplish everything — even put a man on the moon. The shuttle accident changed that — showing instead an organization that had lost that careful "by the book" attitude. Seven top officials either resigned or retired. James Fletcher, NASA's leader in the 1970s when the shuttle was being designed, returned as its chief.

Satellite launches: NASA's launch priorities have changed since the Challenger accident — letting private industry play a bigger role in launching satellites on unmanned rockets. Primarily, the shuttle will be used for Department of Defense missions, science projects and space station construction. That decision basically "removes NASA from the highly competitive arena of 'trying to attract customers' interested in getting satellites into orbit," says NASA's George Diller. The shuttle is committed to a few commercial launches.

The USA in space: Back to the future

The shuttle, star of the USA's space program in the 1980s, will have only a supporting role in the 1990s.

Taking top billing:

■ A permanently manned space station.

■ Continued research of the USA's "Star Wars" defense system.

■ A proposed hypersonic aero-space plane that some believe has the potential to zip us from Los Angeles to Tokyo in two hours.

NASA's fleet of shuttle orbiters will be busy helping construct the space station and conducting "Star Wars" experiments. But the aero-space plane might prove to be the shuttle's replacement — or at least its counterpart.

The space station is the next step in the USA's space voyage that began with Alan Shepard's suborbital flight in May 1961 and continued with Neil Armstrong's "one small step" on the moon in July 1969. But for now, the immediate goal is to get the space shuttle flying again.

As Gen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, the USA's first astronaut to orbit the Earth, said: "The final four words that came from the Challenger just seconds before the explosion were, 'Go at throttle up.' And in my judgment, those four words are far more than just a courageous epitaph. They are America's history. They are America's destiny. And they will turn tragedy into triumph once again."

■ Shuttle travel pool, new orbiter name, 1A, the Challenger crew's families, EA.

Living among the stars

USA TODAY asked two science fiction writers and a member of the "Star Trek" cast: "What would be the first thing you would want to do aboard the space station?"

■ Isaac Asimov, one of the world's foremost science and science fiction writers — "The first thing I'd want to do would be to look at the moon."

■ George Takei, "Sulu" from "Star Trek" fame: "I'm a marathoner. I'd like to test what my physical reactions would be like" in such an environment.

■ Martin Caidin, author of *Marooned* and *Cyborg* — "I'd make damn sure I had a good amount of survival gear with me." Caidin said politics and poor NASA leadership are jeopardizing the USA's space program.

'Star Wars' — The USA'S space-based defense

During the next three to five years, the shuttle will be used to test more of America's multibillion dollar Strategic Defense Initiative projects. Among the experiments: sensor and tracking tests. The shuttle already has been used in a laser test.

The goal of SDI is to develop a space-based missile defense system. Proposals involve high-tech lasers, particle beams, giant mirrors, spy satellites and super-speed computers.

Sensors would track enemy fire and attempt to thwart the attack with lasers, pellets and missiles. Warheads that survive the space assault would be tackled by ground-based defense systems.

At home — in space

The $8 billion-plus dream is to start building a space station in 1993. The "vacancy" sign will go in 1994, with completion expected in 1997.

The price isn't the only impressive number. The station will weigh 250 tons, and will be 500 feet wide (as large as the Washington Monument) by 345 feet tall.

Up to 32 shuttle missions will be needed to move material to and from the space station. Unmanned rockets also will be needed.

NASA's immediate goals for the space station:

■ Researching the possibility of space-based materials processing.

■ Servicing spacecraft.

■ Life sciences research.

Assisting with the project: Japan, Canada and the European Space Agency.

Latest development: Some are questioning the proposed use of the space station by the USA's Defense Department. NASA Administrator James Fletcher said the military might have some room aboard the station but won't be given complete control of the facility.

Initially, the space station will house eight people. That number might grow to 20 within 10 years.

'The Orient Express'

NASA and the Department of Defense are using $3 billion to study whether to build a hypersonic vehicle — capable of traveling at five or more times the speed of sound — known as the national aero-space plane.

The possibilities:

■ A hypersonic commercial or military vehicle capable of zipping from Los Angeles to Tokyo in two hours.

■ A space plane capable of transporting people and light cargo to a space station or place a satellite in low orbit.

An experimental model could be ready by the mid-1990s.

By Bob Laird and Julie Stacey, research by Ann Deutschmeister, USA TODAY

Laser satellites

Electromagnetic rail-gun interceptors, destroys enemy nuclear weapons before they re-enter Earth's atmosphere.

Solar collectors

Mirrors, panels will collect solar energy. NASA wants the station to have 87.5 kilowatts of power — enough energy for 80 households.

Remote arms

Will be used to help build the space station and move equipment.

Laboratories

Living area

Living room

Logistics module

Space suits

The construction of the space station will require special clothing and the astronauts will come dressed for the occasion.

NASA is developing new suits to be used during space walks that will:

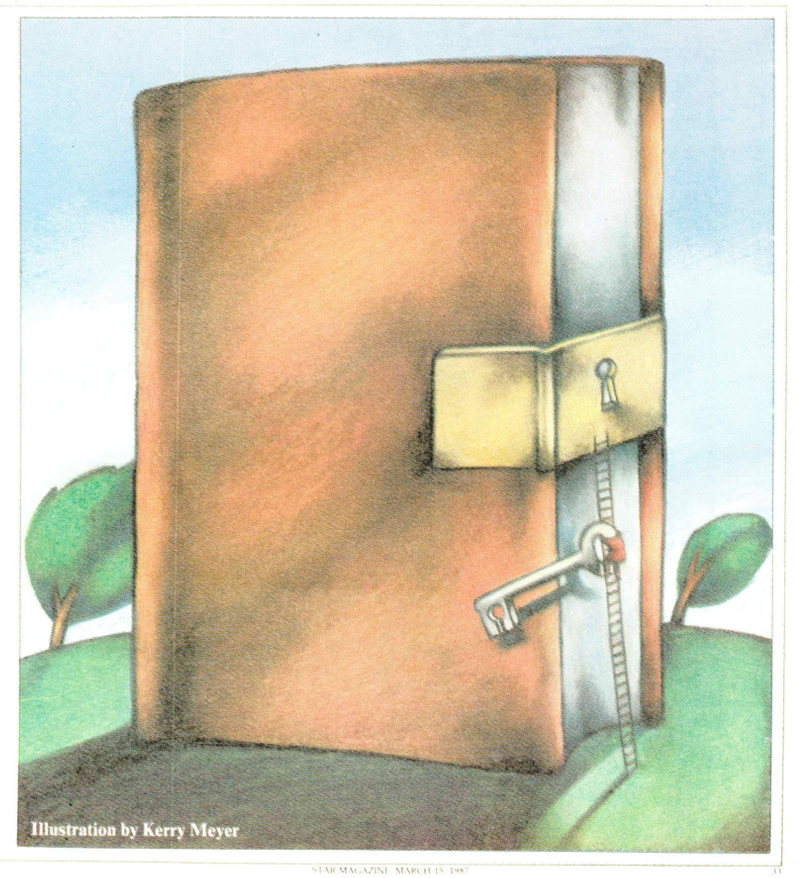
■ Give the astronauts more hand and shoulder flexibility.

■ Reduce the amount of time each astronaut must spend breathing pure oxygen before donning a suit (this is done to prevent a case of the bends).

Like the suits used by shuttle astronauts, the next generation of space-suits will include parts that can be changed with other suits. For example, an astronaut might need a suit with long-er arms but shorter legs.

During the early days of space travel, space suits were designed for the specific astronaut. That method proved too costly, NASA said.

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TRAVEL

SECTION F
SUNDAY
MARCH 1, 1987

Get down to business of cruise fun

By JAY CLARKE
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Ahoy there, landlubbers, it's time to think cruising!

No, we don't mean industry trends, passenger counts, dock fees and all that sort of deep-think jazz. We're talking about fun stuff, because that's what cruising is about.

Sure, the front-office folks at the cruise lines worry about bookings and such, because January and February are the two biggest months for making cruise reservations. In fact, Royal Caribbean Cruise Line officials have found that the first Monday after New Year's Day is an industry barometer. They call that Monday Wave Day, and if sales are good that day, their year will be good; if sales are so-so, so will be the year.

This year, you might like to know, Wave Day was a record-breaker.

But you don't have to fuss with this, or anything else, when you're thinking cruise. Forget about the office, your overdue bills and the widening split between your wife and your mother. Do check on fare deals, ambiance and amenities on the ship of your choice.

Then set sail and make like the Love Boat, even though nobody ran live up to the television image. Shoot for the moon on your next cruise, but settle for the attainable.

• **Eat like a bear that's just come out of hibernation:** They serve so many meals on cruise ships that you probably can eat like a hungry bear, but chances are you'll dine more moderately and certainly with better manners. So plan on three good meals a day but don't expect gourmet quality — I've never yet seen a restaurant that can serve 1,000 people three times a day and maintain that kind of level. Hungry between meals? Usually you can get hot dogs or hamburgers out by the pool, and the midnight buffet is popular with the late crowd.

• **Hobnob with famous folks so you can drop names at your next party:** Film, television and sports stars like to cruise, too, especially when they get paid for it. You'll find scads of them doing personal appearances at sea this year. On my last two or three cruises, I have a.) chewed the fat with Stewart Granger at the bar, b.) discussed upcoming novels with James Michener, c.) exchanged jokes with Bernie Kopell, and d.) chatted about the rigors of acting with Linda Purl. Some of the stars booked for cruises this year include Patricia Neal and Dick Shawn (the Stella Solaris), Phyllis Diller and Hank Aaron (the Norway), Vincent Price (Royal Princess), and Todd Christensen of the Los Angeles Raiders (Island Princess).

• **Go on a cruise nobody's done before:** Several first-time and one-and-only cruises are planned this year. The Britannia, for instance, is planning the only circumnavigation of the South American continent, if that's your kind of thing. The Sea Cloud will retrace the South Pacific itinerary of Captain Cook. The World Discoverer will call for the first time ever at the Laccadives Islands in the Arabian Sea.

• **Meet the girl or boy of your dreams and live happily ever after:** Good luck. It's possible, but for heaven's sake don't go on a cruise all starry-eyed and expecting romantic fireworks if you're single. While marriages have resulted from meetings at sea, they are most definitely exceptions.

See Cruises, Page F4



Illustration by Peter Hoey / The Hartford Courant

Airlines locked in fare wars

Cut-rate tickets available, but with many restrictions

By STEVE SILK
Courant Travel Writer

Those advertisements for $79 flights to Florida look mighty tempting here on Connecticut's frozen tundra.

But if you're planning to use the new bargain-basement fares to soak up some Florida sunshine, don't pack your beach ball and snorkel yet.

"Right now you're not going to get a 'MaxSaver' fare to Florida," said Wendy Gilmore, a retail travel consultant at Connecticut Travel Services in New Britain. "People don't realize that."

MaxSaver, a term originated by Continental Airlines, refers to new low fares recently introduced by most major domestic carriers.

"I was able to book one guy [on a MaxSaver] to Florida," she said, "but he was real flexible. He wanted to go to Fort Lauderdale any time over a one-month span. There was nothing for Fort Lauderdale, but we finally got him a flight to Tampa."

Gilmore said the airlines set aside a limited number of seats for low fares, but these seats were taken by people who had booked Florida flights last September. They simply dumped their more expensive SuperSaver tickets for MaxSaver rates when these became available.

Though you aren't likely to get to Florida for $79, you might get to most other U.S. destinations for considerably less than you would have paid a few months ago. A round-trip ticket to Los Angeles, for example, can cost as little as $190.

But to guard against one of the major industry bugaboos — no-shows — most airlines have made the purchase and use of these inexpensive tickets rife with restrictions. (Only Pan American Airlines offers its lowest rates without restrictions.) Would-be passengers are forced to run a gauntlet of conditions that might prove daunting to many.

See Fares, Page F4

Don't be a flying fool: Bone up on the best bargains

If you're hoping to take advantage of the low airline rates:

• When you see new low fares advertised, call your travel agent or the airlines immediately. You have to make a decision quickly. (Because of the volume of calls received by the airlines in response to these offers, it often is easier to make reservations through an agent.)

• Plan as far ahead as possible and make arrangements early. But remember that you won't be able to change or cancel your plans without forfeiting what you paid for the ticket.

• Be flexible. Discounted fares to some destinations may not be available from Bradley International Airport. To take advantage of them, you may have to travel to New York or Boston.

• If you can't get the flight you want, keep trying. If a flight isn't selling seats at the computer-projected higher rate, the airline might elect to offer more seats at discounted rates. But remember, if seats are unavailable at the lowest fares, you cannot be put on a waiting list to take advantage of possible future availability.

• Plan to travel at off-peak times. Most seats are likely to be available on midday flights Mondays through Thursdays and on Saturdays.

• Buy your ticket early. "Underline buy early," says Jay Walpole, an Eastern Airlines shift manager at Bradley. "If you don't buy a ticket, the fare isn't guaranteed." Even if you book your flight six months early, it doesn't mean anything until the ticket is purchased.

• Consider purchasing trip cancellation insurance to cover your ticket costs if illness forces you to cancel a flight. This insurance is available from most travel agents. (At their discretion, some airlines will refund money to passengers who produce a doctor's verification that they canceled for medical reasons.)

• Arrive at the airport early because a missed flight means a worthless ticket. If you are leaving from the Hartford area, remember that Bradley has been redesigned. Allow extra time — airline ticket counters have been relocated and some parking areas are farther from the terminal.

STEVE SILK

Santa Catalina Island is a sparkling jewel off the California coast

By DANIEL B. WOOD
Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, Calif. — "There's our Safeway grocery, they deliver. There's our post office, they don't," says the shuttle driver. Bob, on the 13 o'clock leg of Santa Catalina Island's "Town of Avalon Tour."

He grabs gears on San Francisco hills and wrestles the steering wheel as the bus negotiates hairpin turns on one-way roads lined by palm and eucalyptus trees. Eventually, from a vantage point high above the small harbor, you look down at a square mile of white-washed bungalows on stilts, Victorian bed-and-breakfast inns and Spanish-style haciendas with glinting redtile or burnt auburn roofs. This seaside southern California quaintness seems poured over the steep slopes of but one craggy cove of this otherwise untouched island.

Twenty-one miles long and anywhere from ½ to 8 miles wide, Catalina is twice the size of Manhattan but rugged, mountainous and rustic. The only town, Avalon (pop. 2,200, with 800 registered cars), might fit on a large city block. With no buildings more than a few stories high, the town is an architectural mix of rustic Spanish, brightly painted box cottages and funky California ranch houses with highly individualized designs: tile, skylights, gazebos, patios, porches, trellises, gates.

The rest of the island is a geologic monolith of scrubby coastal plants, cactuses, shrubs and contorted hybrid oaks. Ironwood trees grow in the rocky cliff areas, which feature steep drop-offs to inaccessible pebble beaches. Hundreds of bison and thousands of goats, snakes and foxes roam freely with a large population of ravens overhead.

Fourteen bison were brought to Catalina for co-starring roles in "The Vanishing American," filmed in 1924; they have since multiplied to about 600. Other Hollywood films were made there, including "Mutiny on the Bounty" (1935), scenes from numerous Old West and South Sea movies, and the opening segment of the "Fantasy Island" television series.

Catalina has the most vegetation and wildlife of the eight channel islands — all formed by wrenching faults 25 million years ago. Eight plants are endemic and unique to the island — the Catalina cherry tree and St. Catherine's lace among them — and tour guides liken the island to the rest of southern California before development. Back in town, guides also play up what Avalon doesn't have: traffic lights, fast-food franchises and portable stereos (the latter are illegal).

It was the Portuguese explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, sailing from Spain, who first claimed the island in 1542, naming it San Salvador. Sixty years later, another Spaniard named the island Santa Catalina for St. Catherine of Alexandria.

Chewing-gum magnate William Wrigley is credited with beginning Catalina's rise as a world-renowned playground. After purchasing the controlling interest in the Santa Catalina Island Co., which owned all the property in 1919, Wrigley invested huge sums of money to attract visitors. Projects included an enormous ballroom casino — the first round structure in southern California. There was also a bird park with "the largest bird cage in the world." Wrigley added thousands of extraordinary birds and invited the public, free. He also set up a baseball field, where his Chicago Cubs trained each spring. Catalina soon became a favorite vacation spot for stars, and not long thereafter became accessible to the public.

Today, construction on the island is severely restricted by the Santa Catalina Island Conservancy, which owns 86 percent of the island and seeks to preserve its natural wonder. Housing is so scarce that government-financed developments had to be built to accommodate government employees.

The number of daily cruise ships visiting Catalina from three mainland ports — Long Beach, San Pedro, and Newport — has increased in recent years, according to the Chamber of Commerce. This reflects a general boom in which the populace grew by one-third since the early 1970s, along with a host of condominium

See Santa Catalina, Page F2



SECTION G
Wednesday, August 13, 1986
The Seattle Times

Scene

Television G 5
Arts, entertainment G 7
Comics G 8, 9

ASSAULT

Quirk in law gives child-beaters who severely injure their victims inequitably light jail sentences

by Elizabeth Rhodes
Times staff reporter

"This first picture shows Jackie comatose," pediatrician Dr. Astrid Heppenstall, showing a photo of Jennie Peffley to Superior Court Judge Mary Kay Becker.

Across the courtroom, Jackie's father, Jesse Christ, who nearly had killed the 4-year-old, lowered his eyes. Earlier he'd pleaded guilty to second-degree assault. On this Monday day, he was being sentenced.

The boy's condition, said Rivara, was the result of a "a brutal tug between the brain and the skull, which is the utmost harm." It caused a stroke, temporarily bleeding and a blood clot, which pushed vital bits across the head, subjected to a respirator.

Other photos showed successive bruising of the child's body, from bottom to top, established blood clot that is Rivara's experience "is only caused by a severe beat," resulted in emergency surgery.

"Jackie is a child who nearly lost everything," denied the pediatrician. "She's going to have the scars of these injuries the rest of his life. Learning is going to be a problem for her." Her coordination is affected ... his memory. It's not that she can't learn, but she learns slowly. [illegible] and went home.

After listening to Rivara, also hearing Christ confess, Becker said, "I'm sorry, I didn't mean it." Judge Becker imposed sentence.

Twenty-four months, with credit for jail time served while awaiting trial. Christ's sentence is half to five within a year," she said.

Is that a sentence? No. In fact, it's more than the law normally allows because the standard sentencer for hearing a child almost to death is the 15 months to three years for a second-degree assault — is three to nine months.

It's exactly the same sentence Judge Becker gave when a convicted drug dealer's name is a domestic brawl.

That's because these two crimes, although they carry severity, and the vulnerability of the victims, are both considered second-degree assault and thus get the same punishment.

But a legislative committee, a year request the legislature the session passed a new assault law, says Rebecca Roh, King County senior deputy prosecutor who helped draft it.

This session law is one of two statutes passed last session that may lead more harshly with adults who beat children. The other, which expands the state's corporal punishment law, already has gone into effect. It prohibits for extreme types of discipline as throwing, kicking or burning a child.

Under the second statute, a parent who spanks his child with a belt, a stick like Jesse Peffley would be treated more harshly than it is now — as first-degree assault with up to life years in prison.

But in passing the assault law, the legislature also did something else. In an unusual move, it delayed this session's law for a year, to give the sentencing that other. Moment

Please see ASSAULT, G 4
■ A look at other sentences in child-abuse cases. G 5

As the laws read now, assailants who beat children severely enough to require a respirator may get only three to nine months in jail.

Nonprofit plan offers to support local jazz

by Paul de Barros
Special to The Times

When John Dimitriou opened his nightclub, Jazz Alley, six years ago, he didn't intend it to be a nonprofit venture, and that's the way it turned out.

The Seattle-born jazz entrepreneur has lured at two headless since 1981 and is hard at work on a third, as well as a third club in downtown Seattle since.

Now, in a daring move, Dimitriou has devised a way to help other nonprofits, which might as well go with the tide. Gathering some of the key figures in Seattle jazz, Dimitriou has formed a nonprofit corporation to help him and other things, sponsor jazz at Jazz Alley.

The Pacific Jazz Institute, as the new organization is named, is a registered nonprofit corporation at the state level, and is applying for tax-exempt status at the Internal Revenue Service. This would mean that the institute, like many other arts organizations, would pay no corporate income tax and would be

Please see PACIFIC on G 7

This little piggy will support the Market Foundation

Pigs goes to market.

Pike Place Market is intended to raise money for a cluster of worthy causes (which are the less kind; unworthy causes like chemical warfare seldom get wisely considered) and the pig will have to assist funds from you via taxation).

The pig, named Rachel, will be unveiled at 11:30 by the mayor, while Seattle's own Angry Housewives will mark the occasion by singing a song.

Clearly this is to be a major cultural event. Rachel herself is a 550-pound hog, which is 79 years old then week, but of the city whose only other major civic monument up until now has been the Pioneer Square totem pole, stolen by a bunch of drunken Dartmouth students from a tribe of grieving Indians in 1899.

Actually, it was only the first Pioneer Square pole that was stolen by a bunch of carousing downtown boosters from a tribe of grieving Indians in 1899. The vacationing bacchanal wanted to take back a souvenir of their visit to Alaska, and so they swiped on Alaska's Tongass Island, just outside of what they first described as an abandoned Tlingit Village.

And it was abandoned, too — having been abandoned 15 minutes earlier by a frantic bunch of said Indians who decided to flee rather than face the wrath of the longhorn full of said carousing boaters approaching their beach bearing axes.

Later, it was admitted by our forefathers and mothers that maybe the village wasn't exactly abandoned, and they decided to return the pole (which is now in today's grave stadium) later. In 1940. After it had caught fire in 1938. Its replacement was crafted by an Indian [illegible]



JOHN HINTERBERGER
Times staff columnist

Since the Tlingits no longer were speaking to us

The excursion to steal the totem, by the way, was masterminded by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and The P.I. But back to the pig.

The pig is a stroke of genius. Not simply because it is this cute piggy it [illegible] actually, that cute piggy that [illegible] and [illegible] named for Rachel, a Whidbey Island piggy who will stay home. The Pike Place pig is designed to be a perennial fund-raiser: A piggy bank for good and bad.

In addition name, the Market Foundation, as it [illegible], represents the ultimate in the artistic ideal of form following function. The form of this pig not only follows its function (a cash repository); it is its function.

The Market Foundation provides support for the Pike Place Senior Center, the Child Care Center and the Downtown Food Bank. It made grants totaling $86,000 to those agencies this year. The bronze pig, therefore, is expected to be a congenial focus for those thousands of pedestrian photographers who will stroll by her smiling face every day — as well as a sturdy mount for recipient of smashing toddlers through the years.

A raven, of sorts. A Seattle Art Museum crated for the museum — with a [illegible] — will be on hand to help hoist the produce trucks — with duly receipts. A charitable institution will a garland of vegetables around her ample neck, permanently installed between the [illegible] ears and the garlanders. As I said, a totem.

The idea for the pig as depository was conceived by Shirley Collins of Sur la Table, paid for ($14,000) by Peter and John Nurse of Nurse's Ice Cream, and the sign was designed by Georgia Gerber of Whidbey Island.

They should be sent to Congress.

Government needs Rachel the Pig. If a token hog, a four-tall pig can support a [illegible] of worthy causes, a downtown community clinic and a food bank, then proportionally larger pigs should be capable of supporting all kinds of public agencies.

The large a pig, installed in front of City Hall, could it require to pay for the police and fire and garbage collectors?

How about a massive bronze pig on the lawns of the Legislature?

If the Pentagon put up a pig, would anybody complain about [illegible] purchasing a sweaty dinner for defense and rockets for terror gun? How big would Pentagon Pig be? Bigger than the Pentagon, perhaps. So big, it would have to go in the foreign aid budget. Pig [illegible] to other countries, rockets and [illegible] and dollars dropped pointing in, everyone would have to go home and wait for more concessions or hold a table sale.



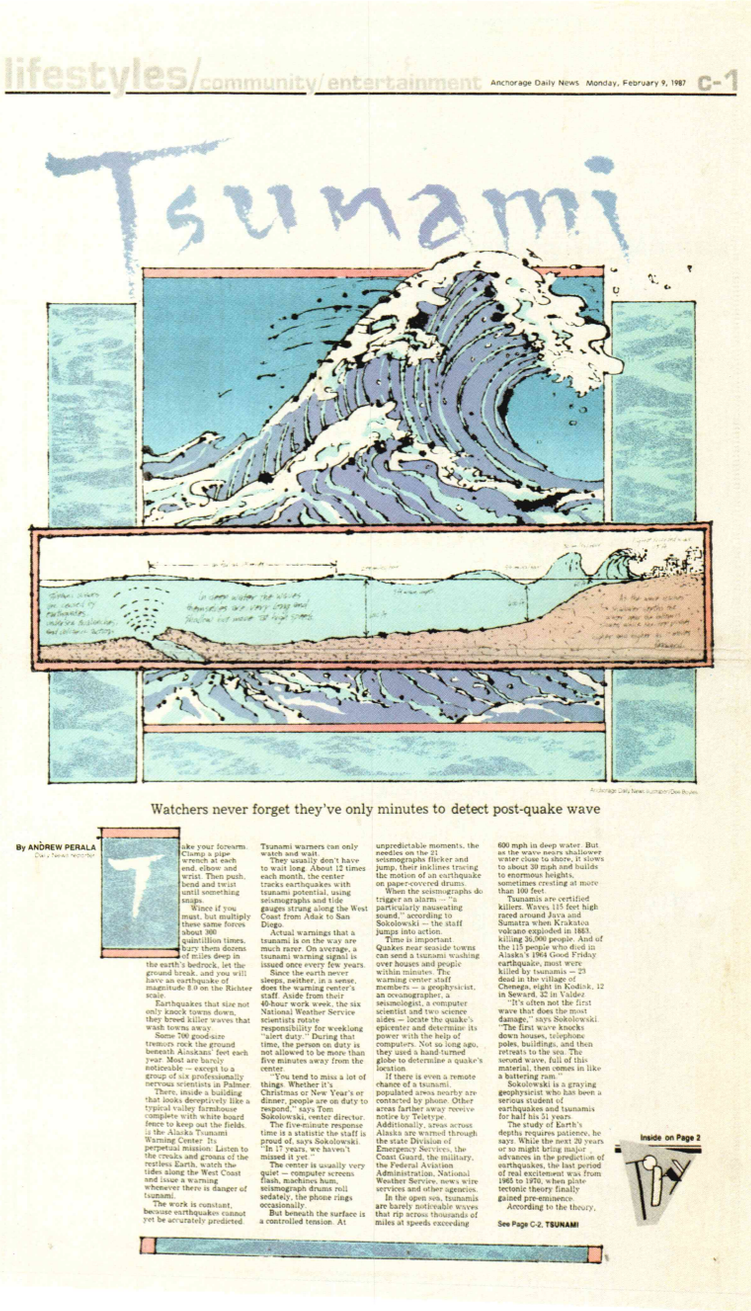
Georgia Gerber touches up on her Rachel the Pig, which will collect donations for the Market Foundation.

I guess the Pike Place Market pig will [illegible] the Pike Place Market pig will [illegible] The pigs would have to be [illegible] and the times of wilting donors would be too short. Clancy begins at home and needs to stay there.

Landon has six imperial trees in Trafalgar Square and we have had a pig in a farmers' market, receptacle for smiles and small change. Now lucky we are.

■ John Hinterberger's column appears Wednesdays in the Scene section of The Times and Sunday in Pacific Magazine. His newsstand income earlier Monday Times.

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THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
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lifestyles/community/entertainment Anchorage Daily News Monday, February 9, 1987 C-1

Tsunami

Watchers never forget they've only minutes to detect post-quake wave

By ANDREW PERALA
Daily News reporter

Take your forearm. Clamp a pipe wrench at each end, elbow and wrist. Then push, bend and twist until something snaps.

Where if you must, but multiply these same forces about 300 quintillion times. Carry them dozens of miles deep in the earth's bedrock, let the ground break, and you will have an earthquake of magnitude 8.0 on the Richter scale.

Earthquakes that size not only knock towns down, they breed killer waves that wash towns away.

Some 700 good-size tremors rock the ground beneath Alaskans' feet each year. Most are barely noticeable — except to a group of six professionally nervous scientists in Palmer.

There, inside a building that looks deceptively like a typical valley farmhouse complete with white board fence to keep out the fields, is the Alaska Tsunami Warning Center. Its perpetual mission: Listen to the creaks and groans of the restless Earth, watch the tides along the West Coast and issue a warning whenever there is danger of tsunami.

The work is constant, because earthquakes cannot yet be accurately predicted. Tsunami warners can only watch and wait.

They usually don't have to wait long. About 12 times each month, the center tracks earthquakes with tsunami potential, using seismographs and tide gauges strung along the West Coast from Adak to San Diego.

Actual warnings that a tsunami is on the way are much rarer. On average, a tsunami warning signal is issued once every few years.

Since the earth never sleeps, neither, in a sense, does the warning center's staff. Aside from their 40-hour work week, the six National Weather Service scientists rotate responsibility for weeklong "alert duty." During that time, the person on duty is not allowed to be more than five minutes away from the center.

"You tend to miss a lot of things. Whether it's Christmas or New Year's or dinner, people are on duty to respond," says Tom Sokolowski, center director.

The five-minute response time is a statistic the staff is proud of, says Sokolowski. "In 17 years, we haven't missed it yet."

The center is usually very quiet — computer screens flash, machines hum, seismograph drums roll sedately, the phone rings occasionally.

But beneath the surface is a controlled tension. At unpredictable moments, the needles on the 21 seismographs flicker and jump, their inklines tracing the motion of an earthquake on paper-covered drums.

When the seismographs do trigger an alarm — "a particularly nauseating sound," according to Sokolowski — the staff jumps into action.

Time is important. Quakes near seaside towns can send a tsunami washing over houses and people within minutes. The warning center staff members — a geophysicist, an oceanographer, a seismologist, a computer scientist and two science aides — locate the quake's epicenter and determine its power with the help of computers. Not so long ago, they used a hand-turned globe to determine a quake's location.

If there is even a remote chance of a tsunami, populated areas nearby are contacted by phone. Other areas farther away receive notice by Teletype. Additionally, areas across Alaska are warned through the state Division of Emergency Services, the Coast Guard, the military, the Federal Aviation Administration, National Weather Service, news wire services and other agencies.

In the open sea, tsunamis are barely noticeable waves that rip across thousands of miles at speeds exceeding 600 mph in deep water. But as the wave nears shallower water close to shore, it slows to about 30 mph and builds to enormous heights, sometimes cresting at more than 100 feet.

Tsunamis are certified killers. Waves 115 feet high raced around Java and Sumatra when Krakatoa volcano exploded in 1883, killing 36,000 people. And of the 115 people who died in Alaska's 1964 Good Friday earthquake, most were killed by tsunamis — 23 dead in the village of Chenega, eight in Kodiak, 12 in Seward, 32 in Valdez.

"It's often not the first wave that does the most damage," says Sokolowski. "The first wave knocks down houses, telephone poles, buildings, and then retreats to the sea. The second wave, full of this material, then comes in like a battering ram."

Sokolowski is a graying geophysicist who has been a serious student of earthquakes and tsunamis for half his 51 years.

The study of Earth's depths requires patience, he says. While the next 20 years or so might bring major advances in the prediction of earthquakes, the last period of real excitement was from 1965 to 1970, when plate tectonic theory finally gained pre-eminence.

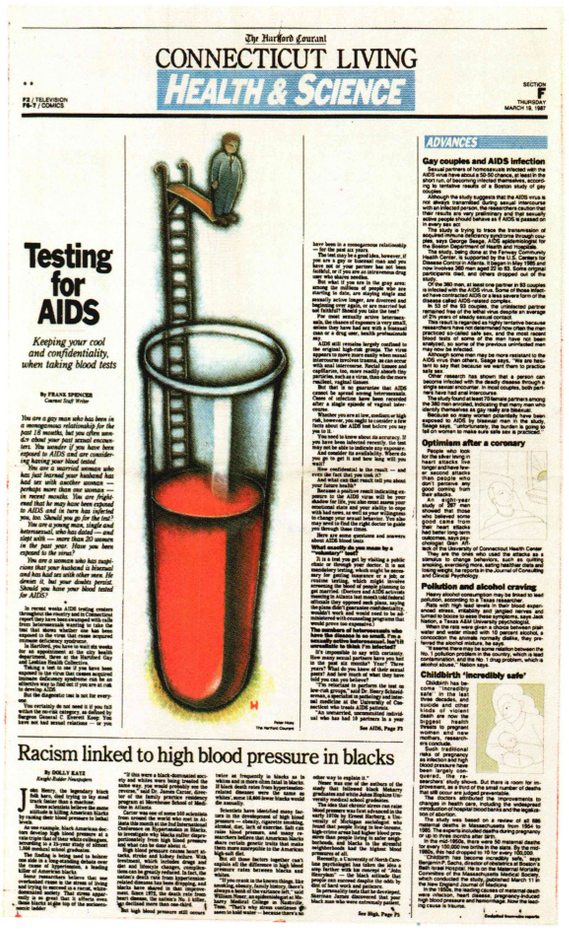
According to the theory,

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CONNECTICUT LIVING

HEALTH & SCIENCE

SECTION F

THURSDAY MARCH 19, 1987

F2 / TELEVISION F9-7 / COMICS

Testing for AIDS

Keeping your cool and confidentiality, when taking blood tests

By FRANK SPENCER
Courant Staff

You are a gay man who has been in a monogamous relationship for the past 18 months, but you often wonder about your sexual encounters. You wonder if you have been exposed to AIDS and are considering having your blood tested.

You are a married woman who has had turned your husband has had sex with another woman — perhaps more than one woman — in recent months. You are fright-ened that he may have been exposed to AIDS and is here has infected you, too. Should you go for the test?

You are a young man, single and heterosexual, who has dated — and slept with — more than 20 women in the past year. Have you been exposed to the virus?

You are a woman who has suspi-cions that your husband is bisexual and has had sex with other men. He denies it, but your doubts persist. Should you have your blood tested for AIDS?

In recent weeks AIDS testing centers throughout the country and in Connecticut report they have been swamped with calls from heterosexuals wanting to take the test that shows whether one has been exposed to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In Hartford, you have to wait six weeks for an appointment at the city health department's AIDS clinic. The Hartford Gay and Lesbian Health Collective

Taking a test to see if you have been exposed to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome can be an effective way to find out if you are at risk to develop AIDS.

But the diagnostic test is not for everyone.

The certainly do not need it if you fall within the no-risk category, as defined by Surgeon General C. Everett Koop. You have not had sexual relations — or you have been in a monogamous relationship — for the past six years.

The test may be a good idea, however, if you are a gay or bisexual man and you have not or your partner has not been tested for the virus, a intravenous drug user who shares needles.

But what if you are in the gray area: among the millions of people who are sexually active, who are staying single and sexually active, who are in a relationship that's rocky right, or are married but not faithful? Should you take the test?

For most sexually active heterosexuals, the chances of exposure is very small, even if you have had sex with a prostitute or a drug user, health professionals say.

AIDS still remains largely confined to the original high-risk groups. The virus appears to spare most people who are not intravenous drug users or who do not engage in with anal intercourse. Rectal tissues and cells are more easily shredded than vaginal ones, such as a result, this do the more resilient, vaginal tissues.

But that is no guarantee that AIDS cannot be spread among heterosexuals. The virus has been found in saliva after a single episode of oragenital contact.

Whether you are at low, medium or high risk, however, you ought to consider a few things about the AIDS test before you say yes to it.

You need to know about its accuracy. If you have been infected recently, the test may not be able to indicate any exposure.

Some people who test "positive" — that is, go to get it and how long will you wait?

How confidential is the result — and even the fact that you took it?

And what can the test result tell you about your future health?

Because a positive result indicating exposure to the virus can be a psychological shatter for life, you also must assess your emotional state and your ability to cope with bad news, as well as your willingness to change your sexual behavior. You also should be ready to find a doctor to guide you through those risks.

Here are some questions and answers about AIDS blood tests:

What exactly do you mean by a "positive" test?

It is a test you get by visiting a public health clinic or your doctor's office. It is a mandatory testing, which ought to be necessary for getting insurance or a job, or getting married. (Doctors and AIDS activists are beginning to balance last month's cold-hearted attitude they opposed such plans, saying that the fear of discrimination against AIDS victims won't end and would need to be administered with counseling programs that would prove too expensive.)

The numbers of heterosexuals who have AIDS are relatively small. If I am a sexually active heterosexual, but I'm unrealistic to think I'm infected?

It's impossible to say with certainty how many sexual partners have you had? Is it 10? Is it 20? Is it 50? Is it 100? What do you know of their sexual pasts? And how much of what they have told you can you believe?

The more risk you perform the test no one can tell you that you are infected with the virus, a specialist in pathology and laboratory medicine at the University of Connecticut Health Center who treats AIDS patients.

"An unwarned, unexamined individual who has had 10 partners in a year

See AIDS, Page 7I

ADVANCES

Gay couples and AIDS infection

Sexual partners of homosexuals infected with the AIDS virus have about a 50-50 chance, at least in the short run, of becoming infected themselves, according to tentative results of a Boston study of gay couples.

Although the study suggests that the AIDS virus is not as easily transmitted as had been feared between a man with an infected person, the researchers caution that their results are very preliminary and that sexually active people should behave as if AIDS is passed on in every sex act.

The study, which is trying to trace the transmission of acquired immune deficiency syndrome through couples, says George Seage, AIDS epidemiologist for the Boston Department of Health and Hospitals.

The study, being done at the Fenway Community Health Center in Boston and at the Alberta Sexual Disease Control in Alberta, it began in 1985 and now involves 360 men aged 20 to 60. Some original participants died, and others dropped out of the study.

Of the 360 men, at least one partner in 93 couples is infected with the AIDS virus. Some of those infected have contracted AIDS or a less severe form of the disease, AIDS-related complex.

In 53 of the 93 couples, the uninfected partner remained free of the lethal virus despite an average of 27½ years of steady sexual contact.

This result is regarded as highly tentative because the study has not yet been completed and because the participants are called safe sex, and the most recent blood tests of some of the men have not been analyzed, so some of the previous uninfected men may now be infected.

Some gay men may be more resistant to the AIDS virus than others, Seage says. "We are hesitant to say that because we want them to practice safe sex."

Other research has shown that a person can become infected with the deadly disease through a single sexual encounter. In most couples, both partners have had anal intercourse.

The Boston study has had some partners among the 360 men enrolled, indicating that many men who identify themselves as gay really are bisexual.

Because so many women potentially have been exposed to AIDS by bisexual men in the study, Seage says, researchers hope that the study is going to tell us whether to make sure safe sex a practical."

Optimism after a coronary

People who look for the silver lining in heart attacks five years or more and second attacks often people who don't perceive any good coming from their illness.

An eight-year study of 387 men who had heart attacks who believed some good came from their heart attacks had better long-term psychological adjustment, Glen Affleck of the University of Connecticut Health Center and Allen Mendelson of Brown University reported in the March issue of Health Psychology.

Pollution and alcohol craving

Heavy alcohol consumption may be linked to lead pollution, according to Texas researchers.

Rats with high lead levels in their blood experienced stress, irritability and jangled nerves and turned to booze to ease these symptoms, says Jack Harris of the Texas A&M University System.

When the rats were given a choice between plain water and water mixed with 10 percent alcohol, a normally abstinent rat would drink only a few teaspoons of booze, but lead-poisoned rats drank a substantial amount, he said.

"It's impossible to say with certainty how many sexual partners have you had. Is it 10? Is it 20? Is it 50? Is it 100? What do you know of their sexual pasts? And how much of what they have told you can you believe?

"The more risk you perform the test no one can tell you that you are infected with the virus, a specialist in pathology and laboratory medicine at the University of Connecticut Health Center who treats AIDS patients.

"An unwarned, unexamined individual who has had 10 partners in a year

See AIDS, Page 7I

Childbirth 'incredibly safe'

Childbirth has become incredibly safe in the last three decades, and the number of deaths from all kinds of violent death are now the biggest danger pregnant women and their unborn children face, researchers conclude.

The only additional risks of pregnancy are infection and high blood pressure, which have largely been controlled, researchers say.

There was risk of death. But there is room for improvement, as a third of the small number of deaths that still occur are judged preventable.

The doctors attributed the improvements to better care and to the fact that more pregnancies are planned, with fewer unwanted births and the legalization of abortion.

The study was based on a review of all 486 deaths of pregnant women in Massachusetts from 1954 to 1980. The number of deaths declined during pregnancy or up to three months after birth.

In the mid-1950s, there were 50 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births. By the late 1970s and early 1980s, this had dropped to 10 for every 100,000.

Childbirth has become incredibly safe," says Benjamin F. Sachs, director of obstetrics at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital. He is on the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which conducted the study, published March 11 in the New England Journal of Medicine.

In primarily non-fatal disorders of maternal death are infection, heart disease, pregnancy-induced high blood pressure and hemorrhage. None the less, the risk is minimal.

Continued from page 1

Racism linked to high blood pressure in blacks

By DOLLY KATE
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

JAKE Berry, the legendary black lab hero, died trying to lay steel track faster than a machine.

Some researchers believe the same attitude is killing American blacks by causing them to suffer high blood pressure.

As one example, black Americans develop high blood pressure at a rate 50 percent higher than whites, according to a 24-year study of 1,960 medical school graduates.

The finding is being used to bolster the belief that racism causes many of the cases of hypertension, which is a leading killer of America blacks.

Some researchers believe that the overlooked cause is the stress of living with racism. Others say that the stress of racism is a major factor in why so many blacks suffer high blood pressure.

"If this were a black-dominated society and whites were being treated the same way, you would probably see the same thing," said Norma Cantu, director of the family practice residency program at Meharry Medical School in Nashville.

Carter was one of some 500 scientists who met last week in Atlanta for the 11th Annual Conference on Hypertension in Blacks, sponsored by the Morehouse School of Medicine.

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High blood pressure causes heart attacks, stroke and kidney failure. With blacks, it often begins at an early age, and kidney damage sometimes can be the first sign of trouble.

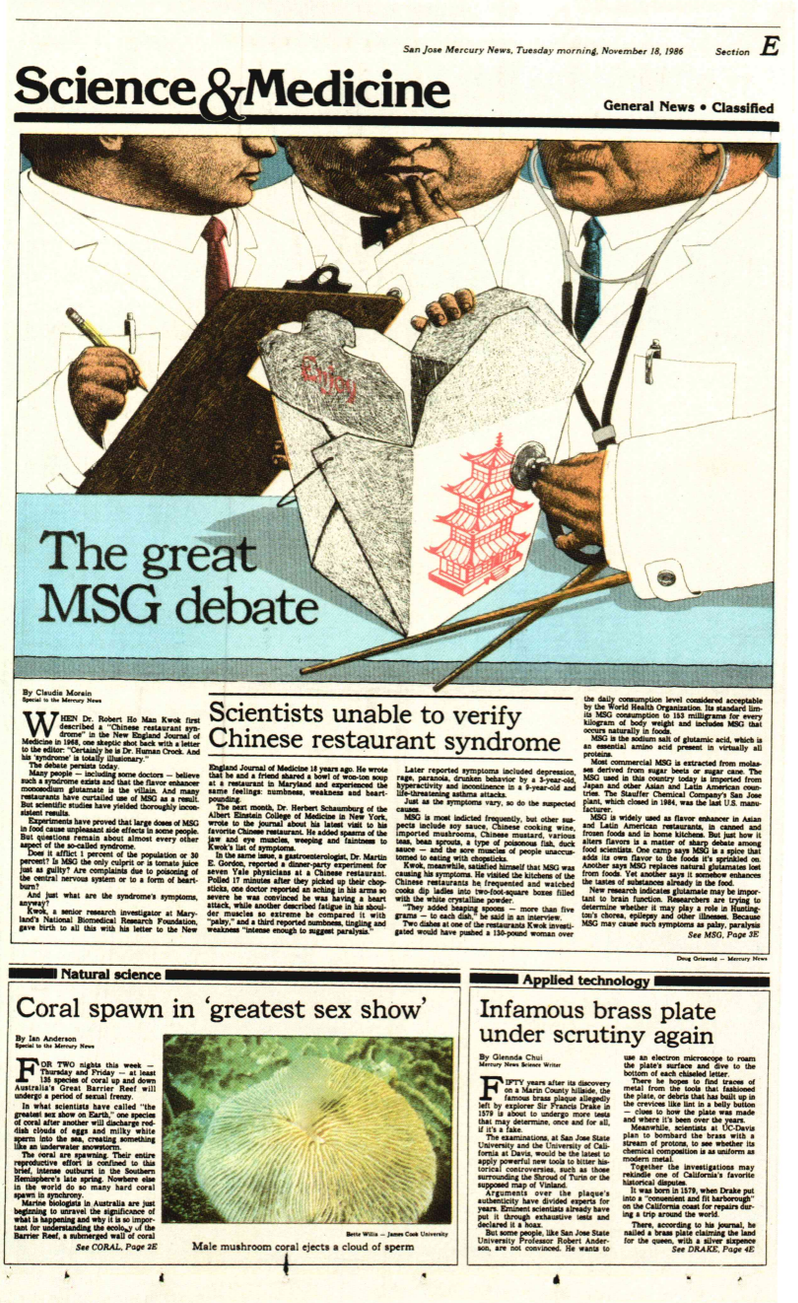
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See High, Page 7I



San Jose Mercury News, Tuesday morning, November 18, 1986 Section E

Science & Medicine

General News • Classified

By Claudie Morain
Special to the Mercury News

Scientists unable to verify Chinese restaurant syndrome

WHEN Dr. Robert Ho Man Kwok first described a "Chinese restaurant syndrome" in the New England Journal of Medicine in 1968, one skeptic shot back with a letter to the editor: "Certainly he is Dr. Human Crock. And his 'syndrome' is totally illusionary."

The debate persists today.

Many people — including some doctors — believe such a syndrome exists and that the flavor enhancer monosodium glutamate is the villain. And many restaurants have curtailed use of MSG as a result. But scientific studies have yielded thoroughly inconsistent results.

Experiments have proved that large doses of MSG in food cause unpleasant side effects in some people. But questions remain about almost every other aspect of the so-called syndrome.

Does it afflict 1 percent of the population or 30 percent? Is MSG the only culprit or is tomato juice just as guilty? Are complaints due to poisoning of the central nervous system or to a form of heartburn?

And just what are the syndrome's symptoms, anyway?

Kwok, a senior research investigator at Maryland's National Biomedical Research Foundation, gave birth to all this with his letter to the New England Journal of Medicine 18 years ago. He wrote that he and a friend shared a bowl of won-ton soup at a restaurant in Maryland and experienced the same feelings: numbness, weakness and heart-pounding.

The next month, Dr. Herbert Schaumburg of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, wrote to the journal about his latest visit to his favorite Chinese restaurant. He added spasms of the jaw and eye muscles, weeping and faintness to Kwok's list of symptoms.

In the same issue, a gastroenterologist, Dr. Martin E. Gordon, reported a dinner-party experiment for seven Yale physicians at a Chinese restaurant. Polled 17 minutes after they picked up their chopsticks, one doctor reported an aching in his arms so severe he was convinced he was having a heart attack, while another described fatigue in his shoulder muscles so extreme he compared it with "palsy," and a third reported numbness, tingling and weakness "intense enough to suggest paralysis."

Later reported symptoms included depression, rage, paranoia, drunken behavior by a 3-year-old hyperactivity and incontinence in a 9-year-old and life-threatening asthma attacks.

Just as the symptoms vary, so do the suspected causes.

MSG is most indicted frequently, but other suspects include soy sauce, Chinese cooking wine, imported mushrooms, Chinese mustard, various teas, bean sprouts, a type of poisonous fish, duck sauce — and the sore muscles of people unaccustomed to eating with chopsticks.

Kwok, meanwhile, satisfied himself that MSG was causing his symptoms. He visited the kitchens of the Chinese restaurants he frequented and watched cooks dip ladles into two-foot-square boxes filled with the white crystalline powder.

"They added heaping spoons — more than five grams — to each dish," he said in an interview.

Two dishes at one of the restaurants Kwok investigated would have pushed a 150-pound woman over the daily consumption level considered acceptable by the World Health Organization. Its standard limits MSG consumption to 153 milligrams for every kilogram of body weight and includes MSG that occurs naturally in foods.

MSG is the sodium salt of glutamic acid, which is an essential amino acid present in virtually all proteins.

Most commercial MSG is extracted from molasses derived from sugar beets or sugar cane. The MSG used in this country today is imported from Japan and other Asian and Latin American countries. The Stauffer Chemical Company's San Jose plant, which closed in 1984, was the last U.S. manufacturer.

MSG is widely used as flavor enhancer in Asian and Latin American restaurants, in canned and frozen foods and in home kitchens. But just how it alters flavors is a matter of sharp debate among food scientists. One camp says MSG is a spice that adds its own flavor to the foods it's sprinkled on. Another says MSG replaces natural glutamates lost from foods. Yet another says it somehow enhances the tastes of substances already in the food.

New research indicates glutamate may be important to brain function. Researchers are trying to determine whether it may play a role in Huntington's chorea, epilepsy and other illnesses. Because MSG may cause such symptoms as palsy, paralysis

See MSG, Page 3E

Doug Griswold — Mercury News

Natural science

Coral spawn in 'greatest sex show'

By Ian Anderson
Special to the Mercury News

FOR TWO nights this week — Thursday and Friday — at least 135 species of coral up and down Australia's Great Barrier Reef will undergo a period of sexual frenzy.

In what scientists have called "the greatest sex show on Earth," one species of coral after another will discharge red-dish clouds of eggs and milky white sperm into the sea, creating something like an underwater snowstorm.

The coral are spawning. Their entire reproductive effort is confined to this brief, intense outburst in the Southern Hemisphere's late spring. Nowhere else in the world do so many hard coral spawn in synchrony.

Marine biologists in Australia are just beginning to unravel the significance of what is happening and why it is so important for understanding the ecology of the Barrier Reef, a submerged wall of coral

See CORAL, Page 2E

Bette Willis — James Cook University

Male mushroom coral ejects a cloud of sperm

Applied technology

Infamous brass plate under scrutiny again

By Glennda Chui
Mercury News Science Writer

FIFTY years after its discovery on a Marin County hillside, the famous brass plaque allegedly left by explorer Sir Francis Drake in 1579 is about to undergo more tests that may determine, once and for all, if it's a fake.

The examinations, at San Jose State University and the University of California at Davis, would be the latest to apply powerful new tools to bitter historical controversies, such as those surrounding the Shroud of Turin or the supposed map of Vinland.

Arguments over the plaque's authenticity have divided experts for years. Eminent scientists already have put it through exhaustive tests and declared it a hoax.

But some people, like San Jose State University Professor Robert Anderson, are not convinced. He wants to use an electron microscope to roam the plate's surface and dive to the bottom of each chiseled letter.

There he hopes to find traces of metal from the tools that fashioned the plate, or debris that has built up in the crevices like lint in a belly button — clues to how the plate was made and where it's been over the years.

Meanwhile, scientists at UC-Davis plan to bombard the brass with a stream of protons, to see whether its chemical composition is as uniform as modern metal.

Together the investigations may rekindle one of California's favorite historical disputes.

It was born in 1579, when Drake put into a "convenient and fit harborough" on the California coast for repairs during a trip around the world.

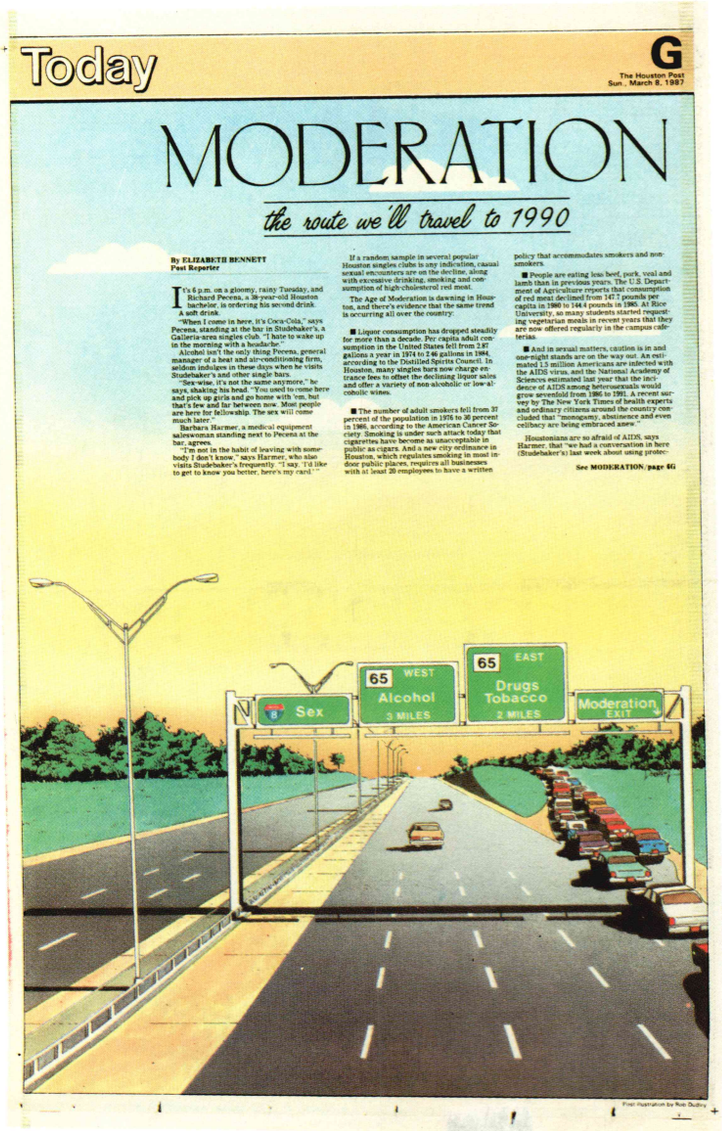
There, according to his journal, he nailed a brass plate claiming the land for the queen, with a silver sixpence

See DRAKE, Page 4E

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Today

G

The Houston Post
Sun., March 8, 1987

MODERATION

the route we'll travel to 1990

By ELIZABETH BENNETT
Post Reporter

It's 6 p.m. on a gloomy, rainy Tuesday, and Richard Pecena, a 38-year-old Houston bachelor, is ordering his second drink. A soft drink.

"When I come in here, it's Coca-Cola," says Pecena, standing at the bar in Studebaker's, a Galleria-area singles club. "I hate to wake up in the morning with a headache."

Alcohol isn't the only thing Pecena, general manager of a heat and air-conditioning firm, seldom indulges in these days when he visits Studebaker's and other single bars.

"Sex-wise, it's not the same anymore," he says, shaking his head. "You used to come here and pick up girls and go home with 'em, but that's few and far between now. Most people are here for fellowship. The sex will come much later."

Barbara Harmer, a medical equipment saleswoman standing next to Pecena at the bar, agrees.

"I'm not in the habit of leaving with somebody I don't know," says Harmer, who also visits Studebaker's frequently. "I say, 'I'd like to get to know you better, here's my card.'"

If a random sample in several popular Houston singles clubs is any indication, casual sexual encounters are on the decline, along with excessive drinking, smoking and consumption of high-cholesterol red meat.

The Age of Moderation is dawning in Houston, and there's evidence that the same trend is occurring all over the country.

■ Liquor consumption has dropped steadily for more than a decade. Per capita adult consumption in the United States fell from 2.87 gallons a year in 1974 to 2.46 gallons in 1984, according to the Distilled Spirits Council. In Houston, many singles bars now charge entrance fees to offset the declining liquor sales and offer a variety of non-alcoholic or low-alcoholic wines.

■ The number of adult smokers fell from 37 percent of the population in 1976 to 30 percent in 1986, according to the American Cancer Society. Smoking is under such attack today that cigarettes have become as unacceptable in public as cigars. And a new city ordinance in Houston, which regulates smoking in most indoor public places, requires all businesses with at least 20 employees to have a written policy that accommodates smokers and nonsmokers.

■ People are eating less beef, pork, veal and lamb than in previous years. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that consumption of red meat declined from 147.7 pounds per capita in 1980 to 144.4 pounds in 1985. At Rice University, so many students started requesting vegetarian meals in recent years that they are now offered regularly in the campus cafeterias.

■ And in sexual matters, caution is in and one-night stands are on the way out. An estimated 1.5 million Americans are infected with the AIDS virus, and the National Academy of Sciences estimated last year that the incidence of AIDS among heterosexuals would grow sevenfold from 1986 to 1991. A recent survey by The New York Times of health experts and ordinary citizens around the country concluded that "monogamy, abstinence and even celibacy are being embraced anew."

Houstonians are so afraid of AIDS, says Harmer, that "we had a conversation in here (Studebaker's) last week about using protec-

See MODERATION, page 6G

Final illustration by Rob Dudley

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THE HOUSTON POST
Houston, Texas
Rob Dudley

Portfolio of Work



The Hartford Courant

CONNECTICUT LIVING

C4 / TELEVISION
C6-7 / COMICS

SECTION C
SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 7, 1987

A playhouse for children and adults

James Endrst
ON TV

'Pee-wee's Playhouse' lies somewhere between 'The Twilight Zone' and 'Mister Rogers' Neighborhood.'
And I want to live there.
Pee-wee Herman is the wacko, sugar-blitzed kid in us all.
'It's gonna be that kind of morning,' croons the Olive Oyl voice in the show's introduction as Herman bounces through his kitschy set, laughing a Popeye laugh, his eyelids fluttering like a pinball machine going tilt.
You've never seen a playhouse like Pee-wee's, but you may have had a playmate like him — geeky but lovable.
He is the perfect Saturday morning TV star for children and adults. The show is broadcast Saturdays from 10 to 10:30 a.m. on WFSB, Channel 3 (To kids, he's a guy with some of the neatest toys around. To adults, he's an icon of arrested adolescence as seen through New Wave eyes. His blackbilly hair barks back to the pre-war decade of the '50s. His pasty-faced persona pays homage to silent film star Harold Lloyd. His red bow tie, white shirt and a size-too-small Sunday school suit recall the good little boy of the '40s.
At a recent interview in Los Angeles, Pee-wee — forever in character — explained in distracted, broken thoughts any toddler would understand, why children have flocked to the playhouse in increasing numbers since it opened in September.
'Um, well, I guess it's probably because they can relate to me, you know, somebody sort of in between them and their parents, you know. Maybe I don't know. I really just try to be loony and have a good time, fun, you know.'
But, he adds, 'This is aimed at kids with a mind toward adults who may be watching, too.' (In fact, a late-night rerun of the show is being considered for the cult-adult audience.)
The live-action/animated show proceeds at a dizzying pace and is populated by puppets, robots, cartoons and cartoonish real-life characters.
There's Knucklehead (a talking hat with lipstick painted on it), Mr. Window, Cool Cat (a beatnik feline) and King of Cartoons, a man with a library of animated classics, the kind you used to see at Grateful Dead concerts. A warm, talking armchair is named Chairry. And Pee-wee has a nosy neighbor, Mrs. Steve, whose looks are uncomfortably similar to Divine's.
When Pee-wee stays in one place long enough for audiences to get a look at the playhouse, the show's designs on adult viewers become apparent.
It's the ultimate house of schtickiness, filled with antique windup toys, cuckoo clocks, a gold bowling pin, a bank bed in the form of a Conestoga wagon, a bust of Beethoven, a television set with rabbit ears, a pirate's chest, rainsweaters, pink flamingos, a sled, a jukebox and a photo of actor Andy Gibb.
Most important, the show is full of well-considered lessons for kids.
In one program, for example, Pee-wee invited all his friends over

See Wacky, Page C5

Cold Comfort

Ice cream lovers insist licks are great in winter

By DAVID JACOBSON
Courant Staff Writer

Connecticut winter
Arctic air masses gone astray across the weather map have brought Mister Softee to locations. Dairy Queen temporarily abdicates her throne. In the sleet-sodden streets, a Slush Puppy romps in your socks.
From across Maple Avenue on this bitter cold evening, the scene at the Victoria Cone Co. in Hartford's South End looks like Edward-Hopper-goes-to-Disneyland. The ice cream parlor is brightly lit but utterly still.
Owner Alan Jacobson stands motionless in his bright green serving apron. His face is lit by the glow of the portable television that keeps him company.
During the day, he teaches marketing at Central Connecticut State University in New Britain. At night, he seems to face a case study in futility: selling scoops and sundaes when the wind-chill factor outside matches the below zero temperatures inside a commercial ice cream freezer.
Most ice cream parlors report business down by 50 percent or more on these frozen days.
Some parlors in climate-controlled shopping malls, like Ice Cream Scene Inc. at the Hartford Civic Center, report only half that drop-off. The Unfrozen Dairy Mart Convenience Stores Inc., which sells its soft-serve ice cream, reports only a 10 percent to 15 percent slow-off.
Even allowing for the fact that New Englanders eat more ice cream than other Americans — consuming an average 22.8 quarts per person in 1985 vs. the U.S. quart/ national average — there comes a time when winter's glacial grip pries the sugar cones free from all those frostbitten fingers.
Who would possibly eat ice cream now?
Out of the night's chill and into Jacobson's parlor steps Monica Huang, a Trinity College senior in patched jeans and ragg wool mittens.

See Cold, Page C5

Illustration by PETER HOEY
The Hartford Courant

Parents need to monitor children's TV news viewing

'Parental guidance advised' is the type of warning broadcast before explicit prime-time dramas. It also is pertinent for the evening television news.
'News (on TV) does play up many disaster-type stories, with lots of gore, footage situations,' notes Dorothy G. Singer, co-director of the Family Television Research and Consultation Center at Yale University in New Haven. The graphic news footage of such events can be frightening to young children, she says.
Certainly children prefer other shows to the news, but if parents have it on, children are likely to watch it. 'Kids really zonk out in front of the thing (TV),' says Bernard Friedlander, a professor of psychology at the University of Hartford who has researched the effects of television on children.
Singer recommends that 'children younger than 5 not watch the news — certainly not alone.'
Children do not process information in the same way as adults, and certain material can be highly disturbing because of how children interpret it, says Singer, who with her husband, Jerome L. Singer, has extensively researched television's influence on children and has written widely on the topic. (Jerome Singer is co-director of the television research center and a professor of psychology at Yale.)
The many reports done on the sexual abuse of children, which could be seen 'night after night' at one time, are one example of a potentially distressing topic for young children. And the repeated replays of the space shuttle Challenger explosion troubled many children, she says.
'Our research found that nursery school children who watched the news and action-detective stories, and who were heavy television viewers, tended to be more aggressive,' the Singers write in one of their books, 'Teaching Television.' 'Older children may not be as impressionable as these youngsters, but even they (as well as adults) begin to develop false assumptions about the amount of crime and violence that takes place in the world.'
Research conducted by George Gerbner of the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania found that children who are heavy viewers of violence and action shows on TV perceive the world as a more dangerous place than it really is.
In Great Britain, Dorothy Singer says, a news broadcast in the early evening is done 'in a more tasteful way' than most TV news shows, making it appropriate for older children. 'I doubt that the U.S. networks are about to do that,' she says. 'It's up to the parents to regulate (children's) news habits, as well as all viewing.'
Children older than 5 who watch TV news 'handle it somewhat better' than younger ones, but they still need parental comment on what is presented, she says. As with all programming, parents must be the ones to decide when children are ready to watch, she says.
Without some attention by the parent, the likelihood is that children will have difficulty' with the news until age 10 or 11, Jerome Singer says. He says it depends on the home, on the guidance parents have given and the children's sophistication about television. 'Children shouldn't watch the news without the presence of the parents,' Friedlander says. If a parent thinks a certain segment could upset a child, don't order him out, he says. 'It only attracts more attention to it if you tell them to leave the room.' Rather, be available to discuss it with them.
A child sometimes is upset by something seen on television but 'watches without immediate verbal response,' Dorothy Singer says. He could be clingy, or repeatedly bring a gory theme into play. In such cases, 'question him about it,' she says.
'Sometimes parents have to initiate conversations.'
It isn't only a child's logic that determines his perceptions of what is seen on the news, the Singers say. 'It can depend on what's going on in the family. If there's a lot of

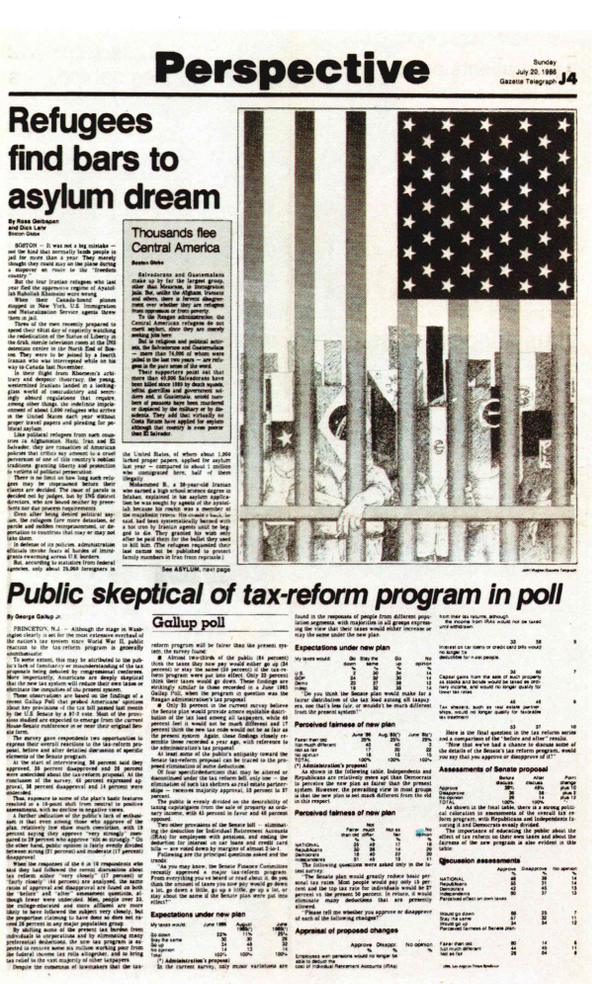
See Parents, Page C2

● Pee-wee Herman prepares to zoom off on his scooter at the close of "Pee-wee's Playhouse," shown Saturday mornings on CBS. "I really just try to be loony and have a good time," he says.

CBS

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Perspective

Sunday
July 20, 1986
Gazette Telegraph J4

Refugees find bars to asylum dream

By Ross Gelbspan and Dick Lehr
Boston Globe

BOSTON — It was not a big mistake — not the kind that normally lands people in jail for more than a year. They merely thought they could stay on the plane during a stopover en route to the "freedom country."

But the four Iranian refugees who said over fuel the oppressive regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were wrong.

When their Canada-bound plane stopped in New York, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service agents threw them in jail.

Three of the men recently prepared to spend their 501st day of capacity watching the rededication of the Statue of Liberty in the drab, metal-television room at the INS detention center in the North End of Boston. They were to be joined by a fourth Iranian who was intercepted while on his way to Logan Airport.

In their flight from Khomeini's arbitrary and despotic theocracy, the young, westernized Iranians landed in a seeking glass world of contradictory and seemingly absurd regulations that require, among other things, the indefinite imprisonment of about 1,000 refugees who arrive in the United States each year without valid passports and pending for political asylum.

Like political refugees from such countries as Afghanistan, Haiti, Iran and El Salvador, they are casualties of American policies that inflict key interest to a cruel perversion of one of this country's noblest traditions: granting liberty and protection to victims of political persecution.

There is no limit on how long such refugees may be imprisoned before their claims are decided. The issue of parole is decided not by judges, but by INS district directors, who are bound neither by precedents nor due process requirements.

Even after being denied political asylum, the refugees are rarely deported because of parole and sudden reimprisonment, or deportation to countries that may or may not take them.

In defense of its policies, administration officials invoke fears of hordes of immigrants swarming across U.S. borders.

But, according to a study from federal agencies, only about 15,000 foreigners in the United States, of whom about 1,000 lacked proper papers, applied for asylum last year — compared to about 1 million who immigrated here, half of them illegally.

Mohammed B., a 28-year-old Iranian who started a high school science degree in Tehran, explained in his asylum application he was sought by agents of the ayatollah because his cousin was a member of the mujahedin resistance. His cousin's body, in fact, was returned to his family in a box with a bill sent by Iranian agents until he kept got to die. They granted his wish only after he paid them for the bullet they used to kill him. (The refugees requested their last names not be published to protect family members in Iran from reprisals.)

Thousands flee Central America

Boston Globe

Salvadorans and Guatemalans make up by far the largest group, other than Mexicans, in immigration jails. But, unlike the Afghans, Haitians and others, there is fervent disagreement over whether they are refugees or illegal economic migrants.

To the Reagan administration, the Central American refugees do not merit asylum, since they are merely seeking jobs here.

But to religious and political activists, the Salvadorans and Guatemalans — more than 74,000 of whom were counted in the 1980 census — are refugees in the pure sense of the word.

Their supporters point out that more than 40,000 Salvadorans have been killed since 1980 by death squads, leftist guerrillas and government soldiers and, in Guatemala, several hundred of peasants have been murdered by the military during the past 18 months. They add that virtually no Costa Ricans have applied for asylum although that country is even poorer than El Salvador.

See ASYLUM, Next page

John Wagner/Gazette Telegraph

Public skeptical of tax-reform program in poll

By George Gallup Jr.

PRINCETON, N.J. — Although the stage in Washington clearly is set for the most extensive overhaul of the nation's tax system since World War II, public reaction to the tax-reform program is generally unenthusiastic.

To some extent, this may be attributed to the public's lack of familiarity or misunderstanding of the tax proposals being debated by congressional conferees. More importantly, Americans are deeply skeptical that the new tax system will reduce their own taxes as much as the president and Congress promise.

These observations are based on the findings of a recent Gallup Poll that probed Americans' opinions about key provisions of the tax bill passed last month by the U.S. Senate by a 97-3 vote. Most of the provisions studied are expected to emerge from the current House-Senate conference or at least their original forms.

Survey findings

Survey findings gave respondents two opportunities to explain their overall reactions to the tax-reform proposal, before and after detailed discussions of specific elements of the Senate program.

At the start of interviewing, 36 percent said they approved, 26 percent disapproved and 38 percent were undecided about the tax-reform proposal. At the conclusion of the survey, 43 percent expressed approval, 28 percent disapproved and 29 percent were undecided.

Thus, exposure to some of the plan's basic features resulted in a 19-point shift from neutral to positive assessments, with no decline in negative views.

Another finding is that, while there is broad enthusiasm in that even among those who approve of the plan, relatively few show much conviction, with 31 percent saying they approve "very strongly" compared to 28 percent who approve "not so strongly." On the other hand, public opinion is fairly evenly divided between strong (21 percent) and moderate (17 percent) disapproval.

When the responses of the 6 in 10 respondents who said they had followed the recent discussions about tax reform either "very closely" (17 percent) or "fairly closely" (44 percent) are analyzed, the same racism of approval and disapproval are found on both the "before" and "after" assessment questions. Although 43 percent approve and 28 percent disapprove, the endorsement and disapproval are more likely to have followed the subject very closely, but the proportion claiming to have done so does not exceed 28 percent in any major population group.

By shifting some of the present tax burden from individuals to corporations and by eliminating many preferential deductions, the new program is expected to produce some net revenue gain. Most Americans favor the plan in principle, and so bring tax relief to the vast majority of other taxpayers.

Despite the numerous of lawmakers that the tax-reform program will be fairer than the present system, the survey found:

■ Almost two-thirds of the public (64 percent) think the taxes they now pay would either go up (34 percent) or stay the same (30 percent) if the tax reform plan is enacted. Only 28 percent think their own taxes would go down. These findings are strikingly similar to those recorded in a June 1985 Gallup Poll, when the program in question was the Reagan administration's tax proposal.

■ Only 35 percent in the current survey believe the Senate plan would provide a more equitable distribution of the tax burden among various groups, 39 percent feel it would not be much different and 17 percent think the new tax code would not be as fair as the present system. Again, these findings closely resemble those recorded a year ago, with reference to the administration's tax proposal.

At least some of the public's antipathy toward the Senate tax-reform proposal can be traced to the proposed elimination of some deductions.

■ Many deductions, however, may be altered or eliminated under the tax reform bill; only one — the elimination of such tax shelters as real estate partnerships — receives majority approval. 18 percent to 37 percent.

The public is evenly divided on the desirability of raising capital gains from the sale of property as ordinary income, with 45 percent in favor and 46 percent opposed.

Two other provisions of the Senate bill — eliminating the deduction for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) for employees with pensions, and ending the deduction for state sales taxes — are opposed by more than 2 to 1 margins (see charts at right).

Following are the principal questions asked and the results:

"As you may know, the Senate Finance Committee recently approved a major tax-reform program. From everything you've heard or read about the proposed changes in the tax laws, do you think you would go down a lot, go down a little, go up a little, go up a lot, or stay about the same if the Senate plan were put into effect?"

Expectations under new plan

My taxes would	June 1986	August 1985	June 1985
Go down	28%	11%	9%
Stay the same	30	30	28
Go up	34	48	50
No opinion	8	11	13
	100%	100%	100%

Expectations under new plan

My taxes would	Go down	Stay the same	Go up	No opinion
U.S.	28%	30%	34%	8%
GOP	31	31	31	7
Dems.	26	30	36	8
Indep.	28	28	38	6

"Do you think the Senate plan would make for a fairer distribution of the tax load among all taxpayers, or that's less fair, or wouldn't be much different from the present system?"

Perceived fairness of new plan

	June 1986	Aug 1985	June 1985
Fairer than now	35%	29%	29%
Less fair than present	39	39	39
Not as fair	17	19	19
No opinion	9	13	13
	100%	100%	100%

"Administration's proposal"

As shown in the following table, Independents and Republicans are relatively more apt than Democrats to perceive the new plan as fairer than the present system. However, the prevailing view in most groups is that the new plan is not much different from the old in this respect.

Perceived fairness of new plan

	Fairer than now	Not much different	Not as fair	No opinion
NATIONAL	35%	39%	17%	9%
Republicans	43	37	11	9
Democrats	31	43	17	9
Independents	37	33	20	10

The following questions were asked only in the latest survey.

The Senate plan would greatly reduce basic personal tax rates. Most people would pay only 15 percent and the top tax rate for individuals would be 27 percent vs the present 50 percent. In return, it would eliminate many deductions that are presently allowed.

Please tell me whether you approve or disapprove of each of the following changes?

Appraisal of proposed changes

	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
Eliminate the deduction for individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	32%	58%	9%
Increase tax rates on capital gains	45	46	9
Increase tax rates or credit card bills would no longer be deductible for non-people.	30	60	7
Capital gains from the sale of such property as stocks and bonds would be taxed as ordinary income, and would no longer qualify for lower tax rates	48	46	6
Tax shelters, such as real estate partnerships, would no longer qualify for favorable tax treatment	63	27	10

Here is the final question in the tax reform series and a comparison of the results in mid-July when the Senate last had a chance to discuss some of the details of the Senate's tax reform program, would you say that you approve or disapprove of it?"

Assessments of Senate proposal

	Before changes	After changes	Point change
Approve	36%	43%	+7
Disapprove	26	28	plus 2
No opinion	38	29	plus 13
	100%	100%	

As shown in the final table, there is a strong political celebration to assessments of the overall tax reform program, with Republicans and Independents favoring it and Democrats evenly divided.

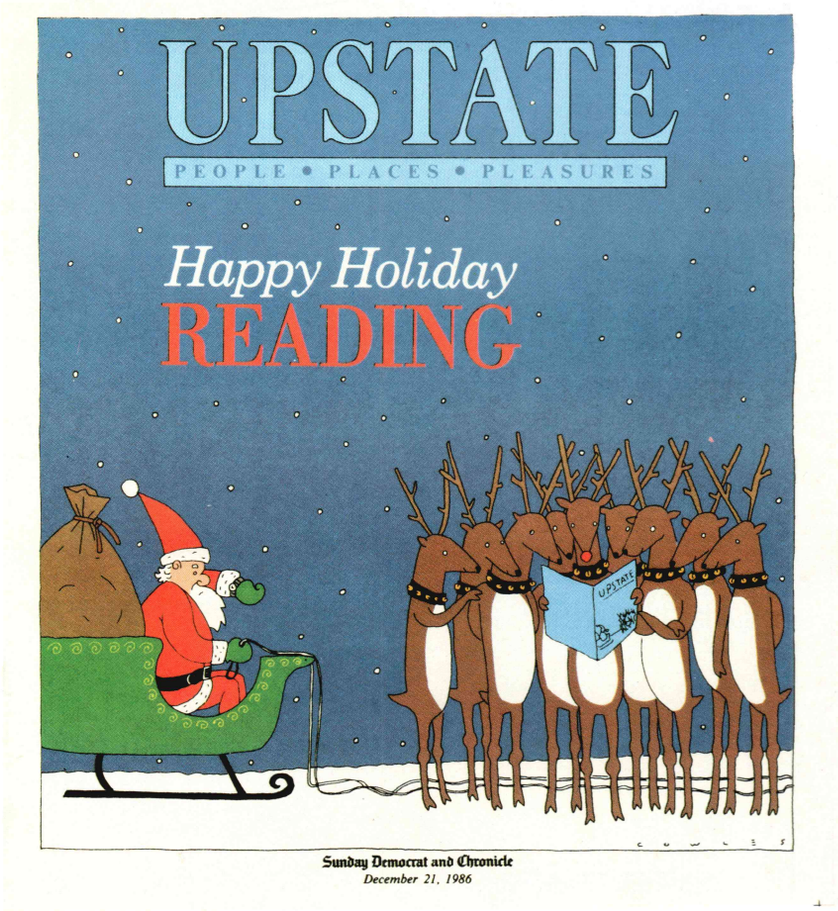
The importance of educating the public about the effect of tax reform on their own taxes and about the relevance of the new program is also evident in this table.

Discussion assessments

	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
NATIONAL	43%	28%	29%
Republicans	63	19	18
Democrats	42	35	23
Independents	50	37	13

Perceived effect on own taxes

Would go down	50
Stay the same	27
Would go up	14
Perceived fairness of Senate plan:	
Fairer than now	60
Not much different	24
Less fair	8



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The Hartford Courant

BUSINESS Weekly

A FOCUS ON CONNECTICUT

FOR THE WEEK OF OCT. 20-OCT. 27, 1986

Women Caught In the Middle

By JANE BAIRD
Courant Staff Writer

A woman's climb up the corporate ladder rarely extends beyond middle management. But the ascent to the top may be only a matter of time.

Consider these nationwide statistics as supplied by the National Association of Bank Women:

■ In banks, women have risen from 18 percent of management in the 1960s to 41 percent. But they are only 2 percent of the presidents and chief executive officers, the same percentage as in 1950.

■ In insurance, women are 37 percent of all employees and have risen from 11 percent of managers and officials in 1970 to 29 percent. But no women are heads of health-insurance companies, only two are heads of property-insurance companies and five are heads of life insurance companies.

■ In brokerage firms, women make up 19 percent of all employees. But they hold only seven out of 600 partner positions at the Wall Street investment banks.

The Connecticut corporation is no exception.

Of the 500 or so publicly held companies in Connecticut, The Courant was able to find only about a dozen in which a woman holds a position such as chairman, president or the high-

See Women's, Page 26

Merle Nacht / Special to The Courant

Defense Spending
Scrutinizing the complex nature of U.S. defense expenditures has quietly become a very trendy business these days. **Page 2.**

In the Vanguard
Central Connecticut State University in New Britain is on the frontier of manufacturing technology thanks to a new computer system. **Page 20.**

Silicon Woes
Count on it, the U.S. semiconductor business faces major changes and tough challenges from abroad in the next five years. **Page 18.**

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Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Merle Nacht


The San Diego Union
Friday, July 18, 1986

WEEKEND
Currents

Section D

Top billing

Bruce Cockburn is a fine musician who mixes concern with craft, and the result is riveting rock 'n' roll that can move both mind and heart. The politically outspoken Canadian singer-songwriter has turned up the heat on his folk roots, and his live performances are highlighted by passionate guitar playing. Cockburn will perform one show only at 8 p.m. tomorrow in Humphrey's, 2241 Shelter Island Drive.

The streets will be steaming tomorrow when the Chula Vista Chamber of Commerce celebrates its annual Country Festival with a chili cook-off and salsa competition. The event will include arts and crafts booths, children's activities, music and a beer garden to cool off those burned palates. The festival will begin at 10 a.m. and continue until 6 p.m. on Third Avenue between I and G streets in Chula Vista.

Margie Evans

The sea breeze may be cool, but the music will be hot when Margie Evans performs this weekend at the Bella Via Ivans, a former singer with the Johnny Otis Band, will be joined by blues guitarist Freddie Robinson. Performances will be at 9 p.m. today and tomorrow at Bella Via, 2561 Highway 101, Cardiff.

If your other car isn't a Rolls, you can spend the afternoon pretending Sunday at Rancho Santa Fe's Fourth Annual Concours D'Elegance. The exhibition of antique and vintage cars will open at 10 a.m. at the Fairbanks Ranch soccer field on San Dieguito Road. Tickets are $10 and proceeds will benefit the Rancho Santa Fe School's PTA.

Some beautiful music will be used to make the world a better place during tomorrow's benefit for the San Diego Peace Resource Center. The concert, featuring pianist Karen Keltner and coloratura soprano Anna Harmon-Carson, will include arias and songs from works by Verdi, Mozart and Strauss. The program will begin at 3 p.m. at the First Unitarian Church, 4190 Front St., Hillcrest.

— Karla Peterson

Inside

■ KFMI-FM's "Lites Out" pop-jazz program plans to double its air time starting next week. See Nightlife for details — Page D-3

■ Jumping competitions will be featured at a horse show this Sunday. See At Ease, Page D-8

Also:

Dear Abby — Page D-2
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Weekend Almanac — Page D-4
Films in Focus — Page D-10
Best Bites — Page D-12
After Dark — Page D-16
Television — Page D-20
Dan Freeman — Page D-21
Comics — Page D-22

Manhattan Transfer: from left, Tim Hauser, Cheryl Bentyne, Janis Siegel and Alan Paul.

The San Diego Union/Janet Shaughnessy

By George Varga

Manhattan Transfer

Group seeks peace with harmony

We are not for the threat of terrorism abroad, the Manhattan Transfer would be performing in Spain or Sweden this weekend rather than at San Diego State University's Open Air Theater Sunday evening at 8.

"It wasn't the right time for a European tour," explained Alan Paul, one of the two male singers in the Grammy Award-winning vocal quartet.

"We haven't appeared in Europe since 1982 and we were looking forward to performing at all the jazz festivals there. Unfortunately, we felt that, regardless of the promises that were made, nobody could guarantee our safety.

"There are American artists who are going to Europe, and I have a lot of respect for them. But because we're Americans and because our musical director, Yaron Gershovsky, is an Israeli, it seemed like a risk to be exposed in countries like Spain and Italy. We went back and forth before we decided against going, and it was a hard choice."

By deciding against touring abroad, the Manhattan Transfer join Dizzy Gillespie, Jefferson Starship and dozens of other American artists who opted to stay home this summer. (A notable exception is San Diego's own Beat Farmers, who earlier this month departed for a brief European trek.)

Still, no one can accuse the Manhattan Transfer of being inflexible. Quicker than you can say "Operator" or "Java Jive," the group arranged a four-month American tour that kicked off July 3 in Connecticut and included a performance at the closing ceremonies of the recent "Liberty Weekend."

Extremely talented synthesists rather than innovators, the Manhattan Transfer deftly weaves together an eclectic variety of styles. By drawing equally from Tin Pan Alley clonics, torch songs, swing, doo-wop, gospel, blues, bebop and other classic American musical genres, they have established a fruitful commercial and artistic niche for a sound that is warmly nostalgic and slickly contemporary.

"I think it's fair to call us synthesists," agreed Paul, in a recent telephone interview from his Los Angeles home. "What's unfair is to label us as a jazz group or a pop group. We're a vocal harmony group. Jazz is obviously a big part of us, but what's important is the quality.

"It's a natural tendency for people to label things to understand them better. But we choose to be more free because that way we have more flexibility.

Hailed for their vocal virtuosity, the current edition of the Manhattan Transfer began in 1972, when Tim Hauser joined together with Paul, Janis Siegel and Laurel Massé, who was replaced by Cheryl Bentyne in 1979. However, few fans are aware that Hauser was featured in an earlier version of the group four years earlier.

See TRANSFER on Page D-14

'Aliens'— a sequel ad nauseam

Movie review

"Aliens" ★★
A 20th Century-Fox release. Directed, written by James Cameron. Produced by Gale Anne Hurd. Executive producer, David Giler. Music by James Horner. Special effects supervisor, Robert Skotak. Stunt coordinator, Russell R. Wheat. Theaters...

The Cast

Ripley	Sigourney Weaver
Newt	
Hicks	
Burke	
Bishop	
Hudson	

By David Elliott
Movie Critic

"Aliens," the gut-turning big hit of 1979, has now become the even more nauseously effective "Aliens." Seven years of movie "progress" are on display in this film — it is sort of like the progress in public health anxiety from cancer to AIDs.

The Englishman Ridley Scott made his name in America by directing "Alien," which was about a space vessel crew consumed by a mindless, growing (indeed cancerous) monster. The alien turned people into biological hosts for its babies, then the little devils popped out of human stomachs, snarling and snapping. Though not really sexual, the thing still tried to pull the panties off Warrant Officer Ripley (Sigourney Weaver).

Sigourney Weaver

See ALIENS on Page D-6

How well do you know 'Caesar'? Take a stab at it

By David Gregson

Who are the three wickedest men who ever lived?

The very lowest pit of hell is not forty but frozen — or so Dante informs us in the "Inferno" — and there sits Lucifer, his waist buried deep in a lake of ice, his huge bat wings flapping arctic breezes, and his three mouths gnashing and chewing for all eternity the three most terrible sinners who ever walked the earth.

One, of course, is Judas, the betrayer of Christ. The other two are Brutus and Cassius, the betrayers of Julius Caesar. With the Old Globe's revival of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" opening tonight on the Cassius (!) Carter stage, it's appropriate to reflect on just how important a man Caesar was in the Renaissance mind.

When we all read "Julius Caesar" in high school, chances are we were bored stiff. We dismissed Brutus and Cassius as two moderately boring bad guys — or were they good guys? To Dante, who thought Caesar to be the greatest man who ever lived, they were history's worst traitors. But Shakespeare may have been more ambivalent, for he has Marc Antony call Brutus "the noblest Roman of them all."

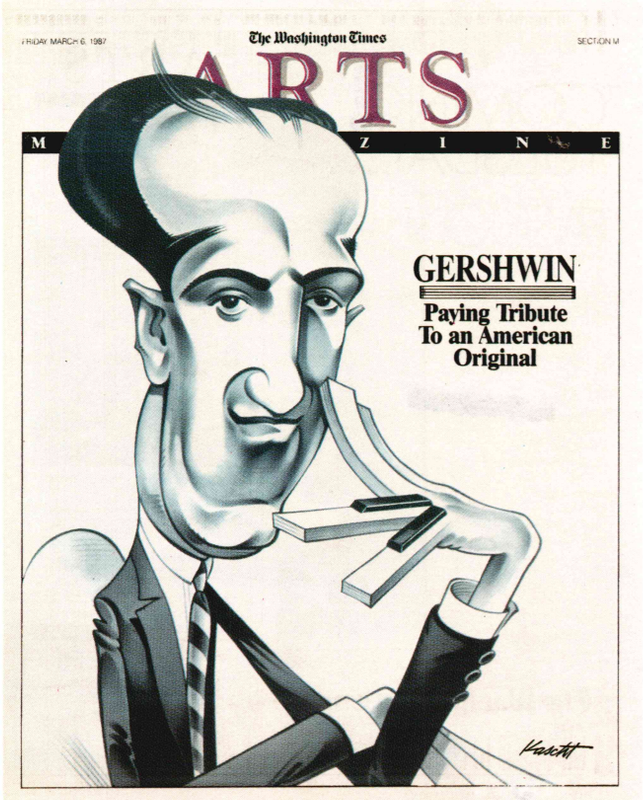
If you've forgotten "Julius Caesar," or even if you think you know it backward and forward, here's a trivia quiz to pique your curiosity. Inasmuch as Old

"The evil that men do lives after them,' says Marc Antony in a burial speech for Caesar, Act III, Scene II.

Globe actor Earle Hyman will be portraying Caesar as a black, cigar-smoking, plantation owner-type in a white straw hat, and because the play's co-directors Dakin Matthews and Anne McNaughton have trimmed the cast of characters down from 41 plus to

See CAESAR on Page D-11

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California
Janet Shaughnessy


FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1987

The Washington Times

SECTION M

ARTS

M A G A Z I N E

GERSHWIN

Paying Tribute To an American Original

Kascht

Award of Excellence
THE WASHINGTON TIMES
Washington, D.C.
John Kascht

Photojournalism

Spot-News



Bay Life
What's the hottest old/new item on the garden scene? Bamboo. It's versatile and easy to grow.
Page 1D

Section A Navy wants to use foreign cargo vessels. Page 3A
Metro Dubin wins transfer to mental hospital. Page 1B
Sports Florida, FSU, Miami begin play today. Page 1C
Business GIC victims to get some money back. Page 1E

SATURDAY

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE

August 30, 1986 92nd Year — No. 208 ★★ Tampa, Florida Seven Sections — 64 Pages ★★★ 25 Cents

Happy ending

Tribune photo by BOB WESTENHOUSER

Nathaniel Todd Murphy, 5, is hugged by his parents, Deborah and Carl Murphy, and sister Melissa, top, Friday afternoon. The boy and a friend, 5-year-old Jeremy Retolff, returned home on their own after spending the night in woods in the Bea Pines community in Hudson. The boys, who had been missing for more than 19 hours, said they got lost in the woods. More than 150 law enforcement officers and neighbors searched for the youngsters, who returned to emotional family members.

Incentives may mean car wars

Some dealers say this is the best weekend of the year to buy a car as U.S. manufacturers cut financing rates to bare bones.

By MARY LOU JANSON
Tribune Business Writer

Manns convicted of murder

Jurors found the drifter guilty of third-degree murder in the death of a Polk girl.

By ANDREA PEYSER
Tribune Staff Writer

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette photos by DARRELL SAPP

James G. Ruth, 82, says he has a house and "money in the bank" waiting for his daughter.

Minor offense keeps dad, daughter apart

A wartime father's daughter can't come to the U.S.

By DEBORAH BACON
Tribune Staff Writer

It took Bedford five years to find her father.

3 Lutheran bodies to become one church

There were no real doctrinal disputes; the churches differed in styles and backgrounds.

• Quote system explained — 3D

Inside

Soviets refuse
6A Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin said Friday little progress had been made in preliminary talks, and he repeated Moscow's reluctance to commit itself to a summit with the U.S.

Twins at 100
9A Twins Marjorie and May Chevasse survived two wars, cigarettes and 90 million-to-1 odds to arrive at their 100th birthday, together Friday.

Cold records
2A Cold Canadian air chilled the eastern half of the nation Friday, shattering record lows in 55 cities from Louisiana to New Hampshire.

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Checklist
The difference between watching TV and dying is that with TV, other people's lives flash before your eyes.

Award of Excellence
THE TAMPA TRIBUNE
Tampa, Florida
Bob Westenhouser



Cloudy, rain
High 38, low 30
Partly cloudy Sunday
Details on Page 2A

U-M hopes to solve Tar Heels' puzzle
Page 1C

Home show idea: Finish it yourself.
1B

76ers' Dr. J pays last house call on Pistons
Page 1C

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Detroit Free Press
ON GUARD FOR 155 YEARS

Saturday
March 14, 1987
Metro final

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Also inside:

In The Swing
Former Tiger catcher Lance Parrish takes batting practice on his first day of spring training with Philadelphia on Friday at the Phillies camp in Clearwater, Fla. 1C

Behind the tragic fire

Warehouse was slated by city for demolition

The day after

Above, a fire fighter stares Friday while sitting amid the rubble of a vacant warehouse that was destroyed by fire. Three fire fighters were killed and 10 were injured Thursday in the five-alarm blaze. Right, heavy machinery moved in Friday to tear down the teetering walls of the warehouse in west Detroit.

DAYMON J. HARTLEY/Detroit Free Press

Collapsing wall hit pair 'like a big train'

By RON DZWONKOWSKI
Free Press Staff Writer

Full report
■ Death again comes in a vacant building. Page 5A.
■ Officials defend fire-fighting strategy. Page 5A.
■ Continental Paper & Supply Co. continues to operate. Page 6A.
■ The victims. Page 3A.

Iran says U.S. warned of '86 Soviet buildup

AP and UPI

Rafsanjani

Canham blamed in bribery plot

By BILL McGRAW
Free Press Staff Writer

Reputed crime boss Gotti cleared

By LEONARD BUDER
New York Times

Gotti

Inside today

Heterosexuals fill AIDS test clinics

By SUE MANNING
Associated Press

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Award of Excellence
FLORIDA TODAY
Melbourne,
Florida
Pat Jarrell



FLORIDA TODAY, Friday, April 24, 1987 5A

PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR

PALM BAY DEATH: A victim lies shot to death next to a car in the Palm Bay Shopping Center Thursday. Medical crews checked the person and moved on to help those still alive.

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

Eyewitness account:

'He was shooting anything that moved. He shot at the parking lot, shot at K mart, shot anything he saw'

FLORIDA TODAY

Joe Carnevale of Palm Bay went to Publix early Thursday evening to buy beer. His quick trip to the store turned into a nightmare as he heard gunfire, followed by loud screams, from within.

"I heard this pop, pop, pop," Carnevale, 36, said shortly after he and about eight other people ran out the back door of the store and ducked to S.E. 21st Street Road.

"I wasn't sure what happened until everyone started screaming and people started falling. Then, I just started running toward the back, figuring he was coming this way. And he kept firing."

Carnevale said he and the other people who had run out of the store with him stayed in the woods for about five minutes and then ran across the street to an apartment complex.

"Some people wanted to stay there on the woods," he said. "We were out in the woods and we could still hear him shooting. Every time he went across the street we could still hear him shooting.

"There were so many shots. It sounded like there might be two people."

George Lurie, of Instant Images in the same shopping center as Publix, gave this account from himself and the manager of Publix.

An elderly man barreled down the aisle inside the store, driving a blue pickup truck — like a Toyota — squealed his tires and made a right turn and then pointed a gun at a woman who ducked at the register counter.

He didn't shoot her but then stopped the car and shot four people, one at gunpoint in the stomach. He hit one man in the left temple and then shot him again in the neck.

The man then careened around in the car in Lurie's another store at the Publix center, and shot an elderly woman at a car. He then moved across the street to the Winn Dixie in the Babal Palm Shopping Center and started shooting inside the store.

Other witnesses told similar tales.

Gerard Franklin of Pet Palace of Palm Bay Inc., another store in the Publix shopping center, said he saw an old man with white hair and a beard driving a white Toyota.

"I heard shots and I knew they were from a weapon of automatic weapon, because I didn't want to see the rest. All I know is he killed one person in front of the Publix."

Babcock Street and the shopping centers were crawling with police. But at 4:56 p.m., he said, "It looks calm now, but I still see people running for their cars."

Stephanie Cull, of Alice's Hallmark Card and Gift Shop in the center, said she first saw the man in front of Rexall Drugs next to the Hallmark store.

"I could hear the gunshots, like an automatic pistol. He shot out the windows on a Blue Ford Fairmont. It seems like there was more than one involved because I heard shooting at Publix and then at the Winn Dixie.

"Witnesses said some people fled in their cars while others ran to various stores in the center.

Another witness gave a different account.

The suspect was wearing camouflage clothing and a military-style cap and carrying a high-power rifle, said Bob Jones, 28, the son of the manager of Linen Supermarkets in the Publix shopping center. The 5-foot-11 man was standing behind a tree in front of Publix when he opened fire at random, he said.

Then got into a small brown car and drove across the street to Winn Dixie. "Like he just didn't care. Like he owned the damn place.

"There were so many kids and old people walking around that I was concerned about getting them out of the way.

"It's just been a nightmare."

Wayne Landry, 28, warehouse manager of Lurie's in Publix shopping center, said the man was 5-feet-8 to 6 feet tall with a medium build, gray hair and a beard. He was wearing a brown shirt and gray slacks and was 50 to 55 years old.

He was shooting anything that moved. He shot at the parking lot, shot at K mart, shot anything he saw.

Another witness, Sandy Sharpe, an employee of the Movie Market near Publix, said: "I just saw him shooting and we dropped and came around the counter and called the police. I finally got up and looked out the door. I am very scared right now."

Shirley Bunker of Palm Bay was going to work out at the Cybersquadus Spa near Winn Dixie when the shooting occurred. "I was scared to death. The first thing that came to mind was the McDonald's thing" in California.

Bunker said she was just pulling into the parking lot when she heard someone who was going on the saw people hiding behind their cars and heard a man screaming, "Get down."

She went across the parking lot to the Burger King and was hiding out with some people there, looking for a safe place.

Looking around, she said she saw a police man in a security car with a shotgun lying near it. Then the police came and told everyone to the road. She jumped in the ambulance.

"It's shocking, it really is. You don't think it's going to happen to you. I just hope they get him."

STAYING CLEAR: Police officer takes cover under a truck

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

Photographer: Scene like 'war zone'

When FLORIDA TODAY photographer Pat Jarrell arrived at Publix in Palm Bay early Thursday evening she had no idea of the spectacle awaiting her.

"I just assumed it was going to be more of a routine crime scene. I had no idea it was going to be like this."

Jarrell arrived at Publix before the area was roped off by police. As she took pictures, Jarrell observed a man's body lying near a car.

"I walked up and saw the body lying there and it was real eerie because no one was standing around it.

"I felt like I was in a war zone. I failed to understand how it could be happening here in our own neighborhood."

Reported by FLORIDA TODAY Staff Writer Alice Moynihan.

TENSE VIGIL: Law enforcement officers stand ready to act in the parking lot at Winn Dixie

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

BRAWL TO SAFETY: Under threat of more fire, an officer aids two people tragged next to a parking lot of the Babal Palm Shopping Center.

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

TO THE RESCUE: Harbor City Volunteer Ambulance workers and a passer-by aid an unidentified gunshot victim outside the Publix supermarket. Crews ferried victims throughout the night.

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY



GANNETT — THE SPACE COAST'S NEWSPAPER — 35 CENTS

BASEBALL IN BREVARD
Brevard group trying to bring major league team here for spring training. 1C.

TOUGH YANKS
Yankees off to best start since 1949. 1C.

BIG WEEKEND
Two festivals begin, TGIF magazine.

George Steinbrenner, N.Y. Yankees owner

FLORIDA TODAY
PUBLISHED IN BREVARD COUNTY

PALM BAY: A NIGHT OF TERROR — INSIDE

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- Shooting spree stuns community leaders, 3A.
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FRIDAY, Apr. 24, 1987

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IN SPACE

NEXT MISSION: Atlas-Centaur carrying military payload scheduled after late 11

WEATHER

TODAY'S WEATHER: Partly cloudy, high in mid-80s, low in low 60s. Weather, 16A

IN THE COUNTY

INDIALANTIC POLICE hold three suspects in connection with bank robbery after one suspect was surrounded. 1B

MERRITT ISLAND man found innocent of first-degree murder in connection with shooting of unarmed intruder at his home. 1B

IN FLORIDA

PALM BEACH judge accuses police of double standard — one for the rich and one for the poor — when dealing with suspects. 9B

JURY AWARDS $1 million to the family of an Air Force pilot killed when his jet crashed into a mountain in Korea. 9B

IN THE NATION

APARTMENT BUILDING under construction collapses, nine workers die, a dozen injured and 19 trapped under tons of concrete. 6A

HOUSE CHOPS $1 billion from an $11 billion spending bill in keep from vanishing the budget and save it from possible defeat. 6A

IN THE WORLD

SUPREME COURT in Argentina suspends cases against 17 Navy officers accused of human rights crimes. 12A

700 STUDENTS in Korea hurl firebombs and stones at police in clashes after memorial service for workers who died after torture. 12A

IN SPORTS

FORMER DALLAS Cowboy Larry Bethea commits suicide hours before being jailed on a convenience store robbery. 7C

IN BUSINESS

SENATORS WARN airline executives to improve service and cut delays or face a return to government regulation. 10C

IN PEOPLE

STUDY TOURS to England, New Zealand, Australia and China offer the community a chance to see the world for college credit. 1D

OPINIONS

FEDERAL CRACKDOWN on Vanech radio no forms to Fine Administered yet, but agency should use restraint. Editorial, 14A

TODAY'S CHUCKLE

Life has its ups and downs — particularly for elevator operators.

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IN USA TODAY

THOUSANDS PREPARE to stage one of the largest peace demonstrations since beyday of Vietnam War protests. Section A, USA TODAY

BILL COSBY opens in motherhood baby's dropped the sweep for a show on TV Section A, USA TODAY

For all the news from around the country and the world, see USA TODAY every day.

Sniper toll: 8 dead

Palm Bay siege wounds 14; suspect captured

By FLORIDA TODAY Staff

Police stormed a Palm Bay Winn-Dixie at 1:30 p.m. today and 38 minutes later captured a gunman who had gone on a shooting spree that left eight people dead, including two Palm Bay police officers, and at least 14 others wounded.

The suspect, William Cruse, 30, of Palm Bay, was taken in the Palm Bay Police Department.

Armed with a high-powered rifle the man began his trail of terror at 6:25 p.m., driving a white Toyota Tercel into the parking lot of the Palm Bay Shopping Center at Babcock Street and Palm Bay Road and firing at bystanders.

Following the shooting spree there, he went across the street to Babal Palm Plaza and shot more people near Winn-Dixie before taking hostages inside the store, Palm Bay police spokesman Dan Dwane Brown said.

The gunman released two hostages shortly after 7 p.m. and one more 38 minutes later. He said he didn't want to hurt any more women, then he let two of them go," Brown said. He then released his last hostage and police threw tear gas into the store.

It was a slow, cautious entry," said Palm Bay Lt. Candice Lewis. The gunman was captured unhurt in the back of the store, she said.

Several people who had locked themselves in a freezer earlier were also then freed. They appeared to be unhurt but were receiving medical attention.

Some witnesses said the second man — who was captured by police — was trying to protect bystanders from the gunman.

The gunman was described as a clean-shaven White male, who looked to be in his 30s. He had on a khaki shirt and pants," said Howard Brock, whose girlfriend, Donna Liddle, was shot in the hip as they were driving away from the shooting. He described the weapon as a military-type weapon, a semi-automatic. He had to suppose every shot off.

Thirty bodies were on the ground in the two shopping centers and sources gave varying estimates of the dead, ranging up to 12 people, Brown said.

By 2 a.m. today, 14 people had been treated at Holmes Regional Medical Center, three had been treated and released, six were in surgery or had been in surgery and two were hospitalized in satisfactory condition. Three people were pronounced dead at the hospital and five bodies were found in the parking lot of Palm Bay Shopping Center, Brown said.

Names of the victims had not been released. Police used an

See SNIPER, Next Page

SHOOTING VICTIM: Rescuers bind the wounds of a unidentified person outside the Publix shopping center at the corner of Babcock Street and Palm Bay Road in Palm Bay

Pat Jarrell, FLORIDA TODAY

THE SCENE: Shooting started about 6:25 p.m. Thursday and ended around 2 a.m. today

"I heard a couple of pops and I heard some guy scream, 'Oh my God.' There were two guys on the ground in front of Publix"

— Douglas Pollock, witness to shooting

Neighbors: Cruise a dangerous loner

By Mickey Higginbotham and Evonne Kaster FLORIDA TODAY

Neighbors of William Cruse, a suspect in the slaying of at least eight people in Palm Bay on Thursday, described him as a loner who had displayed unusual behavior as recently as last week.

Cruse, who has been a resident at 1942 Creel Road for two or three years, is known to have had few, if never spoke to his neighbors, said John and Johanna Nunley, who live two doors away. He never had been up for sale for about a year, they said.

But several neighbors said Cruse had exposed himself to their sons.

He exposed himself to little boys down the street a few days ago and the police said they thought he was dangerous. He never dreamed it would come to this," said Cruse's next-door neighbor. Margie Hall, who said she saw the beginnings of what turned out to be a massacre.

Palm Bay police were called to the neighborhood April 17 after Cruse allegedly exposed himself to some kids, Nunley said. Police reports were not available early today.

Ron Stearns, of 1532 Creel Road, said his 8-year-old son was approached by Cruse on April 17. Cruse asked his son for an obscene act and chased him in his car, Stearns said.

Stearns said an officer was called to the neighborhood but told Stearn he couldn't do anything about it because it was a weekend and it would be difficult to get with the State Attorney's Office. Police wanted to do a 72-hour psychiatric evaluation of Cruse, Stearn said.

Cruse was arguing with two neighborhood teens Thursday afternoon because they were running across his lawn, Hall said.

All of a sudden I heard Cruse screaming and saw him drive his old white Toyota Tercel out of the driveway," Hall said. A teen-aged boy was playing basketball in his driveway across the street from Cruse's house when Cruse began firing shots at a car in the driveway.

The teen was shot in the upper leg or groin area, Hall said. The boy's father screamed, "Get an ambulance. David has been shot."

Hall said she then saw Cruse drive toward the Palm Bay Shopping Center, shooting and screaming.

Legislature OKs sales tax; Martinez signs bill into law

Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE — The Legislature passed a $761 million tax bill Thursday that would expand the state's sales tax to services — a move that some described as the biggest single tax increase in Florida's history.

The Senate passed the bill 24-14 and sent it to the House, which passed the measure 82-31 just 15 minutes after receiving the legislation. Gov. Bob Martinez then signed the bill into law.

The longer you put off paying the more it's going to cost you," said Senate President John Vogt, D-Merritt Island. "This was an opportunity to take a bold new step and to plan for the financing of both our operations and infrastructure."

Martinez supported the idea of expanding the sales tax to services such as advertising and fees charged by lawyers, accountants and engineers.

Services considered to be vital to the average consumer such as transportation, food production and health care were allowed to remain exempt from the sales tax.

■ Sales tax impact, 7B, 16C
■ Legislative roundup, 8B

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THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Cloe Poisson



Local news
Former official in Bloomfield defends investment in car wash.
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INSIDE CONNECTICUT

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Hip to be square: Millions are finding out that it's OK to bowl.

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Juan Nieves, former Avon Old Farms star, no-hits Orioles.
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Sports Final

The Hartford Courant

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Shultz feels positive on missile talks

But Soviet-U.S. progress only covers some arms

Combined Wire Services

MOSCOW — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, completing three days of intensive talks here with Soviet leaders, said Wednesday that "the prospect is close at hand of reaching agreement" for six months intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

But "much progress" was made on the much more difficult issues of offensive intercontinental weapons and anti-missile defenses, Shultz said.

Progress in the arms-control areas came largely as a result of Soviet moves, which one European diplomat here called "major concessions, and more than expected." The Soviets seemed almost "on the run" he said, in their desire for new agreements.

The Soviets clearly were more willing than the Americans to speculate on a new summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Shultz appeared to play down prospects of such a meeting, perhaps to avoid creating public expectations that would lead to pressure on the administration to speed up the process with concessions of its own.

But his counterpart Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, facing no such pressures, insisted, told U.S. reporters that he saw "rather good prospects" for a summit in Washington this year.

Let me say that if we get an agreement [on intermediate-range nuclear forces], it is quite realistic to speak of the possibility" that Gorbachev will visit Washington "and sign the agreement there," the foreign minister said.

In a written statement issued from the president's California ranch where he is vacationing, Reagan said Wednesday that Shultz had improved the prospects for an

See Soviet, Page A6

Cloe Poisson / The Hartford Courant

Patrolwoman Melissa Piscatelli salutes the coffin holding the body of her fiance, Milford Patrolman Daniel Scott Wasson. At her side after Wasson's funeral in Milford Wednesday is his police dog.

Thousands mourn slain patrolman

Fellow officers pay their final tribute to a fallen comrade

By MATTHEW KAUFFMAN
Courant Staff Writer

MILFORD — As thousands of mourners slowly walked from the grave site where Patrolman Daniel Scott Wasson was laid to rest Wednesday morning, Melissa Piscatelli stood rigidly over the casket and saluted her fellow officer.

Later, with the cemetery nearly empty, the Milford policewoman knelt by the grave site, laid her head on the casket, and prayed and cried.

Piscatelli was engaged to marry Wasson, 25, who was shot to death early Sunday — becoming the first Milford police officer killed in the line of duty.

At the funeral Wednesday, hundreds of mourners crowded into the small Mary Taylor Memorial United Methodist Church on Broad Street as 2,500 police officers occupied an entire block of roadway outside. Most of the officers were wearing black bands across their badges as a sign of mourning.

"When a city or a town loses a police officer, they hire every police officer in the United States," said Joseph Wells, one of four Boston police officers who drove three hours to attend the funeral.

Police departments from most cities and towns in Connecticut as well as departments from New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire were represented. Several former Milford officers came from Florida.

Loudspeakers set up outside the church broadcast the funeral service to the officers and others who could not fit inside.

The overwhelming response to the police presence was complete. It was reflected in everything he did," Sgt. Paul Duff, Wasson's supervisor, said in a eulogy. He said Wasson was a fine all-around officer who was well liked.

"Today, his family and loved ones, his friends, his brother and sister officers and the community he served and protected say farewell to Officer Danny Wasson. You have touched us all, Danny, and we will never forget you," Duff said as his voice began to crack.

The Rev. Howard E. Newton

See Thousands, Page A8

Senate douses bid to ban smoking in restaurants

By DAVID FINK
Courant Staff Writer

A proposed ban on smoking in restaurants touched a nerve in smokers and non-smokers alike when it was approved by the public health committee last month, but it was ground out under the heel of the state Senate Wednesday.

A heavy lobbying effort by the Connecticut Restaurant Association and the Tobacco Institute, which represents the tobacco industry, helped defeat a compromise amendment and led to a decision by Sen. A. Cynthia Matthews, D-Wethersfield, to reconsider the measure.

Reconsmitting the bill to the public health committeeleaves only a scant possibility that it could return to the floor because there are only seven weeks of the legislative session to go, Senate President Pro Tem John H. Larson, D-East Hartford, said.

Larson, who supported the ban, said, "Unfortunately, today, it went up in smoke."

"The tobacco lobby was really gunning for this bill," Matthews said. "I think the restaurant association is uneasy about it wrongly. I think people would be grateful. But they really got the pressure on."

When Matthews saw the total-ban bill losing support this week, she proposed a compromise that would have required restaurants with 50 or more seats to leave half of them for

See Senate, Page A15

Imported goods, from bikes to wine, cost more with the weakened dollar

By ANTHONY GIORGIANNI
Courant Consumer Affairs Writer

At $200, a certain vintage of Pauillac Mouton-Rothschild wine wouldn't have been a bad deal 18 months ago. Today, it would be a steal.

Imported wines are among items hardest hit by the weakening of the dollar abroad. The same bottle of French wine today could cost $400 to $450, said one Hartford-area wine distributor.

The prices of many imported goods sold in Connecticut and elsewhere in the United States have increased with the gradual but steady weakening of the dollar, especially in the past year.

Connecticut merchants report price increases of 25 percent to 30 percent on some items imported from Japan, Germany, France, Italy and other countries.

In addition to imported wines, the items hit by price increases include bicycles, lawnmowers, cheeses, automobiles and cameras, say merchants and officials of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Also affected are U.S. goods made with foreign-produced parts.

The retail price of one popular Japanese-made camera, the Minolta Maxxum Model 7000, has increased by a third — from $295 to $395 — in the past 14 months, said Jim Wilson, a salesman at Milford Camera Inc.

Wilson blamed the weakening dollar for the increase.

"That's had a gigantic effect. Our wholesale prices have been going up

See Weakened, Page A4

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State tax chief apologizes to senator he confronted

By SUSAN E. KINSMAN
Capitol Bureau Chief

Within hours of Gov. William A. O'Neill's suggestion Wednesday state Revenue Services Commissioner John G. Groppo telephoned an apology to a state senator whom he confronted with a confidential tax file last month.

Senate Minority Leader Reginald J. Smith, R-New Hartford, said he had a brief but "very cordial" conversation with Groppo, who followed up with a written apology later in the day.

Smith said he intended to proceed with the legal groundwork for an investigation of the incident and of whether tax department records were being used for political purposes. But he said he would not file a formal criminal complaint against Groppo.

Smith said he would turn over the information to various law enforcement agencies and let them decide whether to investigate. Smith has

See Commissioner, Page A31

Tony Dugal / Special to the Courant

Action on the ice rivets Shelley Babych, right, wife of Wayne Babych, and Sue Ludemeyer, wife of Randy Ludemeyer.

Women in Whalers' lives feel the pressure

The demands of fans, trades, loneliness persist off the ice

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Courant Staff Writer

Nancy tosses to-go. The women straggle into Team Room K deep in the Hartford Civic Center.

They chatter, fidget and laugh uproariously at jokes that are not funny. Some munch the catered cheese and crackers. Some pick at their fingernail polish. Others twist rings.

These are the women in the Whalers' lives — some of whom have brought their children — a family thrown together by winds of fortune that may quickly change. They are frenetic with energy on that, the hour before Game 3 of the best-of-seven Adams Division semifinal series against the Quebec Nordiques, deadlocked at 2-2.

"This is like the beginning of the year," said Mary Ann Lisi, wife of goaltender Mike Liut. "Forget what's happened through the year. All that matters is winning the next game."

These are women who have taken roles that most would shy from. As well as they are dressed, life is not all reserved parking spots and private lounges at the Civic Center. It's being a single parent during road trips. It's putting up with pressure over which they have no control. It's taking a back seat to The Game.

"You have to make sure it's a lifestyle you can both be compatible in," Lisi said. "Sometimes, I want to say, 'Go ask your father.' But I don't. I'm Mom."

Given the pressure, early elimination from the Stanley Cup competition might seem most desirable to the families, but the women say the extended agony is worth it.

"It's extra money in your pocket the further you go," Lisi said. "That's the driving force behind any job — money."

Wendy Tippett, wife of left winger Dave Tippett, agreed that a winning season beats an early exit.

"It would be much more stressful

See Women, Page A37



Cardinals edge Seminoles – 1D

Cloudy
For weather, see page 3A

Lindley on people watching people at the ball – 1B

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Tallahassee Democrat
Home

82nd Year, No. 8 — Florida's Capital Newspaper — Thursday, Jan. 8, 1987 — 25 Cents

Martinez makes hiring freeze official

By Dave Bruns
Democrat Capitol Bureau Chief

Gov. Bob Martinez on Wednesday asked Cabinet members to halt hiring for long-vacant jobs in their state agencies. He also formally announced his plan to freeze hiring for about 2,000 positions in the 10 state agencies controlled by him.

Also, Martinez acknowledged an error in meeting privately with senior Republican lawmakers Wednesday. During his campaign, Martinez promised not to meet secretly with lawmakers.

Some Cabinet members said they'd try to cooperate with the governor, but aides to Comptroller Gerald Lewis and Secretary of State George Firestone said their bosses had no immediate plans to halt hirings.

Martinez said the hiring freeze would affect about 2,000 jobs and could save the state $45.5 million a year appropriated for unfilled jobs. He did not say how long the freeze would last.

He said the freeze would have little effect on state services. State workers not on the job can't be providing services to taxpayers, he noted.

"I have serious doubts about the real need for jobs that have been vacant for more than three months," Martinez said. "There may be good reasons for a prolonged vacancy, but if so, I want to know the reasons."

The new governor added that he planned to count the $45.5 million toward the $800 million in waste that he's promised to "sweat out" of state government over four years.

"Every drop of perspiration is going to count toward that $800 million," he said.

Under the hiring freeze, ordered into effect Wednesday, Martinez has halted hiring for any jobs that have been open for six months. Those jobs cannot be filled without written authorization from the governor's office, Martinez said.

To fill jobs that had been open three to six months, agency managers will have to get the permission of agency heads, Martinez said.

Finally, Martinez said he was asking all agency heads to submit lists of state employees hired since he was elected Nov. 4.

At the same time he ordered the freeze in the governor's agencies, Martinez sent a brief letter to Cabinet members asking them to consider similar action in other state agencies, including their own.

Ten of the 25 state agencies, employing about half of all state workers, report directly to Martinez. The six Cabinet members, each elected independently of Martinez, head their own agencies.

Another five agencies are run by agency heads hired by the Cabinet and governor. Martinez asked the Cabinet to consider similar hiring freezes for those agencies. The four remaining agencies are run by independent commissions.

See MARTINEZ, 2A

a.m.

From Democrat wires

Bomb hurts former Lebanese president, kills four

BEIRUT, Lebanon – Assassins wounded former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun and 35 other people and killed three bodyguards and a passer-by with a remote-controlled car bomb as his motorcade drove through Beirut on Wednesday.

Chamoun

Chamoun, 86, a Christian who was the architect of the first U.S. military peacekeeping mission in the Mideast and now serves as Lebanon's finance minister, suffered minor shrapnel wounds in the face and both hands, police said.

The morning blast tore out a hole 6 feet deep and 14 feet wide and hurled Chamoun's bullet-proof Mercedes-Benz about 60 feet off the road in the Mariabeen industrial district of Christian East Beirut.

"But it (Chamoun's car) miraculously landed on its wheels and he survived along with his driver," said a police representative.

It was the fifth time in 19 years that assassins attempted to kill Chamoun, a respected political figure to whom Christian government officials and militia commanders turn for advice in times of crisis.

"God is protecting us," Chamoun said in an interview broadcast by the Christian Voice of Lebanon radio.

He made no accusations, and no group claimed responsibility for the bombing.

The station taped the interview after Chamoun left Hotel Dieu hospital, where his wounds were treated.

Police said a Peugeot 504 car laden with 165 pounds of explosives blew up as Chamoun's motorcade en route to a meeting of the Lebanese Front, passed. The front is a coalition of Christian groups involved in Lebanon's civil war, now in its 12th year.

Commission tries, tries again

KINGWOOD, W.Va. – After three days and 281 ballots, the Preston County Commission remained deadlocked 4-4 Wednesday in voting for a commission president.

Bills aren't being paid, and property-reappraisal hearings are piling up.

"It's past the point of humor," said Nancy Reckart, county clerk since 1973, on Wednesday.

It's traditional in the northern West Virginia county for the clerk to be acting head of the commission while a new president is being elected.

Both men vying for the presidency are Republicans. Ward Thomas, a retired businessman and the incumbent president, has led the commission for more than 10 years. Jesse Jennings, a farmer, has served on the commission since 1984.

Some say the battle is the old vs. the new. Either members want to keep Thomas, and newer members want a change in leadership.

The commissioners meet again tonight.

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If you have a story or photo idea, please call the Democrat between 9 a.m. and midnight at 599-2151.

Firefighter James Allen checks for pulse on pilot Wednesday

Plane crash kills one

By Mark Pankowski
Democrat staff writer

A single-engine plane crashed into the Ochlockonee River shortly after takeoff Wednesday, killing the pilot and slightly injuring a passenger.

Pilot Benjamin Brown, 7984 Bear Creek, was found dead inside the partially submerged plane, said Leon County sheriff's spokesman Dick Simpson.

James Edwards, the six-seater plane's only passenger, said he survived by bailing out right before the plane crashed.

"Before we hit, I opened the door" and jumped out, said the 31-year-old Tallahassean.

Simpson said the 1966 Cessna 210 crashed shortly before 11:45 a.m. about a half-mile north of the Tallahassee Commercial Airport, where it took off.

Before crashing, the plane clipped two major power lines, each carrying 115,000 volts of electricity, Simpson said. The wires were frayed but did not snap.

Edwards, whose left arm was slightly injured, said the Cessna 210 stalled after taking off.

The plane sounded "just like a car that needed a tuneup," he said. "It kept cutting off and going down."

See CRASH, 9A

Do presidents have right to keep illness under wraps?

From Democrat wires

WASHINGTON – On a 75-ton yacht cruising through Long Island Sound in July 1893, doctors removed a large part of President Grover Cleveland's jaw in the apparently mistaken belief he had cancer. The operation – and the seriousness of the diagnosis – was kept secret for 30 years. The public was told only that the president had a couple of teeth pulled.

It was not a good political moment for the president to appear disabled. Economic depression had struck the country, banks and Reading Railroad had gone bankrupt, unemployment was rising and 500 banks had failed.

The cover-up was carefully orchestrated. In a show of strength, Cleveland, just before his operation, called a special session of Congress to meet later in the summer. By that time, he had been fitted with an artificial jaw, and despite a press report that the president was "critically ill with a malignancy," The New York Times proclaimed that his speech to Congress "removed every lingering doubt of his entire soundness of body."

Almost a century later, a medical cover-up of this magnitude is unthinkable – or is it?

Certainly President Reagan's health problems appear to have been well reported in the media. The cancer surgery, the surgery to remove part of his prostate, the White House has released daily bulletins on his status.

On Wednesday, Reagan's doctor said "things could not be

See PRESIDENTS, 2A

James Garfield

Spent tax refund leads to arrest of local bar owner

By Sonesi Bryant
Democrat staff writer

Tallahassee tavern owner Scott W. Shaffer was arrested Wednesday by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and charged with grand theft of a $52,320 unauthorized tax refund he received in 1984.

The arrest was the result of a joint investigation by FDLE and the Florida Department of Revenue, following a Tallahassee Democrat inquiry into business-tax refunds.

The FDLE also is investigating whether Department of Revenue employees may have been involved in the refund transaction.

Shaffer, 35, was released on a $2,500 bond later Wednesday. He could not be reached for comment.

According to the FDLE warrant for Shaffer's arrest, the Department of Revenue mailed Shaffer a check for $52,320 in January 1984.

The check, issued by the Comptroller's Office, was paid from the state general-revenue fund to Shaffer

See REFUND, 9A

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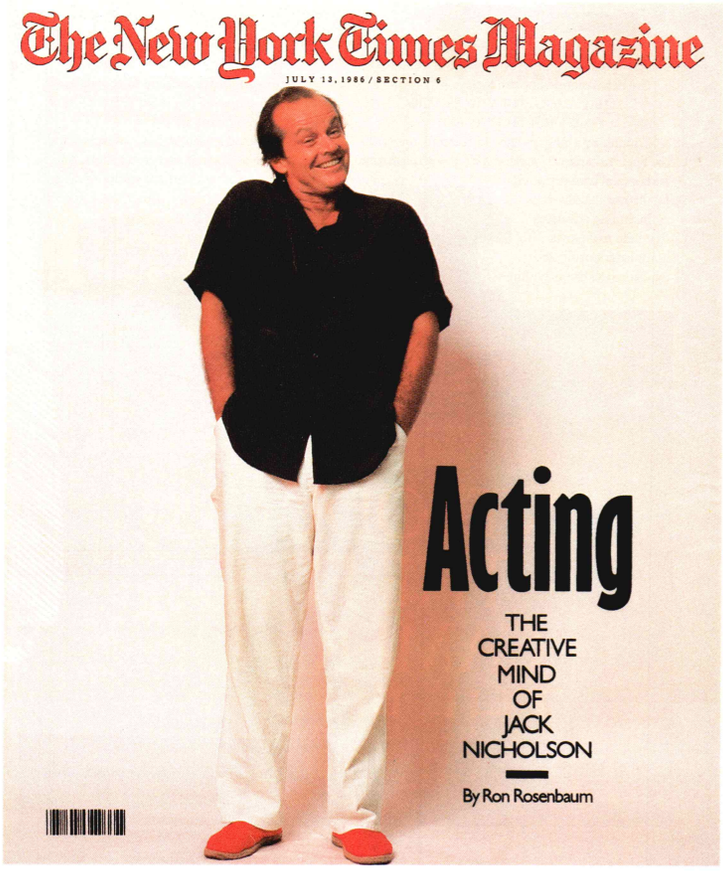


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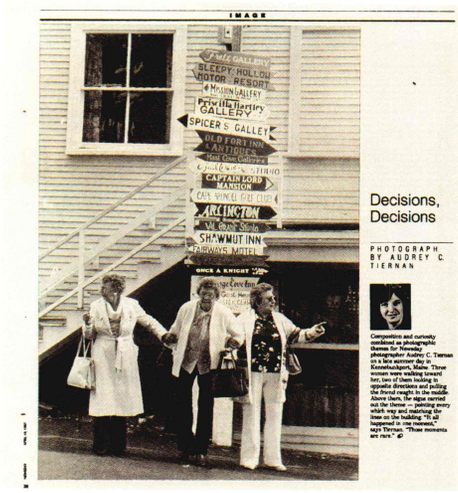
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Home Design
BY CAROL VOGEL

HISTORICAL CHAIRS

THE SHAKERS MADE THEM, AND Chippendale, too — children's chairs that are line-for-line copies of grown-up furniture. While some were specifically made for youngsters, others were actually salesmen's samples. Scaled about halfway between miniature and standard sizes, the samples were not made simply for their portability; they were also a means of showing off an artisan's skill, because the details and proportion of each piece had to be true to the style — right down to the carved cabriole leg or the graceful curve of the scroll arm.

Though examples of children's chairs echoing every major design period still exist today, they are terribly rare and therefore quite expensive. Nonetheless, these miniature objects are highly sought after by collectors. "So many of these chairs were made as a labor of love," says Thomas K. Woodard, owner of the Madison Avenue antique shop that bears his name. "Not only the details but the woods are extraordinary." Some are in near perfect condition; others show strange signs of wear. "New England children used to flip them over and use them as walkers," Woodard says. "Which is why the finials and front of American chairs are often worn. Still, as with most small objects, they can't help but bring out the child in all of us." ■

GARDEN VARIETY: *French wire-arm armchair, $1,200, from Newel Art Galleries, 425 East 53d Street.*

CHIPPENDALE: *The mahogany chair, with open arm, $450, is available at Newel Art Galleries.*

BREUER: *Made of blond wood with a wood seat and back and a metal base, this Marcel Breuer-style chair comes as a set consisting of two chairs and table for $139. At P.A.O. Schnurr.*

ADIRONDACK: *American Adirondack-twig chair, circa 1930's, $375, is from Muriel Karasik Gallery, 1094 Madison Avenue.*

SHAKER: *From the Courtier Whites collection at Thos. K. Woodard Antiques, 835 Madison Avenue, the Shaker original is circa 1865 and sells for $1,450.*

VICTORIAN-STYLE: *This black lacquer chair has inlaid mother-of-pearl and a cane seat. Made in Europe in the 1930's, it costs $650 at the Muriel Karasik Gallery.*

VOLTAIRE: *French-style upholstered chair has a high back and light wood frame. Available in English chintz, $385, or a special-order fabric, at La Boutique de Marie Claire, 831 Madison Avenue. Boys suit by Izod Originals, sizes 2-4, $60, at Macy's, 1184 Madison Avenue. Shoes: Stride Rite at Tru-Trod.*

AMERICANA: *A painted wood 1930's design is available at the Muriel Karasik Gallery, for $325.*

LADDER-BACK: *The early American ladder-back chair is Shaker in style and costs $650 at Newel Art Galleries.*

PETER BOSCH

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COMMENTARY

SECTION C
SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 1, 1987

■ An Armenian girl listens to her teacher in an elementary school run by the St. James brotherhood.

■ An Arab man at the market wears a kaffiyeh, a traditional headdress for protection from the elements.

■ A Bedouin girl watches sheep and goats at an open market outside the Old City's walls.

■ An observant Jewish man, in traditional garb, reads from a prayer book at the Wailing Wall.

■ An Arab boy cries after being disciplined at St. George's, a private Anglican school in east Jerusalem.

Photos by FRED BARNES of The Hartford Courant

■ Above: The sun sets over the old city and the golden-topped Dome of the Rock, the third-holiest shrine of Islam. Below: An Israeli soldier prays at the Wailing Wall.

By JOHN J. ZAKARIAN

Son of Jerusalem

In December, Editorial Page Editor John J. Zakarian returned to his native city of Jerusalem, accompanied by Courant Chief Photographer Fred Barnes. During three weeks in Israel and its territories, they visited Bedouins, kibbutzniks, Israeli officials and Palestinian militants, discovering despair in the holy land.

First of seven parts

Israeli soldiers with machine guns stood outside the Dome of the Rock compound, Islam's third-holiest shrine. They let us pass without questions. Inside, unarmed Moslem guards were in charge. They asked to inspect our camera bags. "Welcome," said one of them in English as he examined our gear. "The charge for visiting the two mosques is 5 shekels, [about $3]," he said. "But I'm a son of Jerusalem," I told him in Arabic. "Double welcome," he replied. "Then you don't have to pay. But your photographer friend is a foreigner and he has to buy a ticket."

A son of Jerusalem. It sounds quaint in English, but comes naturally in Arabic. The phrase probably dates back to the time of city-states, when people talked of being citizens of Athens, Carthage or Sparta.

To understand why identity with city still comes before identity with nation to some people of Jerusalem, let me tell you about my maternal grandparents. They were born in the city when the Ottoman Empire, based in Turkey, ruled Palestine as a province. After World War I, the British took over Palestine. British rule lasted until the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, when my grandparents found themselves under Jordanian rule in east Jerusalem. Almost 20 years and yet another war later, the city was reunited under Israeli rule.

The home my grandparents called Blessed Jerusalem was in four different countries in their lifetime. Every time the city changed hands, they had to start all over again, emotionally and materially. To them, nationhood became an abstraction. First and foremost, they were citizens of the Armenian Quarter of Jerusalem.

Grandfather owned a lumber yard. When things went well, he built a three-story stone house in the Talbiye section of west Jerusalem. His eldest son, Haig, was kidnapped by soldiers of the Jewish Haganah in the war of 1948. When the soldiers found out he was not an Arab, they freed him, but advised him to leave west Jerusalem because he could be mistaken again for an Arab.

My grandfather and his family fled from their house and came to live with us in the old city. They didn't even bother to take all their suitcases, thinking that the war would be over in a few days and things would return to normal.

They saw their house again 19 years later, but only from the outside. A few days after the city was united in June 1967, my grandparents walked the nearly two miles from the old city to their house in Talbiye that the government had classified as "enemy property."

My grandmother knocked on the doors of the first and second floors; no one answered. They went up to the third floor and found that the Jewish doctor who had rented from my grandparents before 1948 still lived there. He greeted them with hugs and offered refreshments. He told them Jewish immigrants from Romania were living on the first two floors. My grandparents asked what happened to their clothing and furniture on the first floor. "Don't ask me," said the doctor. "It's sad and I don't want to talk about it."

On their way back to the old city, my mother recalled, my grandparents cried. They vowed never to come again to the house in Talbiye and subject themselves to such agony. They lived at my mother's house until their final days.

They're buried in the red clay soil of Mount Zion now, their graves covered by wild marjoram, camomile and prickly grass that came to life after the first rains of winter. As I walked through the cemetery one blustery afternoon last December, I thought of it not as a place for the dead, but as a map of life.

My father lies there. He was an electrical contractor, on his way to work on June 27, 1948, when he was caught in a sudden cross fire between Arabs and Jews. I was 11 years old when he died, and my mother was pregnant with her fourth child. He was buried in the Armenian convent because Mount Zion cemetery was in disputed territory designated by the United Nations as "no-man's land."

Arabs and Jews were fighting near the Armenian convent on the day of the funeral, so I was ordered by my elders to stay home. My father's remains were moved to Mount Zion after Jerusalem became one again.

My maternal and paternal great-grandparents are buried on Mount Zion, too, as are my uncles and aunts. Great-grandfather Boghos (1834-1900) served the Ottomans as a regional administrator and was awarded the title of effendi. But he parted company with his masters after reports of anti-Armenian programs in Turkey spread to the Ottoman Empire's Palestine province during the 1890s.

As a child, acquaintances called me not by my first name, but by the customary *Ibn Boghos Effendi* — the son of the effendi. Never mind that I was his great-great-grandson. Such are the formal and honorific ways of the Middle East.

My paternal grandmother's tomb bears the inscription "Fanny Zakarian, 1876 -1934. She lived and died in the Lord." She came from England with her Anglican missionary parents, fell in love with the effendi's son and married him. She was pregnant with her eighth child when my grandfather sold the family's real estate holdings in Palestine and left for America. He promised to bring the family as soon as he was settled in the United States or Canada, but no one heard from him again. The no-good Zakarian, they called him thereafter.

"Life has never been easy in this little corner of the world, where adherents of the three monotheistic religions and people of many ethnic backgrounds have fought each other for centuries in the name of God."

See One, Page C4

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Kevin Gilbert



THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1986 — The Washington Times — PAGE 1

METRO — STARTS ON PAGE 5B

CAPITAL LIFE

B SECTION

Bob and Karin Macia, who say they are "somewhere between dog psychiatrists and dog trainers," with some of their highly diverse animals on their Centreville, Va., farm

'Dog shrinks' hound psyches

By Marc Lee

In many countries — especially some Third World nations — folks don't think all that highly of dogs.

"Man's best friend" doesn't cut it in fact, dogs periodically get out. In fact, in some Asian nations dogs are a delicacy.

Americans, on the other hand, love dogs as pets. And if they dogs have a problem, some will go to any length to solve it — even if that means hiring a shrink.

That's where Bob and Karin Macia come in. Well, they're not exactly full-fledged dog shrinks. "We are somewhere between dog psychiatrist and dog trainers," says Mr. Macia.

The couple do much of their work at their ten-acre farm in Centreville, Va.

One of the biggest problems he finds, according to Mr. and Mrs. Macia, is that "dogs don't understand English [or body language to all important.

For example, if you behave like a wimp in front of your dog, it is likely to pick up on your wimpish nature and take an "aggressive, dominant ing" posture.

If you're the dynamic, your dog might become a wimp — although it's more likely he will inherit your aggressiveness and become a macho dog, which if not checked could lead to biting, according to the Macias.

Even if you master the perfect Germen shepherd figures demanding might listen his dog intervened.

"He has to come home to us. Oh, my dog listens to me when I say, 'Sit' or demanded," Mr. Macia says. "But all it does is last away one of the dog's natural urges, but it doesn't strip him of his energy."

On the same topic, it's a major mistake to give your dog just one night out on the town.

"Some owners feel obligated to breed their dog just once," says Mrs. Macia. "But that's a big mistake. Were you happy after just one time?"

The main emphasis in the MacIa program is on "obedience" training. In other words, say the Macias, dogs are happiest when their owners are not willing to be the pack leaders, "then your dog will be."

Here are some tips on how to become leader of the pack

- When you come home at night, greet your dog in a low-key manner. don't let him jump on you, as this will lead to jumping at everyone else.
- Don't let kids try to discipline your dog. "Youngsters and dogs aren't always best buddies."
- Don't give your dog too much attention. "Just because your dog acts nice, doesn't mean you have to shed over him," says Mrs. Macia.
- Feed your dogs healthy foods — not table scraps. Dogs are not bear. Dogs have front teeth and back molars for cutting. "Overweight dogs are simply a reflection of overweight, overindulgent owners," Mr. Macia says. "And sugar can be like a shot of speed."
- Never let your dog gnaw away at

see PET, page 2B

CRITIC AT LARGE / John Podhoretz

No sting in WASP chronicle

Louis Auchincloss

"Diary of a Yuppie" (Houghton Mifflin, 213 pp., $16.95) is the latest novel by author in his 20th book-length years. His productivity makes him a rarity among seriously noticed American writers, only John Updike publishes with such regularity, and he is 15 years younger than Mr. Auchincloss.

Mr. Auchincloss is a rarity as well when it comes to his subject matter. He is the only American novelist now at work who devotes himself to the manners and morals of that forgotten man, the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant.

Mr. Auchincloss is a lawyer with the New York firm of Hawkins, Delafield and Wood, and is known like "Powers of Attorney" and "The Partners," Mr. Auchincloss describes the inner workings of old-line law firms, usually in connection with the sorry field of matrimony.

"Diary of a Yuppie," another of his legal novels, is a character study of a new breed of lawyer whose road to trade a corporate takeovers. Thirty-two-year-old Rob Tarbell is rich, successful, talented and ruthless. Or so Mr. Auchincloss thinks.

His "diary" is the apologia of a wounded, the ruminations of a man who justifies his evil actions by expounding a grand philosophy of life.

"I simply accepted the hedonism and selfishness of human beings. I recognized that they are always going to act in their own interests and that they should be allowed to do so except where an actual crime is present or property was threatened. To avoid crime in law was the sole moral imperative, and it was imposed on man not by God but by the state — probably the most significant pop music figure to still civil Washington, D.C., home released the hit record "Johannesburg" — in 1975, a full decade before the rest of the music world became concerned with South Africa. In 1985, Gil Scott-Heron and Brian Jackson organized the jam-packed "Get City" album last year, he came to Mr. Scott-Heron . . . not just for his musical value but for his creative input.

The 37-year-old singer-poet-activist, who will perform tonight at Blues Alley, has been a key figure in the fusion of musical styles with such "Hi classics as "The Bottle" and "Angel Dust" — songs which described the agonizing personal and societal effects of alcoholism and PCP long before the media focused on drug problems.

Those problems, with their tragic, haunting poetry and jazz-and-gain based musicianship, emerged while gap music was heavily into an escapist direction, and they secured Mr. Scott-Heron's position as a respected social commentator.

See that black boy over there running errands?

He thinks he's got a problem.

Poor kid doesn't know everything. His old woman's wedding ring, for the bottle.

Even Mr. Scott-Heron's most heavy-handed, didactic numbers, such as the 1980 anti-nuclear power anthem "Shut 'Em Down," received renewed relevance with world events such as the Chernobyl disaster.

But where has Mr. Scott-Heron been? He has released only one album, and that 14 albums between 1972 ("Small Talk at 125th and Lenox") and 1982 ("Moving Target") released a new one since?

He hasn't run out of things to say. The problem turns out to be an age old one: money. Mr. Scott-Heron's fight for creative control between artist and record company. Mr. Scott-Heron's label since 1974 has been Arista, he was the first artist signed by the fledgling company.

But Mr. Scott-Heron says things have changed. A year ago Arista's former owner, the West German media princess Barrie Clive, formed a joint venture with RCA and PolyGram Arista under RCA control.

"When [Arista] has been doing is bringing in outside producers," he says, "because it's had a lot of success with Earl with Aretha Franklin and Dionne Warwick and Whitney

see GIL, page 2B

In tune with the headlines

By David Mills

Singer-poet-activist Gil Scott-Heron opens his show tonight at Blues Alley.

A shaggy tale for dog days

By Thomas V. DiBacco

These are the "dog days" of August, the hottest time of the year, according to the ancients, the period when the Dog Star, Sirius, was closest to the sun. In American folklore this month is an August scorcher, a time when dogs are apt to become rabid.

Humans have always had a love-hate relation with dogs. If they have been man's best friend, dogs have also been considered a bane. A howling dog was indicative of death, and unsolicited actions of dogs have been governed by the devil.

Yet the loyalty of dogs to masters is legendary. The most famous tale involved a Scottish dog — Greyfriars Bobby — who slept on his master's grave for 14 years, from 1858 1872.

Even our language concerning dogs runs from insult to respect. Nobody likes a "dog" in the neighborhood has dogged determination, a special lure or her persistence. Nothing is lowlier in the springtime than a dogwood in bloom, but the herb dog-bane is conspicuous for its bitter root.

The dogcatcher, in popular lore, is a demon for leading dogs to the pound, but we wouldn't think of having our canines leashed without a dog tag identifying their ownership and serves as an identification.

The wild reader saves time and energy in using a dog-ear to mark the day's stopping point, but the avid fisherman would say "yuck" to catching a dogfish.

see DOGS, page 2B

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Charlaine Brown



J section — The Orange County Register — Friday, October 24, 1986 — Accent J7

Image

Crocodile belt with slide clasp by Donna Karan, $550 at I. Magnin, has inspired numerous mock-croc copies. (The iguana is not for sale.)

REPTILES ON THE LOOSE

By Cathy Lawhon
The Register

The reptile renaissance, with purses, shoes, belts and jewelry made of snake, alligator, crocodile, lizard, snake and mock-croc, is a logical extension of fall's luxury clothes and rustic safari looks.

Anne Klein's black alligator belt, right, is $402 at I. Magnin, South Coast Plaza.

Bruno Magli evening shoes in gold and silver crocodile, below center, are $235 at I. Magnin, South Coast Plaza.

Johnny Farah black alligator, bell-clasp bracelet, below far right, is $80 from I. Magnin, South Coast Plaza.

They wiggle, they hiss, and this season they wrap themselves around the waists, the feet, even the wrists of fashionable men and women everywhere.

Items made of snake, crocodile, alligator, fake-snake and mock-croc are the hottest accessories for simple-but-elegant fall clothes. And most fashion experts agree that the reptile renaissance will slither right on into spring.

Fall styles in luxury fabrics and rustic safari looks are partly responsible for the revival of reptile accessories. Exotic skin-belts and shoes add texture and an extra note of prestige to cashmere dresses and suits as well as a touch of rugged authenticity to safari-inspired clothes.

"When clothes are so simple and gray," said shoe designer Andrea Pfister, who was wearing a pair of sleek black alligator shoes himself during a recent visit to Nordstrom in South Coast Plaza, "you must have a lot of interest and texture in your shoes. Shines of reptile skins are interesting."

Likewise, the crocodile and alligator handbags, bracelets, watch bands, wallets, key cases and cord cases (or cheaper leathers stamped or pressed to look like their more expensive cousins) are also found in profusion.

And while the skins come in rainbow colors from pastels to jewel tones, it's the very natural, conservative and aristocratic brown that scientist Mother Nature, I guess, are ready and willing to scream, overdoing in hotel retailers.

The Ralph Lauren $300 alligator belt featured in Nordstrom's fall catalog was sold out before the pre-season sale ended. A pair of alligator shoes was highlighted in I. Magnin's fall catalog, by mid-October, the South Coast Plaza store had only three pairs left.

Donna Karan's distinctive crocodile slide belt has been copied for about $40 by almost every purveyor of mock-croc accessories for those who can't quite handle the $550 price tag on the original.

And for anyone who really believes in the alligator fashion statement, Perry Ellis has fashioned an alligator jacket to be worn over a charcoal cashmere turtleneck sweater and matching pants. Price tag on the jacket? Around $7,000.

The luxury-bracket prices indicate that alligator and crocodile skins are still relatively rare. Until recently, in fact, these leftovers from the prehistoric era were considered protected and endangered species. Could it be merely whimsy that has turned reptiles into fashion victims looking warily over their shoulders for trappers? Not exactly.

Please see REPTILE J3

Photos by Charlene Brown, The Register

Catch some cast-off glitter at Newport sale J2 | Preview peek at what to wear to Opera Ball J3 | Computer hardware becomes earware J4 | Cologne for little boys has smell of success J4 | Wife packs it in on unappreciative hubby J7



Eva Calloway, 87, can remember sitting with her family when she was so young her legs couldn't touch the ground. Now there are other little girls—like 4-year-old Chere Boone, for whom the church seems a mammoth place.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1986 — The Washington Times — PAGE 5B

METRO

D.C. Council approves tax break for homeowners

By Elaine Rivera

D.C. homeowners — especially the elderly — now will get a property tax break. The City Council yesterday gave final approval to a bill that will raise the city's homestead exemption as well as slash property taxes by 50 percent for people 65 and older.

The City Council, at its last legislative session until September, also approved bills that will make available for public inspection the driving records of taxicab drivers, require landlords to maintain air conditioners in rental units, and make available $200,000 from the Community Development Block Grant program for businesses in the Shaw area if business owners there have claimed they are adversely affected by Metro's construction of the Green Line.

The tax decrease for the elderly and the homestead exemption will go into effect Jan. 1, 1987. The homestead exemption, which now is at $9,000 to $15,000, is expected to save homeowners an average of $73 annually. It is the first increase since 1978.

"Lots of people have lost their homes because they couldn't meet their obligations, particularly the elderly," said Councilman John Wilson, who proposed the tax relief proposals. "This will allow the elderly to stay in their homes, and it's going to save money for every economic and social stress in the city that owns residential properties."

Senior citizens qualifying for the program must be 65 and have a low income as a primary means of support, be a widow, widower, a retirement pensioner or both.

The homestead exemption will cost the city about $6.6 million a year and the tax relief program for senior citizens will cost $2.5 million. But an additional $6 million in money to compensate the tax loss will come from expected revenue growth, city officials said.

The tax relief proposals are the latest of a number of tax reduction measures. Last week, a council finance and revenue committee approved a bill to reduce the commercial inventory tax and reduce taxes on estates to match the lower federal estate tax. The bill still must be approved by the full council in the fall.

The council also gave final approval to a bill that will require landlords to inspect and to maintain air conditioners as well as heating systems in rental units. The bill would require landlords to place air conditioners in units if they are not there. The bill prompted debate after Councilman H.R. Crawford unsuccessfully attempted to add an amendment which would have specified that the bill also apply to public housing.

Opponents to the amendment say it would have been redundant because the bill applies to all kinds of housing, including public housing. The rejection of the amendment, however, angered Mr. Crawford, who said the city has been passing laws that ignore public housing tenants.

The city has a reputation "of not fulfilling promises," Mr. Crawford said after the council meeting. "By accepting [the amendment], we would have guaranteed that public housing would be addressed."

Mr. Crawford said he will give Mayor Marion Barry 90 days to show that the city is moving ahead in its progress on public housing and at the end of that time the administration has not done this, the councilman said he will write to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which gives the District money for housing, and ask it to hold up grant money.

In addressing the other measures, the City Council:

• Gave preliminary approval to a

see COUNCIL, page 7D

Basketball anyone?
Pierce Byron Hopkins stands out from the rest of his class — in height, at least — during swearing-in ceremonies yesterday, which was Induction Day for new midshipmen at the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

ACLU probes conditions at Lorton

By Amy Stromberg

The American Civil Liberties Union is investigating conditions at Lorton Reformatory's Occoquan facility, part of the District-run prison that a city-hired prison consultant said is headed toward a deadly riot unless dramatic measures are taken.

Attorneys who work with the ACLU's National Prison Project said they have made two tours of Occoquan in the past two months, and E. Eugene Miller, a former city Department of Corrections official who now works as a corrections consultant, said one attorney.

In 1985 and 1983, Mr. Miller provided key testimony that in part prompted federal judges to order changes, including environmental improvements and population caps at the D.C. Jail and parts of Lorton Reformatory in Fairfax County, court records show.

The group's tour included an inspection of four makeshift dorms that have been added to Lorton's Occoquan facility as an emergency measure to deal with the city's growing jail and prison populations. Those additions, which include two trailers and a former D.C. police bus, have been converted by corrections officials in recent months and weeks, corrections sources said.

The prediction of a deadly riot was included in a report by corrections consultant Kathryn "Kay" Monaco, who specifically cited cramped dormitory conditions, inadequate security, environmental and health concerns plaguing the jail and other prison facilities.

Occoquan is overcrowded because other city jail and prison facilities are under a court-ordered population cap and Occoquan must absorb the inmate overflow, the report said.

Yesterday, Miss Monaco said Mayor Marion Barry and the D.C. City Council must take immediate action, including quick passage of an emergency release act to allow early release of non-violent prisoners.

"Who do get the issues" she asked. "Who do get the issues" she asked. "I said he has seen the report, but she would not elaborate. Meanwhile, the City Council, during its last session before summer recess, took no action on the emergency bill. The mayor plans to build a new jail. But no plans have been made public, and critics say there are no plans.

ACLU attorneys would not comment publicly on the intent of their investigation but said they expect some kind of action within two weeks. The ACLU received a copy of Miss Monaco's report yesterday.

Steven Ney, with the ACLU, is one of two attorneys who represents inmates in the D.C. Jail case. The other is Arthur Spitzer, who is James B. Bryant Jr. to impose a population cap at the jail.

Assistant Alan A. Pemberton, who represents inmates who sued the city over conditions at several facilities at Lorton, said yesterday he applauds Miss Monaco's report, calling it "helpful and comprehensive."

He said that, although the report stirred probable confusion in the inmate population, it will not result in a sizeable amount of time to correct the problems.

"If we didn't [allow time], we would always be in court," Mr. Pemberton said.

Candidate listing by alphabet approved

By Stephanie L. Nail

ANNAPOLIS — A circuit court judge has ruled that a primary election ballot must be alphabetically set a ballot is constitutional, even if a candidate whose name appears first may have an advantage with undecided voters.

Judge Cawood said, whose name will be 10th in a list of 11 on the ballot for the GOP Senate nomination, used the State Board of Elections and his primary opponents. He said candidates whose names are listed at the top of the ballot sometimes votes than those listed in the middle.

Mr. Schaefer said Anne Arundel County Circuit Court Judge James C. Cawood Jr. fairness declared the

"That's in a name," Finely says. Md. politician Schaefer Peter Hi

state hold a random drawing of names to determine ballot positioning and rotate that order on a county-by-county basis.

Judge Cawood denied Mr. Schaefer's request that the state be blocked from printing the ballots until a random selection process is worked out.

"I know that in judicial contests there is an advantage to the candidate who appears first," he said. "It's frankly do not care that it rarely reaches a constitutional level," Judge Cawood said.

Assistant Attorney General Linda H. Lamone said the legislature would be unconstitutional if it were to require printing the ballots as Mr. Schaefer wants. In his lawsuit he requested — with great detail — a trial for drawing for ballot position.

Although all other candidates were listed as defendants, Nicholas Sarbanes, brother of Sen. Paul Sarbanes to appear (he said he opposed ballot rotation because of the cost to the state.

According to Mr. Schaefer, under the alphabetical system the favored spots will go to Linda Chavez and Mr. Sarbanes, who are the only Democrats in the primary race.

Mr. Schaefer, who owns the Schaefer Hotel in Baltimore, identified himself in the lawsuit as a publican. Democrats control 71 seats in the ruling yesterday for a considering appealing the decision.

He served two terms on the San Diego City Council, ending in 1973. Mr. Schaefer is the only Republican in the Schaefer House of 141 elected to former tenants for allowing his apartment building there to become overrun with rats, cockroaches and street gangs. He has appealed that award, believed to be the largest in California against a landlord.

Disaster relief sought for Maryland farmers

By Chris Haney

ANNAPOLIS — Gov. Harry Hughes has asked Secretary of Agriculture Wayne A. Cawley Jr. to pull together crop loss statistics for Maryland's 23 counties. That report will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's loan program.

Mr. Cawley said yesterday that if current weather conditions persist, the state's entire $1.2 billion corn crop could be lost. Corn accounts for 18 percent to 20 percent of Maryland's $1.2 billion agricul-

see FARMS, page 7D

drought," said Mr. Hughes, after wading through rows of stunted corn on a farm in southern Anne Arundel County.

Mr. Hughes told reporters he has asked Maryland Secretary of Agriculture Wayne A. Cawley Jr. to pull together crop loss statistics for Maryland's 23 counties. That report will be forwarded to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's loan program.

Mr. Cawley said yesterday that if current weather conditions persist, the state's entire $1.2 billion corn crop could be lost. Corn accounts for 18 percent to 20 percent of Maryland's $1.2 billion agricul-

Earl Griffith (center) escorts Maryland Gov. Harry Hughes and state Secretary of Agriculture Wayne Cawley through a field on the Griffith farm. Mr. Griffith expects to lose 70 percent of his corn crop because of drought.

Montgomery Council approves $27.1 million for roads

By Eric Wagner

The Montgomery County Council yesterday allocated $27.1 million for roads to be built in the up-county area during the next five years, and approved land developments in all Montgomery business districts — all with the intention of alleviating traffic congestion.

Unanimous approval of the 10 road projects came a day after a heated public hearing in which congestion was blamed by many for encouraging the radio as a means of curbing commercial and industrial development — and congestion.

The council unanimously approved the Germantown Town Center Development Project that would establish development projects that add more than five cars, or trips, to the evening rush hours.

The limitation is linked to traffic counts and reports to be made by the County Planning board in 12 and 18 months, or when 15 major buildings, most of which are under construction, are 60 percent occupied. The newly elected council then will decide if the limitation should be lifted.

"It is entirely conceivable that Germantown can't grow," Councilman Scott Foster said, adding that the council ignored warnings in 1982 when it approved Big Bethesda development projects.

The largest road projects approved by the council yesterday are a dualize that has been carried over the election campaigns this year for the council and county executive.

Councilman David L. Scull, a candidate for county executive, and Councilman Neal Potter, who is seeking re-election, proposed pol-

$6.4 million; $5.96 million is for the Inter-Co Highway and $1.1 million is for Fox West Avenue, both planned near the Washingtonian and Lake Seneca centers.

The allocations include $2.96 million for Frankfort Road; $1.13 million for widening East Randolph Road; $2.25 million for Gude Drive; $6.6 million for Shady Grove Road; $1.98 million for Snouffer Sweepstakes Road; $295,000 for Fisher Road bridge; and $1.3 million for the Gude Drive railroad bridge.

Congestion and proposed solutions have sharply divided county leaders, and the issue has been a dispute that has been carried over the election campaigns this year for the council and county executive.

Councilman David L. Scull, a candidate for county executive, and Councilman Neal Potter, who is seeking re-election, proposed pol-

ting cap on building permits in congested areas, but their proposal was attacked by developers and builders, and was defeated.

After the council approved the road projects yesterday, Mr. Scull said the approval was not really necessary and the authorization's only purpose was to allow developments to proceed in those areas.

"We don't have much of a record to run on," Mr. Potter said, but Mr. Scull said, "I think the public be justified in wondering if we have the stomach to face these tough problems."

Mr. Finder, who is not seeking re-election, said Mr. Scull was a member of the council for 12 years and for the very projects that caused congestion in Bethesda. He accused Mr. Scull of misrepresenting the problem.

"Planning in Montgomery County would be better served if we had elections every year," Councilwoman Rose Crenca said.

The council approved a resolution urging President Reagan to join the Soviet Union in mutually suspending the tests of nuclear bombs. Council President William E. Hanna abstained from voting, saying local governments should not get involved in national issues.

The council also appointed Rosalie J. Silberberg of Silver Spring to the County Planning Board. The council stated that Mrs. Silberberg's qualifications justified her appointment, despite the fact that her husband is a lobbyist for a developer in the same area of the county as other board members. A new Maryland law requires councils to give good reasons when they fail to appoint planning board members from widespread areas of the county.

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THE MAN with the handcuffs and the man with the grenade (which he said was live) are dealers at Marshall and Tioga. The third man is a visitor. At right, two of the Erie Boys display money from drug sales.

THE DEALERS

continued from Page 14

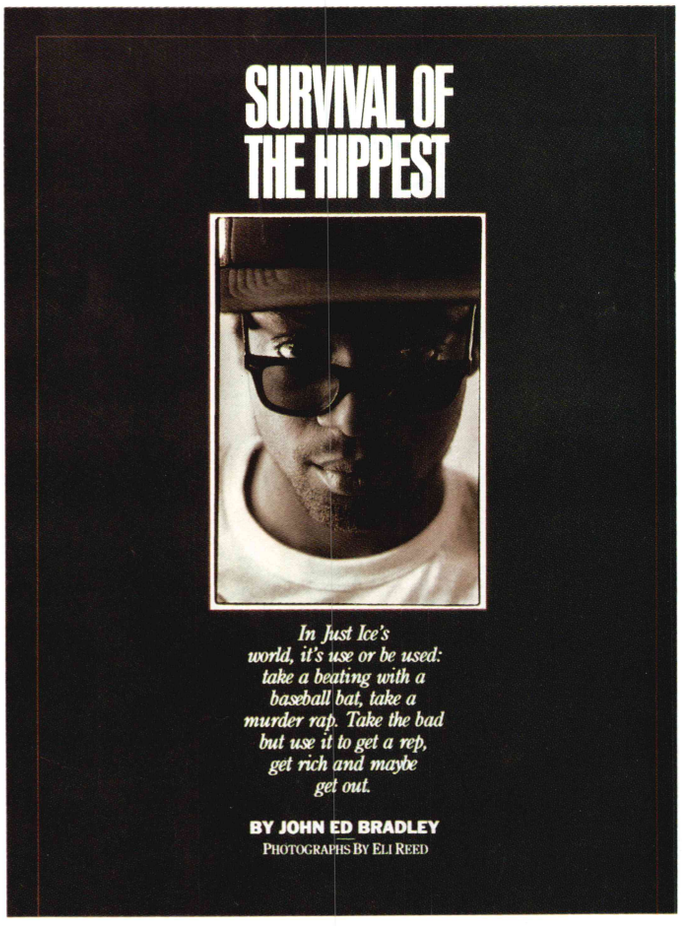
Everyone knows who they are.

"What I like is I get to hang with the boys," said one dealer who has lived near the corner for years. "I did some work once, some painting for some guy. I got $3.40 an hour. I had to go on SEPTA for an hour, and it just was going nowhere. . . . Now, it's like we're partying all the time."

They also have power. "People who are addicted, they come up here to pawn things — gold, clothes, anything," says another dealer. "Ladies offer themselves, you know, just for a little stuff."

As he speaks, a souped-up Datsun screams up to the corner, the full power of its six speakers at full volume filling the air. (As one teenager explains the ear-shattering sound now favored in Hunting Park, "If you got the speakers, you got to show what they can do.") A friend gets out of the car, a half dozen heavy gold chains around his neck. "Let me try that,

Silver Award
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, INQUIRER MAGAZINE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
David Griffin, Art Director; Stephen Shames, Photographer

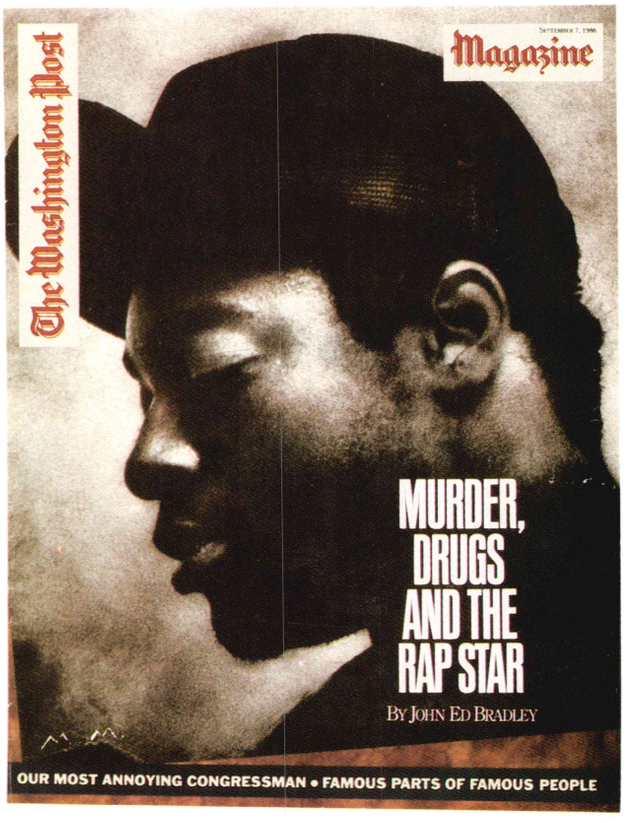


SURVIVAL OF THE HIPPEST

In Just Ice's world, it's use or be used: take a beating with a baseball bat, take a murder rap. Take the bad but use it to get a rep, get rich and maybe get out.

BY JOHN ED BRADLEY
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELI REED

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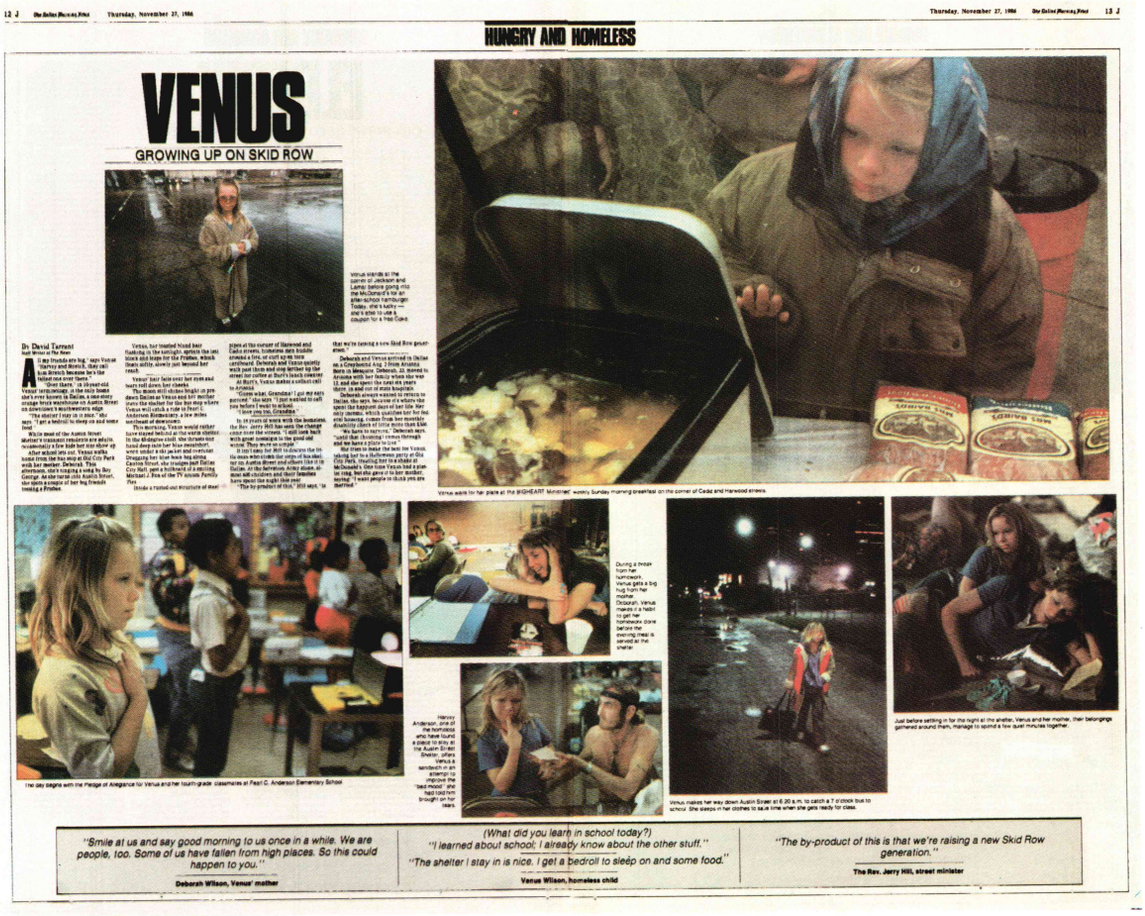


The Washington Post Magazine

MURDER, DRUGS AND THE RAP STAR

BY JOHN ED BRADLEY

OUR MOST ANNOYING CONGRESSMAN • FAMOUS PARTS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE


HUNGRY AND HOMELESS

VENUS

GROWING UP ON SKID ROW

By David Tarrant

"Smile at us and say good morning to us once in a while. We are people, too. Some of us have fallen from high places. So this could happen to you."
Deborah Wilson, Venus' mother

(What did you learn in school today?)
"I learned about school. I already know about the other stuff."
"The shelter I stay in is nice. I get a bedroll to sleep on and some food."
Venus Wilson, homeless child

"The by-product of this is that we're raising a new Skid Row generation."
The Rev. Jerry Hill, street minister

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SICILY AND THE MAFIA

By Roberto Suro

"My crime was to have been born and bred in a family of Mafia traditions, and to have lived in a society where all are Mafiosi. For this they are respected, while those who are not are scorned."

Written in a rough scribble, those words were part of a confession offered by a man named Leonardo Vitale, who walked into Palermo's police headquarters in March 1973 and volunteered a tale of murder and extortion. A fit of conscience, apparently, moved Vitale to describe in detail the workings of several Mafia clans in Sicily.

Although the authorities already suspected some of the men he implicated, no action was taken against them. Vitale was declared mentally ill, and all his accusations were dismissed. He did, however, earn himself a jail term for his trouble. And a few months after he was released, in 1984, Vitale was shot to death on his way home from church one Sunday morning.

To denounce the Mafia in Sicily in 1973 was madness. Now, 13 years later, several of the men fingered by Vitale are among the 470 defendants in the largest criminal trial ever conducted in Italy — the so-called maxi-trial, now in its fourth month in Palermo. Important evidence for the prosecution has come from another informer, Tomasso Buscetta, who, like Vitale, grew sick of being "a man of honor."

Instead of getting locked up and declared insane, Buscetta became the subject of complex agreements between officials in Sicily and New York that offered him American citizenship, a house, a lifetime stipend and many, many bodyguards in return for detailed testimony about his 36 years as a Mafia member. Information provided by Buscetta has also been used as evidence in the prosecution of 22 alleged Mafia members in the United States — part of a broad crackdown, involving 11 important trials in the New York area alone, that American authorities hope will have a major impact on Mafia ties between the United States and Italy.

The distance between Vitale and Buscetta marks a period of brisk change in Sicily — change in the Mafia, in law enforcement and in politics. Over the last decade, the Mafia's growing involvement in international drug trafficking has sharply altered its traditional role in Sicilian society, jeopardizing the atmosphere of public tolerance and official neglect it has long enjoyed. For several years, rival clans engaged in a bloody competition for dominance, and declared a virtual open hunting season on public officials who dared to intervene.

Now the state has begun to fight back. "The Mafia had a tradition of collaborating with the state in a mediating and stabilizing role — so long as its interests were respected, of course," notes Pino Arlacchi, a sociologist whose book "The Mafia Business" is widely regarded as a classic text. "Now important sectors of the state are trying to declare the Mafia a foreign body and expel it." Leading the anti-Mafia fight is a cadre of young Sicilian officials who, at enormous personal risk, are trying to undo not just a criminal organization but an entire social structure.

(Continued on Page 62)

Roberto Suro is a correspondent in The New York Times's Rome bureau.

A portfolio of photographs depicting the Mafia's role in Sicily — and efforts to curb it — begins on the following page.

47



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Photographer;
Franco Zecchin,
Photographer

A NEW GENERATION OF JUDGES AND OFFICIALS has declared all-out war on the Mafia in Sicily. The battle is being waged in the courts, in the political arena and in the streets of Palermo, Sicily's principal city. Two photographers, Letizia Battaglia from Palermo and Franco Zecchin, a Milanese, in the course of working for a Sicilian daily newspaper, L'Ora, joined the campaign, seeking to inform and educate the public about the Mafia. For the last six years, they have been documenting the violence and corruption synonymous with the Mafia and recording the arduous struggle to make justice, at long last, prevail on the island.

SICILY AND THE MAFIA

Photographs by Letizia Battaglia and Franco Zecchin



Jauntily smoking, Vincenzo Rabito, above, struck a defiant pose during the trial that led to his conviction on drug charges. At right, rain mingles with tears at the funeral of a Sicilian banker who was killed for favoring the wrong Mafia faction.

48

Gold Award

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Marian Wachter;
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2 The Seattle Times

A TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE STREET

SEATTLE'S HOMELESS

In a series of stories and sketches this week, The Times is painting a portrait of Seattle's homeless. The series spans one day in the lives of a number of individuals who find themselves with little money and no permanent address. The reporting took several weeks, but is presented as though it happened in one day. All the people are real, and so are their stories.



Joe Lott / Seattle Times

"Sauce" wakes up in the place he and a few others call home — underneath the Highway 99 overpass at Western Avenue and Blanchard Street.

PART ONE OF SIX

In shelters and on sidewalks, the homeless wake up hungry

Early Morning

Downtown Seattle is slow to awaken.

At 5 a.m., the streets are still dark, but traffic is starting to pick up on the highways leading to the city. Beneath the Alaskan Way viaduct, where the road skirts the Pike Place Market, a man who calls himself "Sauce" stirs in his sleeping bag, awakened by the clatter of tires on the bridge supports above.

On the fringe of downtown, Carol Leno sleeps fitfully in snug isolation amidst her blankets and sleeping bags, forcing a few more moments of rest before facing another day as a chore worker. All that she owns is lashed onto two shopping carts chained to a nearby street post.

At The Millionair Club on Western Avenue, the morning crew is preparing a breakfast of oatmeal, powdered milk and gooey sweet rolls. Across the large dining room, in a brightly lit office, the staff begins the morning by culling out the names of the 30 men who will be sent out on jobs that day.

North of the Millionair Club, in a cubbyhole beneath a street Raymond "Bunker" Bave is awakened by the sounds of early morning commuters. He pulls his dog Ozzy to his chest, and together they descend a ladder from the patch where they have slept. Food, for dog and man, is the goal for the day.

Nearby, a Hungarian immigrant who calls himself Joe shifts positions in the back of his Pinto station wagon where he lives. In this one block alone, three vehicles provide shelter for homeless and jobless men like Joe who want to work but can't find it.

In a small park near the public boat landing just west of Pioneer Square, a tramp curls up under a park bench that provides shelter at least from the rain. Nothing stops the cold wind blowing in off Elliott Bay.

A few blocks away, coffee is brewing for the dozen or so volunteers who will sweep the floors and clean the toilets at the city's downtown emergency shelter in the old Morrison Hotel. And in the International District, the Salvation Army opens its doors and 150 groggy men stumble into the empty street and the cold, damp morning air.

Some parts of Seattle wake up earlier than others.

THERE ARE JUST a few of Seattle's homeless.

No one knows the precise number in King County, but city and county officials and those who operate emergency shelters say that on any given day, between 2,000 and 3,000 people in the county lack a permanent place to stay. Surveys show that up to 80 percent of King County's homeless live in Seattle.

It is not only the easily visible older men, the winos and street kids who are homeless. There also are whole families, single women, and one-parent families struggling to find shelter and a better life.

Some are mentally ill. Some are victims of the ravages of alcohol. Some are just down on their luck. Others are too old to work and have little or no income.

A few are young and healthy, and are only passing through town on their way to their next adventure.

For most, however, life often is drunkenness and boredom, poverty and despair.

TODAY IS the beginning of what will be a very long day for the homeless. For some it will be an alcoholic blur, barely distinguishable from the other 364 days of the year.

A handful might remember it as a day they got temporary work, earning, perhaps, $40 for a day of hard labor. Some will remember it as the day their money ran out. They will panhandle a little harder, donate plasma, drink a little less and count the days until the first of the month and the next check arrives.

It is the faces and stories that fill the day are unique, but familiar threads will weave them together. It is a day when statistics become more than just numbers, when human beings tell of jobs that were lost, families that fell apart, good intentions that faded, cheap housing that was never built or was spruced up for a higher paying class of customers.

It is a day when Irene Hogan, a 36-year-old nurse and mother of three, surrenders a grimy little $15-a-night downtown hotel room and returns to her sleeping bag, and to the freedom that riding the rails provides. It's when a 26-year-old former Cleveland resident named Denise ends a good day of work and begins a night of bleak choices: sleep on the streets or admit defeat and return to her mother's Midwestern home.

For David Rush, it is another long day to make calls and camp on doorsteps looking for a job. In the afternoon, he starts his shift at the front desk of the shelter he and his wife, Tina, call home for now. Their first baby is due any day; the shelter will be the first home the newborn will have, which means he or she will increase the count of Seattle's homeless by one.

Ray Buie's long overdue veteran's check may arrive this day. The $1,000 would make him a rich man on these streets. To prove he is a wounded vet from World War II, Buie pulls back a clump of hair and plunks a finger against the metal plate in his head.

It is a day when James Kimble, another veteran — this time by way of Vietnam — goes from hope to despair, and grows a little angrier; when Bob Smith sits on a park bench and aches because he believes his mother is dying. A group of tramps will playfully wrestle with a young boy who has tried to panhandle them. And it is day 16 of sobriety for J. J. White. The same can't be said for his brother, Richard.

Continued on next page



Alan Berner / Seattle Times

Raymond "Bunker" Bave, 26, an Army veteran, and his dog, Ozzy have made a concrete shelf under the Belltown streets their home for two years. Bave has been unable to find work.



Alan Berner / Seattle Times

The view is great but the rooms are gutted at the abandoned Terrace View Hotel, where Angel, 17, has lived occasionally during the past two years.

Stories by
Robert T. Nelson, Ronald W. Powell and Anne Christensen
Photography by
Alan Berner and Jimi Lott

8 The Seattle Times

A TIMES SPECIAL REPORT
ON THE STREET

OLD, UNLUCKY OR SIMPLY ADRIFT

DIFFERENT PATHS TO HOMELESSNESS

In a series of stories and sketches this week, The Times is painting a portrait of Seattle's homeless. The series spans one day in the lives of a number of individuals, who find themselves with little money and no permanent address. The reporting took several weeks, but is presented as though it happened in one day. All the people are real, and so are their stories.



Alan Berner / Seattle Times

Carol Leno moves her grocery cart of possessions along Sixth Avenue to a lamppost where she'll secure them for the day.

PART THREE OF SIX

Loss — of job, spouse, home or hope — leads to the streets

Noon

Being down on your luck is bad enough, but having to sleep in your car — in this case, a 1976 Pinto — makes life that much worse.

Joe pokes his head out of the light blue station wagon's front window, looking for all the world like a silent-movie idol. He's 52, handsome, with graying, neatly trimmed hair and a mustache clipped cleanly.

It's nearly noon and Joe, who won't give his last name, secures his belongings inside a box strapped to the top of his car. So far this day the want ads have been read, and a dishwashing job denied him. Now he will spend the afternoon seeing parts of the city he didn't have time to see when he built barges for a company that went broke last year.

Joe doesn't drink. He isn't lazy. If he has a problem, it is that he's 52. In a city that doesn't have a lot of jobs to go around, 52 for many employers seems too old even to wash dishes.

"I never would have believed that things would work out like this," he says in the Hungarian accent he brought with him when he fled that country in 1956. "When you're 52, they don't tell you you're too old, but they find a reason not to hire you . . . It wasn't like this when I came here. Back then all they cared about was whether or not you wanted to work. They didn't care about references or phone numbers."

It's not unusual for tramps to have spent 10, 20 or even 30 years working at various jobs, say social-welfare workers. Often those jobs were transient by nature. In any given year in days gone by, the people now on Seattle's streets built highways through the mountains, fished in Alaska, laid pipelines and worked on drilling rigs.

They were hard jobs in a lot of ways: hard-drinking jobs, hard on families and friends. Alaska has long been a lure that never quite worked out for a lot of men. So when the body got too old to do the work, or the economy dried up, or the drinking finally got out of hand, many of the men settled in Seattle.

"Most of these guys will be lucky if they make $20 a week," says George Sarkies, employment coordinator for the Millionair Club on Western Avenue. "Toward the end of the month we'll get 175 guys coming in here looking for work. This time of year we're averaging 30 jobs a day. You can get work, but it takes diligence."

LIKE JOE, few people in this story are drinkers. Instead, they are people who, for a variety of reasons, are living lives of misfortune — too old to find decent work, too financially unprepared for retirement, too beaten down by their past, too poor to have decent housing.

Yet others are true vagabonds, often young people who like traipsing about the country, unfettered by the constraints of a home, a job and a family.

David Kirby, 34, is one of them. He is from Pittsburgh by way of Denver and lives outdoors not far from downtown. He has worked as a bellhop, janitor and dishwasher. He has no training for anything else, but now refuses to work minimum-wage jobs.

"I won't flip hamburgers for $3.35 an hour. I've done that and it's not right for someone to be 34, flipping hamburgers. It's chump change.

"I don't blame this city for my lack of work," says Kirby, who is able-bodied. "I've not been looking."

Still others, such as Carol Leno, are independent in their own way.

One of the first rules of the street is don't sleep outside alone. Most men won't do it.

But night after night, Leno breaks the rule.

Rain or shine, you can find her, sleeping on Seattle's streets alone. She usually beds down under Interstate 5 at James Street.

She is there during morning rush hour, snoozing lightly while those who work downtown race toward their jobs. Leno, 41, takes a more leisurely approach, rising about 9 a.m. She has survived another night outside. That is an accomplishment.

In its fifth annual count of homeless men, women and children sleeping outside in one month last year, Operation Nightwatch — a Seattle shelter-referral service on First Avenue — found that only 18 of the 289 people were women.

Today, housecleaning is Leno's first order of business. She quickly folds her sleeping bag and blankets, adding them to the rest of her belongings she has piled into two nearby shopping carts. Once her things are secure, she wheels the carts a block to a street post where she anchors them with a chain and padlock. She is forever fearful of thieves. She chooses to sleep adjacent to a parking lot beneath I-5 because the shelters won't admit her unless she leaves her belongings elsewhere.

Carts secure, she heads east to Trinity Parish Episcopal Church at Eighth Avenue and James Street for a coffee and doughnut. A free meal here and there has sustained her since poverty forced her to the streets, she says. That was more than three years ago, when she lost her job as a computer programmer.

Only recently did she find a job with Central Seattle Chore Services as a maid. It's honest work with flexible hours, and it keeps her off the welfare rolls. She is fiercely proud of that.

"Really, I don't want to do it for [welfare]. They have to be motivated and work hard," she says. "The key to it is to find some way to survive."

Living outside has its "goods and its bads," says Leno. She's got enough bedding to keep warm on the coldest nights and she can shower in the shelters. Food is plentiful. She's working. That may not seem like much, but keeping it simple is Carol Leno's way.

There are caring eyes that watch for Leno each day to make sure her life remains peaceful. The city's community-service officers drive by each morning and evening to check Leno's welfare. But for two consecutive days she's not there. It's cause for worry.

AT AGE 57, Ray Buie has stopped looking for work. There was a time when he was a crack heavy-equipment operator, putting highways through places like the Mohave Desert. Back then, in 1988, he had a wife, a house in Bakersfield, Calif., and a new car.

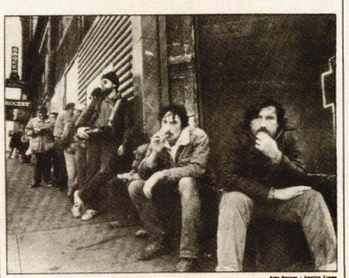
He'd always been a drinker,

Continued on next page



Alan Berner / Seattle Times

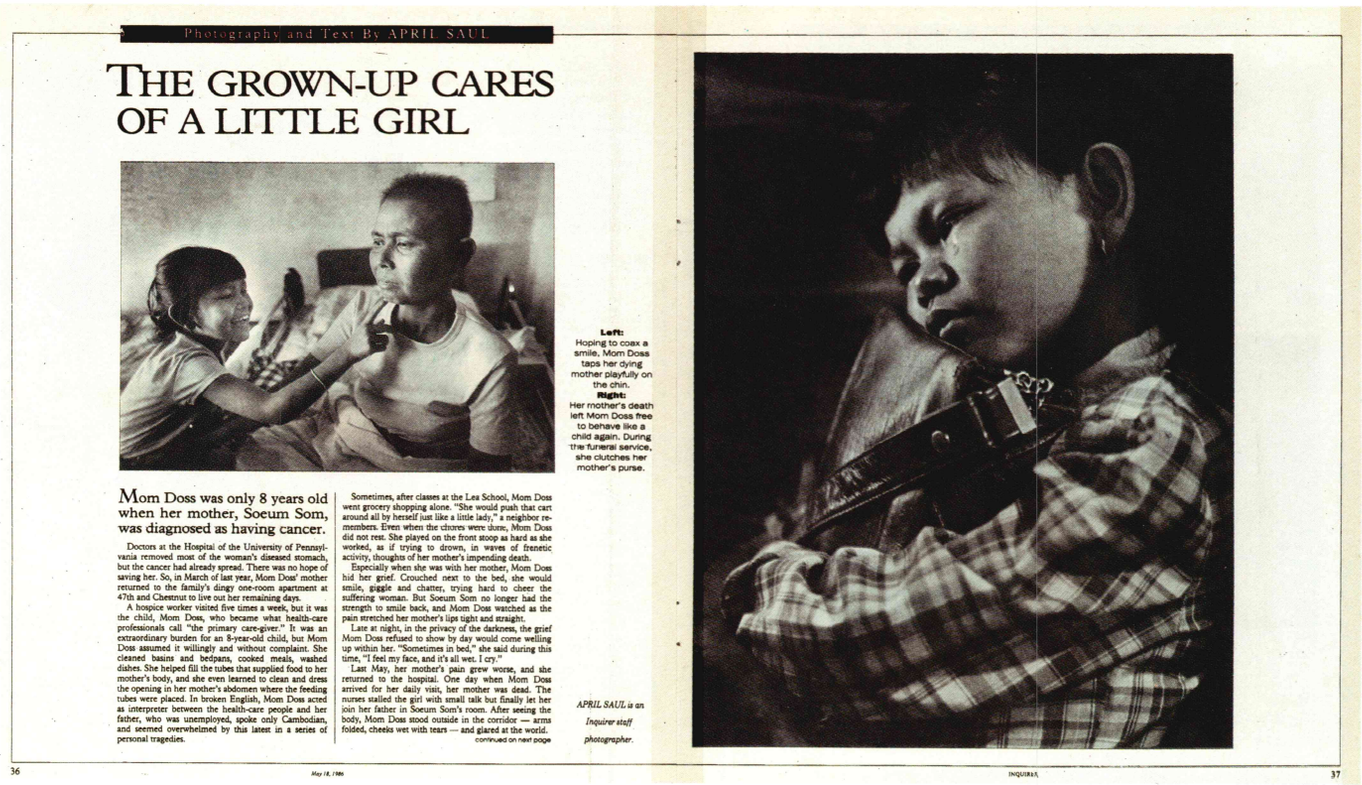
Gene Gentry, 32, passes his afternoons feeding stale bread from the Salvation Army to gulls along the waterfront at the ferry terminal. "We ride the rails," he says, his thick mass of hair blowing in the breeze. "We're one of the dying breed of hobos."



Alan Berner / Seattle Times

Every afternoon the hungry and homeless queue up Yesler Street, waiting for the Salvation Army Harbor Light to open its doors for a free lunch.

Stories by
Robert T. Nelson, Ronald W. Powell and Anne Christensen
Photography by
Alan Berner and Jimi Lott



Photography and Text By APRIL SAUL

THE GROWN-UP CARES OF A LITTLE GIRL

Left: Hoping to coax a smile, Mom Doss taps her dying mother playfully on the chin.
Right: Her mother's death left Mom Doss free to behave like a child again. During the funeral service, she clutches her mother's purse.

Mom Doss was only 8 years old when her mother, Soeum Som, was diagnosed as having cancer.

Doctors at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania removed most of the woman's diseased stomach, but the cancer had already spread. There was no hope of saving her. So, in March of last year, Mom Doss' mother returned to the family's dingy one-room apartment at 47th and Chestnut to live out her remaining days.

A hospice worker visited five times a week, but it was the child, Mom Doss, who became what health-care professionals call "the primary care-giver." It was an extraordinary burden for an 8-year-old child, but Mom Doss assumed it willingly and without complaint. She cleaned basins and bedpans, cooked meals, washed dishes. She helped fill the tubes that supplied food to her mother's body, and she even learned to clean and dress the opening in her mother's abdomen where the feeding tubes were placed. In broken English, Mom Doss acted as interpreter between the health-care people and her father, who was unemployed, spoke only Cambodian, and seemed overwhelmed by this latest in a series of personal tragedies.

Sometimes, after classes at the Lea School, Mom Doss went grocery shopping alone. "She would push that cart around all by herself just like a little lady," a neighbor remembers. Even when the chores were done, Mom Doss did not rest. She played on the front stoop as hard as she worked, as if trying to drown, in waves of frenetic activity, thoughts of her mother's impending death.

Especially when she was with her mother, Mom Doss hid her grief. Crouched next to the bed, she would smile, giggle and chatter, trying hard to cheer the suffering woman. But Soeum Som no longer had the strength to smile back, and Mom Doss watched as the pain stretched her mother's lips tight and straight.

Late at night, in the privacy of the darkness, the grief Mom Doss refused to show by day would come welling up within her. "Sometimes in bed," she said during this time, "I feel my face, and it's all wet. I cry."

Last May, her mother's pain grew worse, and she returned to the hospital. One day when Mom Doss arrived for her daily visit, her mother was dead. The nurses stalled the girl with small talk but finally let her join her father in Soeum Som's room. After seeing the body, Mom Doss stood outside in the corridor — arms folded, cheeks wet with tears — and glared at the world.

continued on next page

APRIL SAUL is an Inquirer staff photographer.

Award of Excellence
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, INQUIRER MAGAZINE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
David Griffin, Designer; April Saul, Photographer

Gold Award
DES MOINES REGISTER
Des Moines, Iowa
Dave Peterson



SHATTERED DREAMS
TRANSITIONS

"Some days we feel we're going absolutely crazy; some days we shrug it off. I get real scared that everything is going to break up," she says about the pain of eviction.

AT THE AGE of nine, Maxine Bollin knows that the word "eviction" means she might have to pack her Barbie dolls and move out of the farmhouse she's lived in most of her childhood.

Maxine's parents, Kathy and Mike Bollin, have taken their legal battle to save the 80-acre farm near Keokuk to the Iowa Supreme Court.

"We're still in limbo. Every day, we wait for the sheriff to serve eviction papers. It's very stressful," said Kathy Bollin, who works as a respiratory therapy technician to help pay the bills.

The Bollins' fight hinges on two issues: whether they have a right to a one-year redemption period following the Federal Land Bank's foreclosure on their farm and whether they should have first preference in renting that land during the one-year period.

"Some days we feel we're going absolutely crazy; some days we shrug it off. We've been living out of cardboard boxes since the eviction notice was served on May 1," Kathy said. "I get real scared that everything is going to break up. The only thing that really matters is staying together and raising these kids. There's still a good, strong feeling between Mike and me despite all the pain we've been through."

The Bollins have four children, ages 8 through 11.

□

Ellen Fleener, 88, of Gunt farmed alongside her husband ▸

A study in contrasts, Maxine Bollin, 9, faces eviction from the family farm near Keokuk; Ellen Fleener, 88, yearns to move into town, can't find a buyer for farm.

Once-proud farmsteads dot the Iowa landscape, artifacts of an agricultural revolution. Heading south to a new life, a farmer's sign says, "Thanks Reagan."



Fotos: Luis R. Ramos

La tensión

Quienes se congregaron en las proximidades del DuPont Plaza presenciaron muestras extraordinarias de valor, colectivo e individual, de la Policía, los bomberos y las cuadrillas de rescate de la Defensa Civil. Con gran arrojo y desprecio por los peligros, se entregaron al rescate de los huespedes, subiendo por livianas escaleras de aluminio, de un piso a otro, buscando afectados por el denso humo, atentos al drama y a la gran tensión, siempre apercibidos de la urgencia de su función de samaritanos.

20 El Nuevo Dia/Viernes 2 de enero de 1987



Fotos/Gary Williams

El Nuevo Dia/Viernes 2 de enero de 1987 21

Silver Award
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Award of Excellence
THE DENVER POST
Denver, Colorado
Dennis Chamberlin



The Denver Post/Sunday, January 11, 1987

Urban MOSAIC

Bursts of joy sweeten the lives of Poles. But their days still are played out in the dark depths of a country flooded by state politics, socialist economics, Soviet ideology and tension.

Unseen below: realities are found everywhere in the cities. Never idle is another Third World line: Lines for food. Lines where strangers are herd, spurred and tongues are kept under control. When sunshine floods the square in Nowa Huta, the largest challenge is to walk by a massive statue of Lenin. The statue is of a grim-faced man ... all business, brown in mid-stride, and giving the finger — not like the lives of the peoples who below.

In a Catholic church in Gdansk, security lamps and votive candles cast a soft glow across the troubled faces of workers at worship. They pray for grace — and political power.

In a dewy 10 private club in Lublin, people sip beer and wrestle with opinions. Underground publishers prevent the state from crowning Polish editors such as Tadeusz Konwicki. Solidarity has faded but the underground is as strong as ever. Polish socialism is disgusting but bearable — because individual genius finds ways to cope.

Coping turns some into a lucrative pursuit — black market trading. A woman once declared me at a social gathering and poured out her heart about how it took her entire month's salary of about 37,000 zlotys just to put food on the table. Then she flashed a roll of 36,000 zlotys (around $40 on the black market) and asked to buy my U.S. dollars.

Others taken great risks to amass that much money, I learned. She had been selling goods that she had stolen from her workplace. She would steal bathroom fixtures, one piece at a time, then assemble them at home before selling them on the black market.

Those — and those who are far too timid to steal, but would go to war in a minute to defend their homeland.

Polish nationals interviewed feels patriotic fervor every year on Sept. 1, the anniversary of Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939. The centerpiece of that day's programming is the Polish version of Roots, a 10-part TV mini-series that followed Polish family. I watched the program with friends at their home, the grandmother of the group was overcome by her memories of having lived through the dramas. When the narrator mentioned, "the Fatherland," the grandmother exploded with pride, exclaiming:

"The most beautiful word that exists is Fatherland."

The busy shipbuilding city of Gdansk, birthplace of the Solidarity union movement, is one of the country's largest seaports on the Baltic Sea.

A lone shopper in Krakow finds a rarity path.

The World War II concentration camp of Auschwitz stands as a museum and hideous reminder of Nazi Germany's bloody presence in Poland.

The buoyant Polish spirit shines in song and dance. Above, a member of a folk group dances with a visitor after a performance.

A tour guide helps visitors visualize what Warsaw looked like after the devastation of World War II.



The Denver Post/Sunday, January 11, 1987

Lost in thought, a patron in a private bar in Lublin sits near a poster touting "Man of Iron," a radical movie that was banned when the Solidarity movement began withering.

Children mug for a camera on a Lublin street corner.

Jewish gravestones bulldozed by the Nazis stand as a memorial outside of Kazimierz.

Prayer begins the day for a Gdansk worker.

In brooding bronze, Lenin frowns at all who pass the square in the steelworking city of Nowa Huta.



J section The Orange County Register Friday, May 1, 1987

Image

PERFECTLY SUITED

How to piece it all together with swimwear that's comfortably sexy

By Laura Tuchman/The Register

If comfort counts for anything, then I once owned half of the greatest swimsuit of all.

In a world where half means either top or bottom, this was a bottom — a rich water-blue Hawaiian surfer print that fell three quarters of the way between bikini and short-shorts. There was a drawstring waist and loose, roomy legs, both of them bordered in brilliant white.

The top, however, was another story. A skimpy bikini prone to coming undone in the rough pool waters of Los Angeles, it was enough to make one appreciate an older brother. Mine was the sort who, though he never graduated from Cub Scouts, would still hoist and reboot my slippery spaghetti straps like a pro.

Still, that top caused many an anxiety dream, most of which had me racing through lap after lap of big-time swim meets, only to emerge the victor with no top at all.

This season, my mismatched suit seems to be back in style. But this time, in reverse. On swimsuit racks throughout Southern California, loose comfortable tank tops are being paired with the tiniest of bikini bottoms.

Which makes one wonder. What really inspires swimsuit designers? Are bikini cutters backed by bottom-line businessmen who want the most dollars for the least fabric? Are skirted-suit makers obsessed with hiding their own cellulite?

This season, Ariel, a 35-year-old New York designer, unveiled a tank top-bikini bottom suit under the Avance label of Los Angeles-based Elisabeth Stewart.

"It just seemed like a natural thing to do," Ariel said by telephone from his Manhattan office. "A lot of women feel comfortable in T-shirts and tank tops. I had in mind for it to be comfortable and easy to wear. And if you don't have a perfect body, you can still feel comfortable."

But the bottom of Ariel's swimsuit is a high, almost-bracelet cut that isn't likely to hide much of anything. "It was for contrast," the designer admitted. "Because we gave so much coverage to the top part that I thought we wanted to minimize the bottom."

Those who prefer to maximize may be happier with an Ocean Pacific suit. The company's "bellybutton" style, which knots together at the waist, offers "the comfort and security of a one-piece with the look of a two-piece," explains Susan Crank, OP's executive vice president.

"We wanted to spice up the one-piece business because all of the emphasis has gone to two-piece," she said.

But if you wear an OP suit this summer, beware: You'll be covering your body with part of a rather elaborate marketing scheme. The line's theme, Crank explains, is the Great Spring Break, that wild student fling of sun and fun known to require extra security measures.

OP's Spring Break suits carry names like Desert Dot, Padre Sunset and Gulf Stripe — to march the key college vacation spots of Palm Springs, Padre Island, Texas, and Florida's Gulf Coast. One must remember, of course, that OP's target customer, as Crank says, is 18 years old.

Older swimmers may prefer the styles produced by Gottex of Israel, whose suits, available at Bullock's, Nordstrom and J.W. Robinson's, seem to have jumped on the snakeskin and "Out of Africa" bandwagon.

The company's New York-based director of publicity, Elisabeth Meyers, wasn't too keen on discussing the whys of the company's safari bandeaus, in prints of olive, khaki, red and black, or its turtleneck silver python designs.

"Everyone's always asking why," Myers said, more than a little perturbed. As for the animal look, "You see it in designer sportswear, you see it in couture. You'd really have to ask Chanel and Lacroix and the people in Paris who are designing."

So much for original thought.

At least, the Los Angeles-based Cole of California had enough sense to take the safari look one step further. The company spiced up its two-tone "Out of Africa" suit with a unique crisscross top and an abstract, African-inspired design.

Although she can't take credit for "Out of Africa," Cole designer Elena Valencia favors its forward look. "From my viewpoint, what I always try to do is give the customer something new to be attracted to," she said.

Above, floating in a pool of blue, this black and red patterned bandeau bikini features a side bow, $36, from Seasafres.

At left, a sea green two-piece with buttoned top by La Blanca, $40; a multi-colored Liza Bruce in ribbed knit with a rollup skirt, $74; and a Reyn Spooner Water Prints — a metallic boxer-style suit that gains an added print when wet — about $30, in fuchsia.

This is the Reyn Spooner Water Prints when it's dry.

An Avance tank top and bikini bottom suit, in fuchsia, offers a long, comfortable top but leaves room for plenty of tanning on the legs. New York designer Ariel says he minimized the bottoms for contrast.

Photos by Rick Rickman The Register

Suits combine more coverage with more cutouts

From staff, news service reports

Swimwear and your body. Depending on your state of physical fitness, these words, considered together, can whip you into a surfin' bird frenzy or depress you to the point where even Steve's Super Fudge Chunk ice cream won't cure you.

Still, if you're slipping off for a tropical getaway or simply stressing off your calendar in California fashion, it's time to think about — if not buy — swimwear for the coming season.

General trends move toward opposites. For women (much to the dismay of Sports Illustrated types), more swimsuit is more fashion. For men (much to the delight of skin fanciers), less swimsuit — although not quite-see ridiculousness — is more fashion.

No wonder we call each other the opposite sex.

First, the women's report:

This is a season in which loose, tank-style tops are paired with bikini bottoms. But there

Please see SWIMSUITS-J3

More swimsuits on back page

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Rick Rickman



Journal Tribune, Tuesday, September 23, 1986—3

Lunch box language

Jade Plaate, left, a second-grader at Kennedy Elementary School in Biddeford, poses with bananas and Knight Rider lunch box. Above, Sarah Goodwin, a first-grader at Emerson School in Sanford, poses with her Rainbow Brite lunch box.

Biddeford City Councilor Alan Casavant remembered that the lunch box he carried to St. Mary's School in the mid-1960s had space ships on it.

Taking a break from discussions of foreign policy and the economy, 1st District congressional candidate Rollin Ives scanned his childhood luncheon memories from the 1950s: "It was Roy Rogers. It was made of tin or steel. It had to be either Roy Rogers or the Lone Ranger."

Future archaeologists may someday sift through the garbage heaps of late 20th-century civilization and use lunch boxes to delineate the heroes and the imaginative terrain of each decade's children.

They could also use the lunch box to pinpoint the beginning of an era. Although the Thermos Corp. of Norwich, Conn., has been making lunch boxes for more than 80 years, it wasn't until 1950 that Aladdin Industries of Nashville, Tenn., put a colorful illustration of television cowboy Hopalong Cassidy on its boxes and sold them to the youngsters of the first television generation.

Since then it's been The Lone Ranger, Roy Rogers, Mickey Mouse, NASA space ships, Barbie, Batman, Star Wars, Cabbage Patch Kids, Dukes of Hazard, Smurfs, Transformers and ET.

This year, amid the unforgettable aromas of school cafeterias in York County, children are pulling sandwiches out of boxes illustrated with the current hits — Rambo, GI Joe, Little Ponies, Pound Puppies, Rainbow Brite, Teddy Ruxpin.

By far the favorite among the guys is Rambo.

"I liked the movie, and I collect Rambo and GI Joe stuff," Kennedy School fourth-grader Mathew Elliott explained.

Elliott had looked for a GI Joe lunchbox but couldn't find one, but he likes the Rambo box even better: "Rambo is more realistic." Pointing to the green, brown and black camouflage paint on the box, he explained, "It's kind of like the Army, and it's made of metal so the bottom doesn't fall out on you."

Youngsters like Elliott are seasoned consumers when it comes to lunch boxes, and they expect quality construction.

The thing that bugs Elliott the most about his Rambo kit is the insulated drink bottle. Even though he loves the illustration on the bottle of Rambo going into action with his bow and arrows, "I hate the bottle. It's plastic. If you tighten the lid all the way the top comes off. When I got it, I thought the bottle was metal."

Young cowboys of the 1950s and budding astronauts of the 1960s didn't have Elliott's problem. The first lunch bottles were made of metal with glass vacuum bottles to keep the liquid cold.

• Lunch

Continued on page 12

First-graders Talia Pepin, left, and Karen Bowie of Emerson School in Sanford both sport Teddy Ruxpin lunch boxes. Mathew Elliott, above, a fourth-grader at Kennedy Elementary School, thinks military toys like G.I. Joe and Rambo are tops. Jackie Giles of Sanford, right, owns both a Pound Puppy doll and lunch box. Jackie is a second-grader at Emerson School.

Text by Richard Buhr

Photos by Charles Fox

Award of Excellence
JOURNAL TRIBUNE
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SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
Judy Griesedieck



Inside

Four-star chef
Kevin Gilday of The Plumed Horse likes a little jazz with his oysters.
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Fast fix
Minted lamb and papaya kebabs provide grist for weekend festivities.
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Honey treats
Honey complements flavor of rich poppy-seed cake and butter-oat bread.
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Napa jewel
Sequoia Grove is a little known source of fine cabs, a nice chardonnay.
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San Jose Mercury News, Wednesday morning, August 27, 1986 Section G

Food

Gourmet Cookery • Consumer Tips • Recipes

HERBS
THE ENDLESS SUMMER

Judy Griesedieck — Mercury News

Nasturtiums, basil, sage, rosemary and dill tease the eye as well as the palate all year long with the right preservation techniques

How to cultivate snipping habit that lasts

By Mary Phillips
Mercury News Food Editor

Cooks find time for thyme, Page 3G

THERE'S something that divides an ordinary meal from the extraordinary.

Carlo Middione, chef and owner of Vivande Porta Via in San Francisco, says it's an accent mark.

But don't look for it in the flourish penned on the menu card. Look for it in the herbs that flavor the dishes.

"The herb should be the finishing touch in the rounding out of the dish. It doesn't overwhelm the entity," says Middione.

And it doesn't have to fade as summer wanes.

True, fresh basil will die with the first fall frost, and tarragon is gone after October, according to Virginia Saso of Saso Herb Gardens in Saratoga.

But there are easy ways to preserve the fresh taste Middione uses summer's harvest to make an ample supply of next spring's pesto.

And rosemary, sage, dill and thyme will keep producing — although somewhat less robustly — all winter.

So if you've picked up the summer snipping habit — with the growing availability of fresh herbs by the bunch at markets or from easy-to-grow plants in your back yard — don't put away your scissors yet. Rosemary to wake up a quick chicken scaloppine and minced tarragon or dill for fresh herb butter are just the beginning. There's plenty of snipping to do before the season ends.

We picked up a garden of great ideas for using up and preserving fresh herbs — store bought or home grown — from a handful of experts: Renee Shepherd, owner of a Felton specialty seed company; Karen Caplan, president of Frieda of California wholesale produce company, Los Angeles; Charlotta Glenn

See HERBS, Page 3G

No kudos for the chef

Trade show reveals that prefab mixes may lurk behind menu delights

By Michalene Busico
Mercury News Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO

ADDICTED to those Belgian waffles at Houlihan's? Or the fruit-filled pancake rolls at the San Francisco Hilton? Or the onion rings at Black Angus?

Don't sing the praises of Chef Henri — unless you give him credit for boiling a frozen pouch or microwaving an individual portion. These days, everything is premade, prepared, precooked — all Henri has to do is heat and serve.

And you can count on popular restaurants taking more culinary shortcuts in the future, if the Western Restaurant Convention and Exposition that ended Tuesday at Moscone Center here was any indication. More than 40,000 members of the food-service trade checked out booth after booth of prefab delights — everything from 30-second gravy mix to lasagne sandwiches.

While restaurants have long cheated a little — one Texas biscuit-mix maker has been around since 1859 — the consensus at the show was that there is a growing interest in the premade among restaurateurs of all descriptions. And although truly elite restaurants still hold out for scratch, the

See RESTAURANT, Page 9G

Label-readers size up claims with more than grain of salt

By Gerri Kobren
Baltimore Sun

IF you're a food-package reader, you've already noticed: There's a lot of packaged food out there with labels that say the salt — or the sodium, which makes up 40 percent of table salt — has been reduced, vastly reduced or eliminated altogether. You [illegible] sodium-free or salt/sodium-reduced pickles, potato chips, pretzels, peanuts, canned goods, meats, bread and butter, cheese and crackers, sodas and breakfast cereals.

Consumers are just beginning to show some desire for these products, according to food manufacturers' spokesmen. "Sales have been trending upward, though they're not big sellers yet," says James Moran of Campbell Soup, which

See SALT, Page 4G



SUNDAY MARCH 15, 1987 The Virginian-Pilot THE LEDGER-STAR SECTION J

MEN & WOMEN/J2
IN FASHION/J10

Tidewater Living

Gertrude Tull of Hampton is in the last stages of Alzheimer's disease. She cannot talk, walk or eat through her mouth.

Staff photos by BILL KELLEY III

The Long Goodbye

Support groups lend helping hand to Alzheimer's victims, families

It's a long goodbye.
Tell me how the others do it.
How do we get through it?
It's a long goodbye. — ADROA theme

By WILLIAM RUEHLMANN
Staff writer

THE ORDEAL STARTED when retired Newport News mail carrier Knox Tull noticed scrapes on his wife's Pontiac.

Many of them.

"I was continually having to take it to the body shop for a dent here, a bump there," he recalls.

Then Gertrude Tull began missing meetings. For more than two decades organist for the junior choir at First Baptist Church, Hampton, holder of bachelor's and master's degrees in education from Hampton Institute, mother of three, she had been supervisor for the Teachers Corps program in her native city, instructor in human relations to the police department there, and, appointed by the mayor, chairman of the Citizen's Advisory Council for Human Development. Mrs. Tull was active in several other church, civic and social organizations.

"One night," her husband adds, "she called me on the phone from town. Gertrude couldn't find the way home. That happened a couple of times.

"I thought she was just overly busy, involved in too many things, getting mixed up."

That was eight years ago.

Today Knox and Gertrude Tull, now grandparents of seven, still reside at their green-shuttered, white frame house in suburban Hampton. He at 66, though higher of forehead and more silver of sideburn, retains the deep-chested, thick-armed vigor of a man who routinely shouldered heavy burdens for 30 years. She at 66, thin, gray, shaking, does not speak, recognize her family or rise from the rolled bed to walk without her husband's assistance.

Knox Tull feeds his wife four times daily through a gastrostomy tube.

"Alzheimer's disease," he emphasizes, "is a devastating thing."

Tull produces a series of photographs that show the stages of Gertrude's ailment from 1978 to 1982. In the first she beams brightly, standing behind a railed fence. In the last she stares blankly, seated in a kitchen chair.

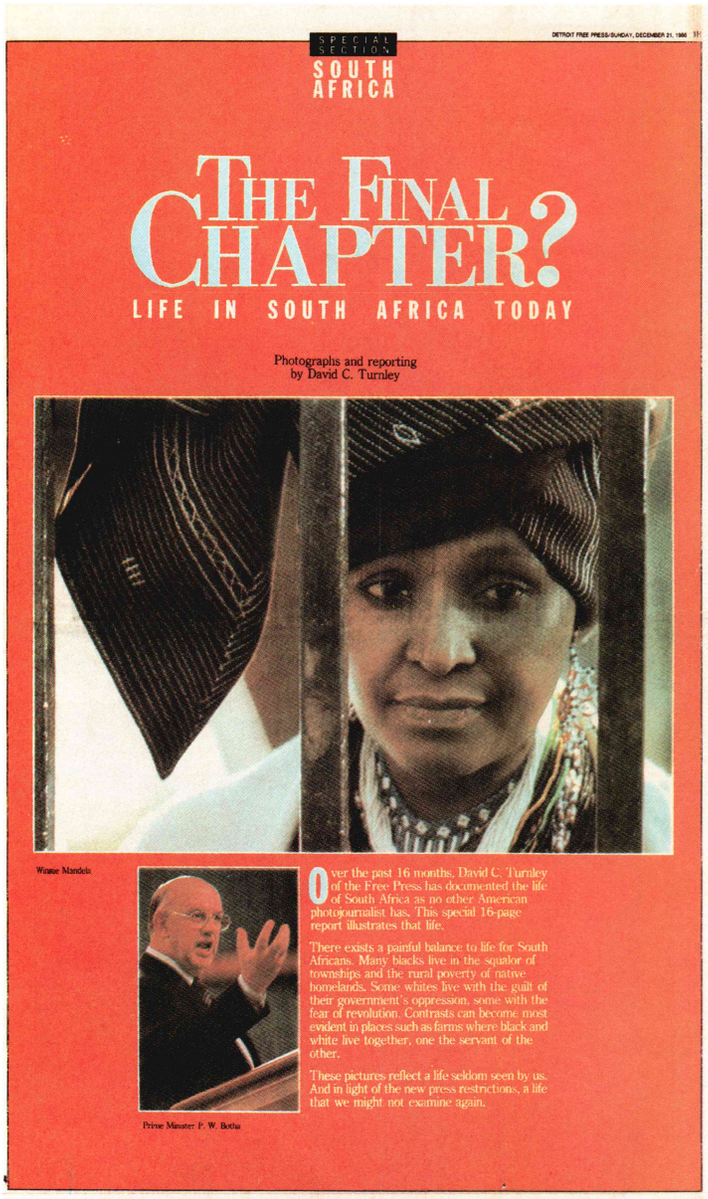
Sixteen years ago, in copperplate script, Gertrude Tull wrote: "Living is not nearly so exciting or rewarding when we confine our relationships to a limited, narrow few; rather it is when we expand our horizons, reach out our hand to touch others. . . ."

Six years ago, in an erratic scrawl, Gertrude Tull wrote: "I need to talk to

Please see DISEASE, Page J4

"Alzheimer's disease is a devastating thing," says Knox Tull, Gertrude's husband, who bathes her and feeds her through a tube each morning.

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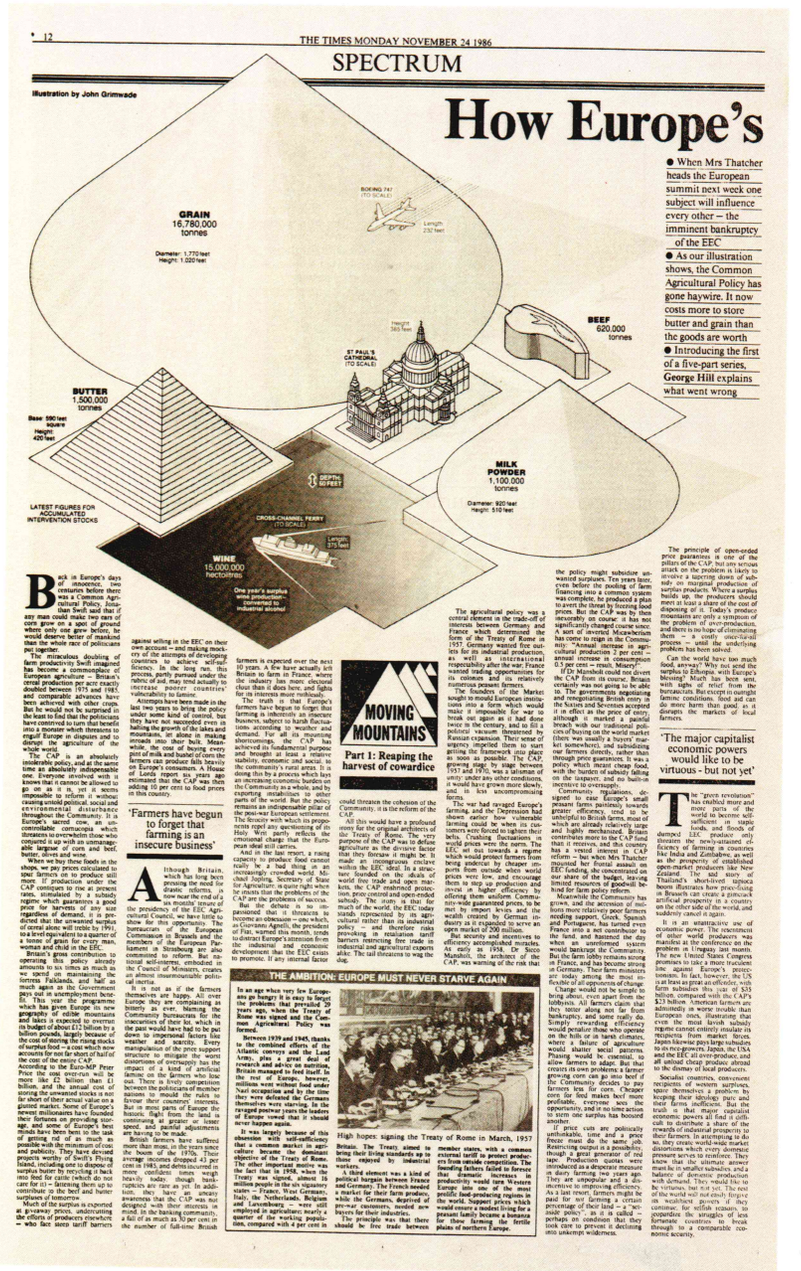


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12 THE TIMES MONDAY NOVEMBER 24 1986

SPECTRUM

Illustration by John Grimwade

How Europe's

● When Mrs Thatcher heads the European summit next week one subject will influence every other – the imminent bankruptcy of the EEC

● As our illustration shows, the Common Agricultural Policy has gone haywire. It now costs more to store butter and grain than the goods are worth

● Introducing the first of a five-part series, George Hill explains what went wrong

GRAIN 16,780,000 tonnes

Diameter: 1,770 feet Height: 1,020 feet

BOEING 747 (TO SCALE) Length 232 feet

BEEF 620,000 tonnes

Height 385 feet

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (TO SCALE)

BUTTER 1,500,000 tonnes

Base: 590 feet square Height: 420 feet

MILK POWDER 1,100,000 tonnes

Diameter: 920 feet Height: 510 feet

DEPTH: 50 FEET

CROSS-CHANNEL FERRY (TO SCALE) Length 375 feet

LATEST FIGURES FOR ACCUMULATED INTERVENTION STOCKS

WINE 15,000,000 hectolitres

One year's surplus wine production – converted to industrial alcohol

Back in Europe's days of innocence, two centuries before there was a Common Agricultural Policy, Jonathan Swift said that if any man could make two ears of corn grow on a spot of ground where only one grew before, he would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together.

The miraculous doubling of farm productivity Swift imagined has become a commonplace of European agriculture – Britain's cereal production per acre exactly doubled between 1975 and 1985, and comparable advances have been achieved with other crops. But he would not be surprised in the least to find that the politicians have contrived to turn that benefit into a monster which threatens to engulf Europe in disputes and to disrupt the agriculture of the whole world.

The CAP is an absolutely intolerable policy, and at the same time an absolutely indispensable one. Everyone involved with it knows that it cannot be allowed to go on as it is, yet it seems impossible to reform it without causing untold political, social and environmental disturbance throughout the Community. It is Europe's sacred cow, an uncontrollable cornucopia which threatens to overwhelm those who consented it up with an unmanageable largesse of corn and beef, butter, olives and wine.

When we buy these foods in the shops, our prices circulated in good faith are said to produce still more. If prices are raised, the CAP contingent to rise as interest rates, stimulated by a subsidy regime which guarantees a good price for harvests of any size regardless of demand, it is predicted that the unwanted surplus of cereal alone will treble by 1991, to a level equivalent to a quarter of a tonne of grain for every man, woman and child in the EEC.

Britain's gross contribution to operating this policy already amounts to six times as much as we spend on maintaining the fortress Falklands, and half as much again as the Government spends on unemployment benefit. The set-aside programme which has given Europe the topography of edible mountains and lakes is expected to overrun its budget of about £12 billion by a billion pounds, largely because of the cost of storing the rising stocks of surplus food – a cost which now accounts for not far short of half of the cost of the entire CAP.

According to the Euro-MP Peter Price the cost over-run will be more like £2 billion than £1 billion, and the annual cost of storing the unwanted stocks is not far short of their actual value on a given market. Some of Europe's richest millionaires have founded their fortunes on the CAP's cottage, and some of Europe's best minds have been set to the task of getting rid of as much as possible with the minimum of cost and publicity. They have devised projects worthy of Swift's Flying Island, including one to dispose of surplus butter by recycling it back into feed for cattle (which do not care for it) – fattening them up to contribute to the beef and butter surpluses of tomorrow.

Much of the surplus is exported as give-away prices, undercutting the efforts of producers elsewhere – who face steep tariff barriers against selling in the EEC on their own account – and making mockery of the attempts of developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency. In the long run, this process, partly pursued under the rubric of aid, may tend actually to increase poorer countries' vulnerability to famine.

Attempts have been made in the last two years to bring the policy under some kind of control, but they have not succeeded even in halting the growth of the lakes and mountains, alone in making inroads into the wine lake. Meanwhile, the cost of buying every pint of milk and bushel of corn the farmers can produce falls heavily on Europe's consumers. A House of Lords report six years ago estimated that the CAP was then adding 10 per cent to food prices in this country.

'Farmers have begun to forget that farming is an insecure business'

Although Britain, which has long been pressing the need for drastic reforms, is now near the end of a six-month tenure of the presidency of the Agricultural Council, we have little to show for this opportunity. The bureaucrats of the European Commission in Brussels and the members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg are also committed to reform. But national self-interest, embodied in the Council of Ministers, creates an almost insurmountable political inertia.

It is not as if the farmers themselves are happy. All over Europe they are complaining as bitterly as ever, blaming the Community bureaucrats for the cancerous growth, but which in the past would have had to be put down to imponderables like the weather and scarcity. Every manipulation of the price support structure to mitigate the worst distortions of overSupply has the impact of a kind of artificial famine on the farmers who lose out. There is lively competition between the politicians of member nations to mould the rules to favour their countries' interests. But in most parts of Europe the historic flight from the land is continuing at greater or lesser speed, and painful adjustments are having to be made.

British farmers have suffered more than most, in the years since the boom of the 1970s. Their average incomes dropped 43 per cent in 1985, and dents incurred in more confident times weigh heavily today though bankruptcies are rare as yet. In addition, they have an uneasy awareness that the CAP was not designed with their interests in mind. In the banking community, a fall of as much as 30 per cent in the number of full-time British farmers is expected over the next 10 years. A few have actually left Britain to farm in France, where the industry has more electoral clout than it does here, and fights for its interests more ruthlessly.

The truth is that Europe's farmers have begun to forget that farming is inherently an insecure business, subject to harsh fluctuations in the weather and demand. For all its long-term shortcomings, the CAP has achieved its fundamental purpose and brought at least a relative stability, economic and social, to the community's rural areas. It is doing this by a process which lays an increasing economic burden on the Community as a whole, and by exporting instabilities to other parts of the world. But the policy remains an indispensable pillar of the post-war European settlement. The ferocity with which its proponents reject any questioning of its every word partly reflects the fear that the whole of the European ideal will perish.

And in the last resort, a rising capacity to produce food cannot really be a bad thing in an increasingly crowded world. Michael Jopling, Secretary of State for Agriculture, is quite right when he insists that the problems of the CAP are the problems of success.

But the debate is so impassioned that it threatens to become an obsession – one which, as Giovanni Agnelli, the president of Fiat, warned this month, tends to distract Europe's attention from the industrial and economic developments that the EEC exists to promote. If any internal factor could threaten the cohesion of the Community, it is the reform of the CAP.

MOVING MOUNTAINS

Part 1: Reaping the harvest of cowardice

All this would have a profound irony for the original architects of the Treaty of Rome. The very purpose of the CAP was to defuse agriculture as the divisive factor that they foresaw it might be. It made an incongruous enclave of the Treaty, in a sense was founded on the ideals of world free trade and open markets, the CAP enshrined protection, price control and open-ended subsidy. The irony is that for much of the world, the EEC today stands represented by its agricultural rather than its industrial policy – and therefore risks provoking in retaliation tariff barriers restricting free trade in industrial and agricultural exports alike. The tail threatens to wag the dog.

THE AMBITION: EUROPE MUST NEVER STARVE AGAIN

In an age when very few Europeans go hungry it is easy to forget the problems that prevailed 29 years ago, when the Treaty of Rome was signed and the Common Agricultural Policy was formed.

Between 1939 and 1945, thanks to the combined efforts of the Atlantic convoys and the Land Army, plus a great deal of research and advice on nutrition, Britain managed to feed itself. In the rest of Europe, however, millions were starving. And under Nazi occupation and by the time they were defeated the Germans themselves were starving. In the ravaged postwar years the leaders of Europe vowed that it should never happen again.

It was largely because of this obsession with self-sufficiency that a common market in agriculture became the dominant objective of the Treaty of Rome. The other important motive was the fact that in 1958, when the Treaty was signed, almost 16 million people in the six signatory states – France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg – were still employed in agriculture: nearly a quarter of the working population, compared with 4 per cent in Britain. The Treaty aimed to bring their living standards up to those enjoyed by industrial workers.

A third element was a kind of political bargain between France and Germany. The French needed a market for their farm products, while the Germans, deprived of pre-war customers, needed new buyers for their industries.

The principle was that there should be free trade between member states, with a common external tariff to protect producers from outside competition. The founding fathers failed to foresee that dramatic increases in productivity would turn Western Europe into one of the most prolific food-producing regions in the world. Support prices which would ensure a modest living for a peasant family became a bonanza for those farming the fertile plains of northern Europe.

High hopes: signing the Treaty of Rome in March, 1957

The agricultural policy was a central element in the trade-off of interests between Germany and France which determined the form of the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Germany wanted free outlets for its industrial production, as well as international responsibility after the war; France wanted guaranteed outlets for its ruinous and excessively numerous peasant farmers.

The founders of the Market sought to mould European institutions into a form which would make it impossible for war to break out again as it had done twice in the century, and to fill a political vacuum threatened by Russian expansion. Their sense of urgency impelled them to start getting the framework into place as soon as possible. The CAP, growing stage by stage between 1957 and 1970, was a talisman of unity: under any other conditions, it would have grown more slowly, and in less uncompromising form.

The war had ravaged Europe's farming, and the Depression had shown earlier how vulnerable farming could be when its customers were forced to tighten their belts. Crushing fluctuations in world prices were the norm. The EEC set out towards a regime which would protect farmers from being undercut by cheaper imports from outside when world prices were low, and encourage them to step up production and invest in higher efficiency by offering them uniform Community-wide guaranteed prices, to be fixed annually in the light of the wealth created by German industry as it expanded to become an open market of 200 million.

But security and incentives to efficiency accomplished miracles. As early as 1958, Dr Sicco Mansholt, the architect of the CAP, was warning of the risk that the policy might subsidize unwanted surpluses. Ten years later, even before the pooling of farm financing into a common system was complete, he produced a plan to avert the threat by freezing food prices. But the CAP was by then inexorably on course: it has not significantly changed course since. A sort of inverted Micawberism has come to reign in the Community: "Annual increase in agricultural production 2 per cent – annual increase in consumption 0.5 per cent – result, Misery!"

The CAP could not divert the CAP from its course. Britain certainly was not responsible for it. The governments participating and renegotiating British entry in the Sixties and Seventies accepted it in effect as the price of entry, although it marked a painful breach with our traditional policies of buying on the world market (there was usually a buyers' market somewhere), and subsidizing our farmers directly, rather than through price guarantees. It was a policy which meant cheap food, with the burden of subsidy falling on the taxpayer, and no built-in incentive to overSupply.

Community regulations, designed to help Europe's small peasant farms, positively towards greater efficiency, were unhelpful to British farms, most of which are already relatively large and highly mechanized. Britain contributes more to the CAP fund than it receives, and this country has a vested interest in CAP reform – but when Mrs Thatcher mounted her frontal assault on EEC funding, she concentrated on our share of the budget, leaving limited resources of goodwill behind for farm policy reform.

Meanwhile the Community has grown, and the accession of mediterranean relatively poor farms – needing support, Greek, Spanish and Portuguese, and subsidized in France into a net contributor to the fund, and hastened the day when an unreformed system would bankrupt the Community. But the farm lobby remains strong in France, and has become strong in Germany. Their farm ministers are today among the most inflexible of all opponents of change.

Change would not be simple to bring about, even apart from the lobbyists. All farmers claim that they tighter along not far from bankruptcy, and some really do. Simply rewarding efficiency would penalize those who operate on the basis of lavish climates, where the failure of agriculture would abandon the countryside. Phasing would be complex, to allow farmers to adapt. But that creates its own problems: a farmer growing corn can go into beef if the Community decides to pay farmers less for corn. Cheaper corn for feed makes beef more profitable, everyone sees the opportunity, and in no time action to stem one surplus has boosted another.

If price cuts are politically impossible, time and a price freeze alone do the same job. Restricting output is complex, although a great generator of red tape. Production quotas were introduced as a desperate measure in dairy farming two years ago. They are unpopular and a disincentive to improving efficiency. As a last resort, farmers might be paid for not farming a certain percentage of their land – a "set-aside policy", as it is called – perhaps on condition that they took care to prevent it declining into unkempt wilderness.

The principle of open-ended price guarantees is one of the pillars of the CAP but any serious attack on the problem is likely to involve a tapering down of subsidy on marginal production of surplus products. Where a surplus builds up, the producers should meet at least a share of the cost of disposing of it. Today's producer mountains are only a symptom of the problem of over-production. The problem is a self-perpetuating one: there is no easy-in/out process – until the underlying problem has been solved.

Can the world have too much food anyway? Why not send the surplus to Ethiopia? Is Europe's blessing? Much has been sent, with sighs of relief from the bureaucrats. But except in outright famine conditions, food aid can do more harm than good as it disrupts the markets of local farmers.

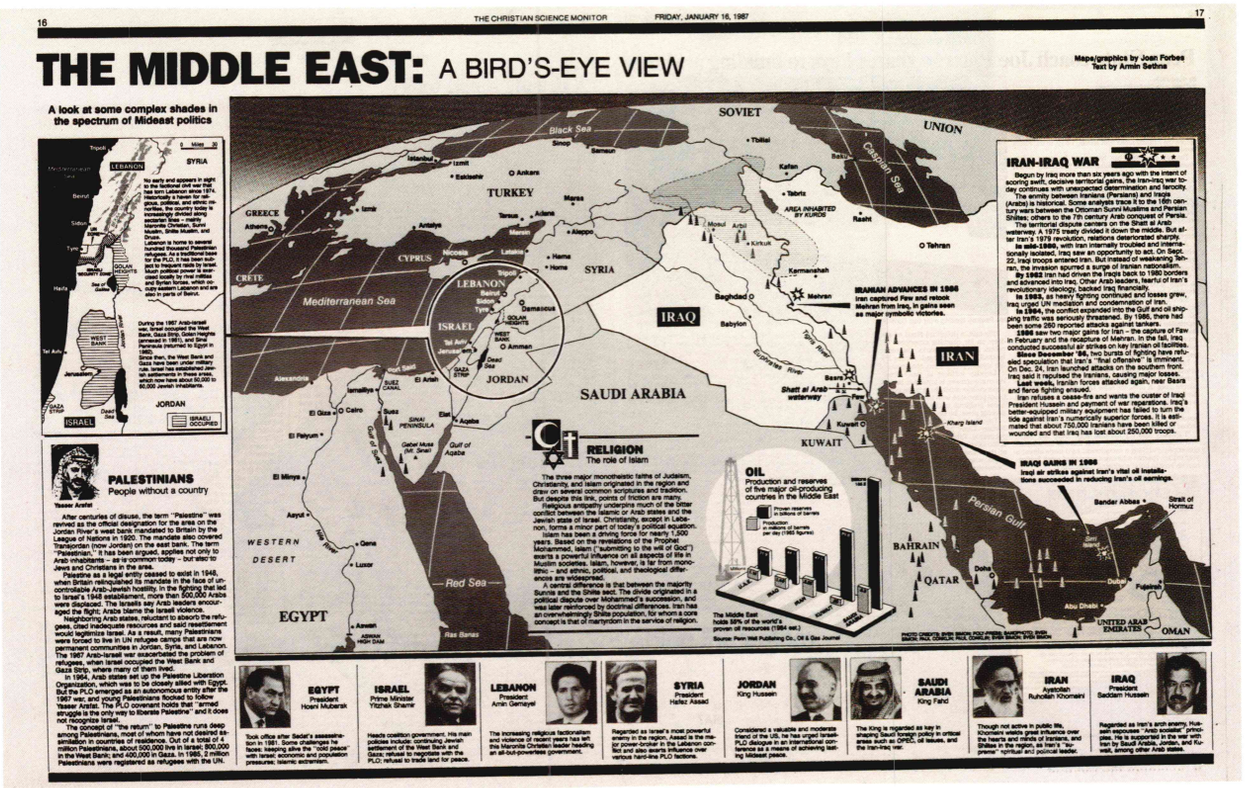
'The major capitalist economic powers would like to be virtuous – but not yet'

The "green revolution" has enabled more and more parts of the world to become self-sufficient in staple foods, and floods of dumped EEC produce only threaten the newly-attained efficiency of farming in countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe as well as the prosperity of established agro-exporters like Australia and New Zealand. The sad story of Thailand's short-lived tapioca boom illustrates how pressure in Brussels can create a gimcrack artificial prosperity in a country on the other side of the world, and suddenly cancel it again.

It is an unattractive use of economic power. The resentment of other world producers was manifest at the conference on the problem in Uruguay last month. The new United States Congress promises to take a more truculent line against Europe's protectionism. In fact, however, the US is at least as great an offender, with farm subsidies this year of $25 billion, compared with the CAP's $23 billion. American farmers are admittedly in worse trouble than European ones, illustrating that even the most lavish subsidy regime cannot entirely insulate its farmers from the ups and downs of nature. Japan likewise pays large subsidies to its rice-growers. Japan, the USA and the EEC all over-produce, and all unload cheap produce abroad in the dismay of local producers.

Socialist countries, convenient recipients of western surpluses, spare themselves a problem by keeping their ideology pure and their farms inefficient. But the truth is that many industrial economic powers all find it difficult to distribute a share of the rewards of industrial prosperity to their farmers in anything like so, they create world-wide market distortions which every domestic pressure serves to reinforce. They all need a climatic answer to steadily subsidized, and a balance of domestic production with demand. They would like to be virtuous, but not yet. The rest of the world will not easily forgive on wealthiest powers if they continue, for selfish reasons, to jeopardize the struggles of less fortunate countries to break through to a comparable economic security.

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THE TIMES
London,
England
John Grimwade



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THE MIDDLE EAST: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Maps/graphics by Joan Forbes
Text by Armin Rethna

A look at some complex shades in the spectrum of Mideast politics

SYRIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
JORDAN
WEST BANK
GAZA STRIP
GOLAN HEIGHTS
Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
Haifa
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Jericho
Nablus
Jenin
Nazareth
Sea of Galilee
Mediterranean Sea
0 Miles 20
ISRAELI OCCUPIED

PALESTINIANS
People without a country

Yasser Arafat

After centuries of disuse, the term "Palestine" was revived as the official designation for the area on the Jordan River's west bank mandated to Britain by the League of Nations in 1920. The mandate also covered Transjordan (now Jordan) on the east bank. The term "Palestinian," it has been argued, applies not only to Arab inhabitants – as is common today – but also to Jews and Christians in the area.

Palestine as a legal entity ceased to exist in 1948, when Britain relinquished its mandate in the face of uncontrollable Arab-Jewish hostility. In the fighting that led to Israel's 1948 establishment, more than 500,000 Arabs were displaced. The Israelis say Arab leaders encouraged the flight; Arabs blame Israeli violence.

Neighboring Arab states, reluctant to absorb the refugees, cited inadequate resources and said resettlement would legitimize Israel. As a result, many Palestinians were forced to live in UN refugee camps that are now permanent communities in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The 1967 Arab-Israeli war exacerbated the problem of refugees, when Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where many of them lived.

In 1964, Arab states set up the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was to be closely allied with Egypt. But the PLO emerged as an autonomous entity after the 1967 war, and young Palestinians flocked to follow Yasser Arafat. The PLO covenant holds that "armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine" and it does not recognize Israel.

The concept of "the return" to Palestine runs deep among Palestinians, most of whom have not desired assimilation in countries of residence. Out of a total of 4 million Palestinians, about 500,000 live in Israel; 800,000 in the West Bank; and 400,000 in Gaza. In 1948, 2 million Palestinians were registered as refugees with the UN.

During the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israel occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and Sinai Peninsula (returned to Egypt in 1982).

Since then, the West Bank and Gaza have been under Israeli military occupation. Israeli settlements in these areas, which now have about 50,000 to 60,000 Jewish inhabitants.

SOVIET UNION
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Sinop
Samsun
Istanbul
Izmit
Eskisehir
Ankara
TURKEY
Tbilisi
Kafan
Baku
Tabriz
AREA INHABITED BY KURDS
Rasht
Tehran
GREECE
Athens
Izmir
Antalya
Tarsus
Adana
Mersin
Aleppo
Mosul
Arbil
Kirkuk
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Latakia
Hama
Homs
SYRIA
CRETE
Kermanshah
Mediterranean Sea
LEBANON
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre
GOLAN HEIGHTS
Damascus
ISRAEL
WEST BANK
Tel Aviv-Jaffa
Amman
Dead Sea
JORDAN
IRAQ
Baghdad
Babylon
Euphrates River
Tigris River
IRAN
Mehran
Shatt al Arab waterway
Basra
Persian Gulf
KUWAIT
Kharg Island
Alexandria
Port Said
Ismailiya
Suez
SUEZ CANAL
El Arish
Cairo
El Gîza
Eilat
Aqaba
Sinai Peninsula
El Faiyum
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Gabel Musa (Mt. Sinai)
El Minya
Asyut
Qena
Luxor
WESTERN DESERT
Red Sea
EGYPT
Aswan
ASWAN HIGH DAM
Ras Banas
BAHRAIN
QATAR
Doha
Dubai
Fujeirah
Abu Dhabi
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
Strait of Hormuz
Bandar Abbas

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Begun by Iraq more than six years ago with the intent of scoring swift, decisive territorial gains, the Iran-Iraq war today continues with unexpected determination and ferocity.

The enmity between Iranians (Persians) and Iraqis (Arabs) is historical. Some analysts trace it to the 16th century wars between the Ottoman Sunni Muslims and Persian Shiites; others to the 7th century Arab conquest of Persia.

The territorial dispute centers on the Shatt al Arab waterway. A 1975 treaty divided it down the middle. But after Iran's 1979 revolution, relations deteriorated sharply.

In mid-1980, with Iran internally troubled and internationally isolated, Iraq saw an opportunity to act. On Sept. 22, Iraqi troops entered Iran. But instead of weakening Tehran, the invasion spurred a surge of Iranian nationalism.

By 1982 Iran had driven the Iraqis back to 1980 borders and advanced into Iraq. Other Arab leaders, fearful of Iran's revolutionary ideology, backed Iraq financially.

In 1983, as heavy fighting continued and losses grew, Iraq urged UN mediation and condemnation of Iran.

In 1984, the conflict expanded into the Gulf and oil shipping traffic was seriously threatened. By 1986, there had been some 260 reported attacks against tankers.

1986 saw two major gains for Iran – the capture of Faw in February and the recapture of Mehran. In the fall, Iraq conducted successful air strikes on key Iranian oil facilities.

Since December '86, two bursts of fighting have refueled speculation that Iran's "final offensive" is imminent. On Dec. 24, Iran launched attacks on the southern front. Iraq said it repulsed the Iranians, causing major losses.

Last week, Iranian forces attacked again, near Basra and fierce fighting ensued.

Iran refuses a cease-fire and wants the ouster of Iraqi President Hussein and payment of war reparations. Iraq's better-equipped military equipment has failed to turn the tide against Iran's numerically superior forces. It is estimated that about 730,000 Iranians have been killed or wounded and that Iraq has lost about 250,000 troops.

IRANIAN ADVANCES IN 1986
Iran captured Faw and retook Mehran from Iraq, in gains seen as major symbolic victories.

IRAQI GAINS IN 1986
Iraqi air strikes against Iran's vital oil installations succeeded in reducing Iran's oil earnings.

RELIGION
The role of Islam

The three major monotheistic faiths of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam originated in the region and draw on several common scriptures and tradition. But despite this link, points of friction are many.

Religious antipathy underpins much of the bitter conflict between the Islamic or Arab states and the Jewish state of Israel. Christianity, except in Lebanon, forms a minor part of today's political equation. Islam has been a driving force for nearly 1,500 years. Based on the revelations of the Prophet Mohammed, Islam ("submitting to the will of God") exerts a powerful influence on all aspects of life in Muslim societies. Islam, however, is far from monolithic – and ethnic, political, and theological differences are widespread.

A central difference is that between the majority Sunnis and the Shiite sect. The divide originated in a political dispute over Mohammed's succession, and was later reinforced by doctrinal differences. Iran has an overwhelmingly Shiite population, for whom a core concept is that of martyrdom in the service of religion.

OIL
Production and reserves of five major oil-producing countries in the Middle East

Proven reserves in billions of barrels
Production in millions of barrels per day (1985 figures)

The Middle East holds 58% of the world's proven oil resources (1984 est.)

Source: Penn Well Publishing Co., Oil & Gas Journal

EGYPT
President Hosni Mubarak
Took office after Sadat's assassination in 1981. Some challenges he faces: keeping alive the "cold peace" with Israel; economic and population pressures; Islamic extremism.

ISRAEL
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir
Heads coalition government. His main policies include: continuing Jewish settlement of the West Bank and Gaza; refusal to negotiate with the PLO; refusal to trade land for peace.

LEBANON
President Amin Gemayel
The increasing religious factionalism and violence of recent years has left this Maronite Christian leader heading an all-but-powerless government.

SYRIA
President Hafez Assad
Regarded as Israel's most powerful enemy in the region. Assad is the major power-broker in the Lebanon conflict and also exerts influence over various hard-line PLO factions.

JORDAN
King Hussein
Considered a valuable and moderate friend of the US, he has urged Israeli-PLO dialogue in an international conference as a means of achieving lasting Mideast peace.

SAUDI ARABIA
King Fahd
The King is regarded as key in shaping Saudi foreign policy in critical areas such as OPEC, oil issues, and the Iran-Iraq war.

IRAN
Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
Though not active in public life, Khomeini wields great influence over the hearts and minds of Iranians, and Shiites in the region, as Iran's "supreme" spiritual and political leader.

IRAQ
President Saddam Hussein
Regarded as Iran's arch enemy. Hussein espouses "Arab socialism" principles. He is supported in the war with Iran by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Kuwait, among other Arab states.

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Boston, Massachusetts
Joan W. Forbes



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HEALTH SENSE
BETSY A. LEHMAN

Roger Roth Illustration

Helping the kids of alcoholics

Second of two parts

LOS ANGELES – "Always stay safe," Jerry Moe tells kids whose parents have trouble with alcohol.

Always carry money for a phone call and the number of a grownup you trust, Moe tells kids, in case your mom or dad is drunk and forgets to pick you up. Know how to use a phone book so you can call police, the family doctor, an alcoholism agency. Protect yourself if someone touches you inappropriately, bite you or fights in a scary way in front of you. Try to get away, out of the room or out of the house. Get help if you need it. Be prepared. Stay safe.

Most of the people at the annual conference the National Association for Children of Alcoholics here earlier this month were adults coping with present problems caused by turmoil in the past. But in one small room decorated with kids' drawings were a handful of elementary-school-age children brought by parents at the meeting. Some probably were grandchildren of alcoholics. Others were brought by a non-drinking or recovering alcoholic parent. But for all these kids, the trauma of living with alcoholism isn't history. It's big.

The number of children in their predicament is huge; the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates that one in eight Americans is the child of an alcoholic. And you can add to that the millions of kids whose parents are dependent on drugs, mentally ill or addicted to gambling or other compulsions. Many of those kids have similar problems, specialists say.

Moe, who runs Kids are Special, a San Jose, Calif., program for children of alcohol and drug abusers, asked the children at the conference to name someone they could trust to talk to when their mother or father was drunk. One girl said she could call her grandmother. A boy said his babysitter. Another a grown sister. An older girl said she could talk to her best friends.

The adult children of alcoholics movement, about 10 years old, has spawned treatment and support groups, including ACOA and Al-Anon. Many schools have begun programs to help children of alcoholics. Some hospitals have opened treatment programs for children.

But the problem is so huge that it overwhelms the resources available to help. Most children of alcoholics never get help, specialists say.

Many of these children grow up to be alcoholics themselves. Others suffer from depression, anxiety, and other emotional problems. Some become compulsive overachievers, others compulsive underachievers. Many have trouble with relationships.

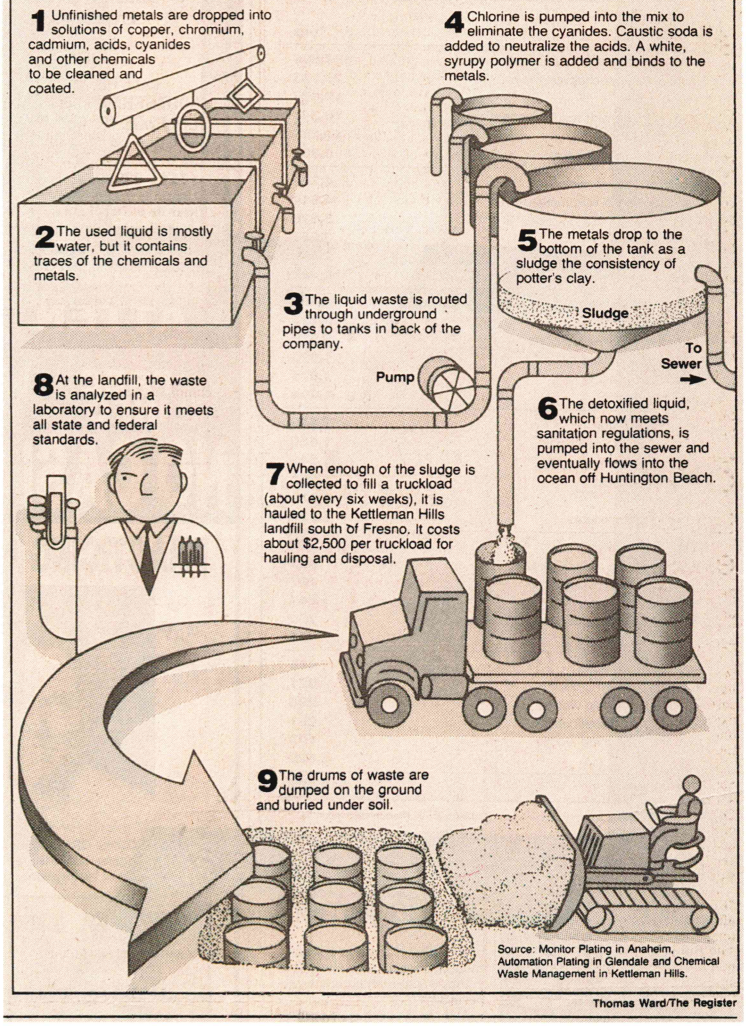
Moe's own father was a binge drinker who was violent when drunk. Moe left home at 16 and was on his own. He says he has been lucky. He has been able to break the cycle of violence that his father started.

Moe tells kids whose parents have trouble with alcohol that they are not responsible for their parents' drinking. They didn't cause it, can't control it, and can't cure it. Moe tells them to tell someone they trust what is happening at home. Moe tells them to get help for themselves.

Moe tells kids that they can't change their parents, but they can change themselves. They can break the cycle of violence and addiction that has been handed down from generation to generation

Pre-treatment and disposal of hazardous waste

Most industries use a complex process to dispose of the waste they create. This example uses Monitor Plating, a small Anaheim company that coats and polishes metals. The metal parts prepared by the company are used for everything from office furniture to MX missiles. Unlike many small companies, Monitor Plating has a pre-treatment plant on its premises that compresses and detoxifies much of its waste. More companies are expected to use this process as their use of landfills for untreated chemical waste is restricted.

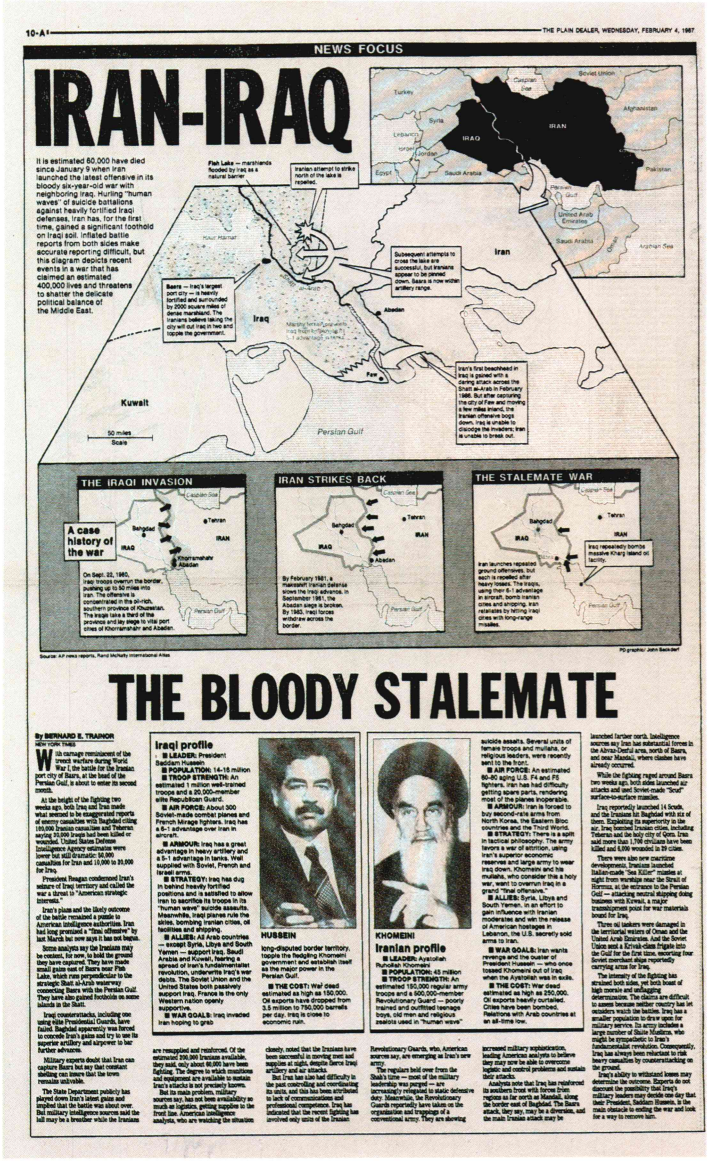


Source: Monitor Plating in Anaheim, Automation Plating in Glendale and Chemical Waste Management in Kettleman Hills.

Thomas Ward/The Register

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Cleveland, Ohio
John Backderf



10-A THE PLAIN DEALER, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1987

NEWS FOCUS

IRAN-IRAQ

It is estimated 60,000 have died since January 9 when Iran launched the latest offensive in its bloody six-year-old war with neighboring Iraq. Hurling "human waves" of suicide battalions against heavily fortified Iraqi defenses, Iran has, for the first time, gained a significant foothold on Iraqi soil. Inflated battle reports from both sides make accurate reporting difficult, but this diagram depicts recent events in a war that has claimed an estimated 400,000 lives and threatens to shatter the delicate political balance of the Middle East.

Fish Lake — marshlands flooded by Iraq as a natural barrier

Iranian attempt to strike north of the lake is repelled.

Subsequent attempts to cross the lake are successful, but Iranians appear to be pinned down. Basra is now within artillery range.

Basra — Iraq's largest port city — is heavily fortified and surrounded by 2000 square miles of dense marshland. The Iranians believe taking the city will cut Iraq in two and topple the government.

Iran's first beachhead in Iraq is gained with a daring attack across the Shatt al-Arab in February 1986. But after capturing the city of Faw and moving a few miles inland, the Iranian offensive bogs down. Iraq is unable to dislodge the invaders; Iran is unable to break out.

Kuwait

Persian Gulf

50 miles Scale

THE IRAQI INVASION

A case history of the war

On Sept. 22, 1980, Iraqi troops overrun the border, pushing up to 50 miles into Iran. The offensive is concentrated in the oil-rich, southern province of Khuzestan. The troops take a third of the province and lay siege to vital port cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan.

IRAN STRIKES BACK

By February 1981, a massive Iranian defense slows the Iraqi advance. In September 1981, the Abadan siege is broken. By 1982, Iraqi forces withdrawn across the border.

THE STALEMATE WAR

Iran launches repeated ground offensives, but each is repelled after heavy losses. The Iraqis, using their 5-1 advantage in aircraft, bomb Iranian cities and airports, Iran retaliates by hitting Iraqi cities with long-range missiles.

Iraq repeatedly bombs massive Kharg Island oil facility.

Source: AP news reports, Rand McNally International Atlas

PD graphic/ John Backderf

THE BLOODY STALEMATE

By BERNARD E. TRAINOR
NEW YORK TIMES

With carnage reminiscent of the trench warfare during World War I, the battle for the Iranian port city of Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is about to enter its second month.

At the height of the fighting two weeks ago, both Iraq and Iran made what seemed to be exaggerated reports of enemy casualties with Baghdad citing 150,000 Iranian casualties and Tehran saying 35,000 Iraqis had been killed or wounded. United States Defense Intelligence Agency estimates were lower but still dramatic: 50,000 casualties for Iran and 10,000 to 20,000 for Iraq.

President Reagan condemned Iran's seizure of Iraqi territory and called the war a threat to "American strategic interests."

Iran's gains and the likely outcome of the battle revealed a puzzle to American intelligence authorities. Iran had long promised a "final offensive" by last March but now says it has not begun.

Some analysts say the Iranians may be content, for now, to hold the ground they have captured. They have made small gains east of Basra near Fish Lake, which runs perpendicular to the straight Shat al-Arab waterway connecting Basra with the Persian Gulf. They have also gained footholds on some islands in the Shatt.

Iraqi counterattacks, including one using elite Presidential Guards, have failed. Baghdad apparently was forced to concede Iran's gains and try to use its superior artillery and airpower in her further advances.

Military experts doubt that Iran can capture Basra but say that constant shelling can insure that the town remains unlivable.

The State Department publicly has played down Iran's latest gains and implied that the battle was about over. But military intelligence sources said the lull may be a breather while the Iranians are resupplied and reinforced. Of the estimated 200,000 Iranians available, they said, only about 60,000 have been fighting. The degree to which munitions and equipment are available to sustain Iran's attacks is not precisely known.

But its main problem, military sources say, has not been availability so much as logistics, getting supplies to the front line. American intelligence analysts, who are tracking the situation closely, noted that the Iranians have been successful in moving men and supplies at night, despite fierce Iraqi artillery and air attacks.

But Iran has also had difficulty in the past controlling and coordinating its units, and this has been attributed to lack of communications and professional competence. Iran has indicated that the recent fighting has involved only units of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, who, American sources say, are emerging as Iran's new army.

The regulars held over from the Shah's time — most of the military leadership was purged — are increasingly relegated to static defensive duty. Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Guards reportedly have taken on the organization and trappings of a conventional army. They are showing increased military sophistication, leading American analysts to believe they may now be able to overcome logistic and control problems and sustain their attacks.

Analysts note that Iraq has reinforced its southern front with forces from regions as far north as Mandali, along the border east of Baghdad. The Basra attack, they say, may be a diversion, and the main Iranian attack may be launched farther north. Intelligence sources say Iran has substantial forces in the Ahwaz-Dezful area, north of Basra, and near Mandali, where clashes have already occurred.

While the fighting raged around Basra two weeks ago, both sides launched air attacks and used Soviet-made "Scud" surface-to-surface missiles.

Iraq reportedly launched 14 Scuds, and the Iranians hit Baghdad with six of them. Exploiting its superiority in the air, Iraq has been bombing and strafing Tehran and the holy city of Qom. Iraq said more than 1,700 civilians have been killed and 6,000 wounded in 59 cities.

There were also new maritime developments. Iranians launched Italian-made "Sea Killer" missiles at night from warships near the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf — attacking neutral shipping doing business with Kuwait, a major transshipment point for war materials bound for Iraq.

Three oil tankers were damaged in the territorial waters of Oman and the United Arab Emirates. And the Soviet Union sent a Krivak-class frigate into the Gulf for the first time, escorting four Soviet merchant ships reportedly carrying arms for Iraq.

The intensity of the fighting has strained both sides, yet both boast of high morale and unflagging determination. The claims are difficult to assess because neither country has let outsiders watch the battles. Iraq has a smaller population to draw upon for military service. Its army includes a large number of Shiite Moslems, who might be sympathetic to Iran's fundamentalist revolution. Consequently, Iraq has always been reluctant to risk heavy casualties by counterattacking on the ground.

Iraq's ability to withstand losses may determine the outcome. Experts do not discount the possibility that Iraq's military leaders may decide one day that their President, Saddam Hussein, is the main obstacle to ending the war and look for a way to remove him.

Iraqi profile

■ **LEADER:** President Saddam Hussein.
■ **POPULATION:** 14-16 million
■ **TROOP STRENGTH:** An estimated 1 million well-trained troops and a 20,000-member elite Republican Guard.
■ **AIR FORCE:** About 300 Soviet-made fighters and French Mirage fighters. Iraq has a 5-1 advantage over Iran in aircraft.
■ **ARMOUR:** Iraq has a great advantage in heavy artillery and a 5-1 advantage in tanks. Well supplied with Soviet, French and Israeli arms.
■ **STRATEGY:** Iraq has dug in behind heavily fortified positions and is satisfied to allow Iran to sacrifice its troops in its "human wave" suicide assaults. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes rule the skies, bombing Iranian cities, oil facilities and shipping.
■ **ALLIES:** All Arab countries — except Syria, Libya and South Yemen — support Iraq. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, fearing a spread of Iran's fundamentalist revolution, underwrite Iraq's war debts. The Soviet Union and the United States both passively support Iraq. France is the only Western nation openly supportive.
■ **WAR GOALS:** Iraq invaded Iran hoping to grab

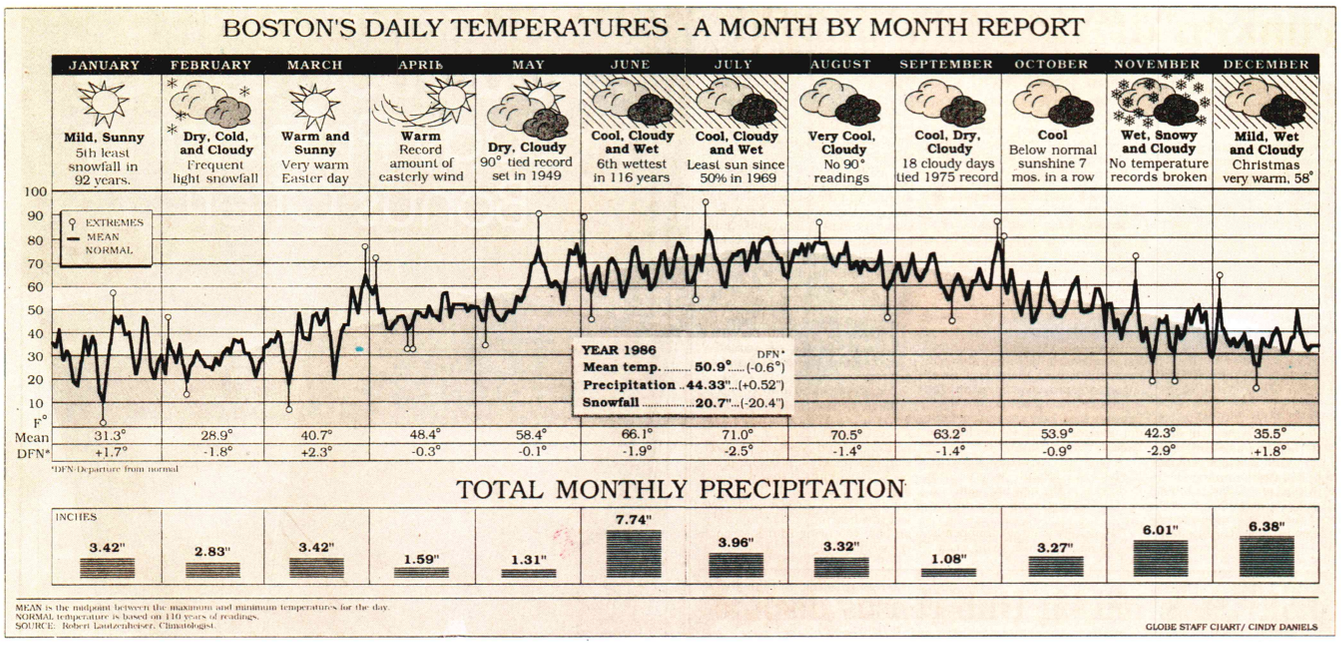
HUSSEIN

long-disputed border territory, topple the fledgling Khomeini government and establish itself as the major power in the Persian Gulf.
■ **THE COST:** War dead estimated as high as 150,000. Oil exports have dropped from 3.5 million to 750,000 barrels per day. Iraq is close to economic ruin.

KHOMEINI

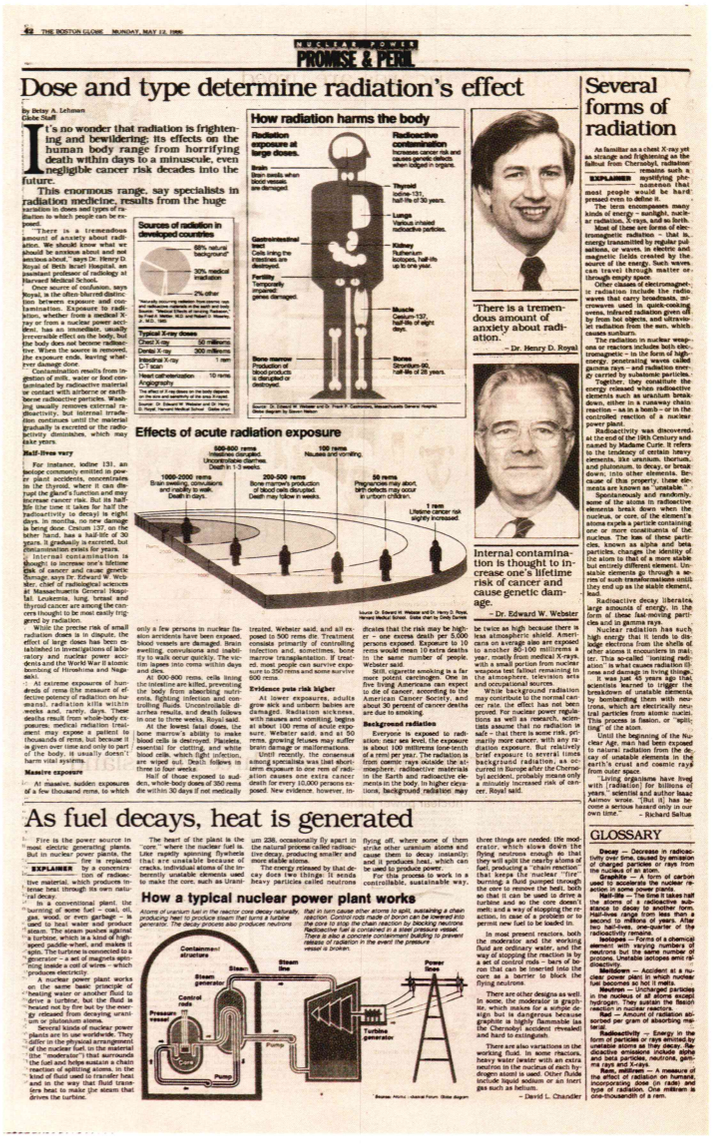
Iranian profile

■ **LEADER:** Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
■ **POPULATION:** 45 million
■ **TROOP STRENGTH:** An estimated 150,000 regular army troops and a 600,000-member Revolutionary Guard — poorly trained and outfitted teenage boys, old men and religious zealots used in "human wave" suicide assaults. Several units of female troops and mullahs, or religious leaders, were recently sent to the front.
■ **AIR FORCE:** An estimated 60-80 aging U.S. F4 and F5 fighters. Iran has had difficulty getting spare parts, rendering most of the planes inoperable.
■ **ARMOUR:** Iran is forced to buy second-rate arms from North Korea, the Eastern Bloc countries and the Third World. Because of this, Tehran is a spin in tactical philosophy. The army favors a war of attrition, using Iran's superior economic resources and large army to wear Iraq down. Khomeini and his mullahs, who consider this a holy war, want to overrun Iraq in a grand "final offensive."
■ **ALLIES:** Syria, Libya and South Yemen, in an effort to gain influence with Iranian moderates and win the release of American hostages in Lebanon, the U.S. secretly sold arms to Iran.
■ **WAR GOALS:** Iran wants revenge and the ouster of President Hussein — who once tossed Khomeini out of Iraq when the Ayatollah was in exile.
■ **THE COST:** War dead estimated as high as 250,000. Oil exports heavily curtailed. Cities have been bombed. Relations with Arab countries at an all-time low.



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SPECIAL REPORT
PROMISE & PERIL

Dose and type determine radiation's effect

By Betsy A. Lehman
Globe Staff

It's no wonder that radiation is frightening and bewildering. Its effects on the human body range from horrifying death within days to a minuscule, even negligible cancer risk decades into the future.

This enormous range, say specialists in radiation medicine, results from the huge variation in doses and types of radiation to which people can be exposed.

"There is a tremendous amount of anxiety about radiation. We should know what we should be anxious about and not anxious about," says Dr. Henry D. Royal of Beth Israel Hospital, an assistant professor of radiology at Harvard Medical School.

Once source of confusion, says Royal, is the often-blurred distinction between exposure and contamination. Exposure to radiation, whether from a medical X-ray or from a nuclear power accident, has an immediate, usually irreversible effect on the body, but the body does not become radioactive. When the source is removed, the exposure ends, leaving whatever damage done.

Contamination results from ingestion of milk, water or food contaminated by radioactive material or contact with airborne or earth-borne radioactive particles. Washing usually removes external radioactivity, but internal irradiation continues until the material gradually is excreted or the radioactivity diminishes, which may take years.

Half-lives vary

For instance, iodine 131, an isotope commonly emitted in power or plant accidents, concentrates in the thyroid, where it can disrupt the gland's function and may increase cancer risk. But its half-life (the time it takes for half the radioactivity to decay) is eight days. In months, no new damage is being done. Cesium 137, on the other hand, has a half-life of 30 years. It gradually is excreted, but contamination exists for years.

Internal contamination is thought to increase one's lifetime risk of cancer and cause genetic damage, says Dr. Edward W. Webster, chief of radiological sciences at Massachusetts General Hospital. Leukemia, lung, breast and thyroid cancer are among the cancers thought to be most easily triggered by radiation.

While the precise risk of small radiation doses is in dispute, the effect of large doses has been established in investigations of laboratory and nuclear power accidents and the World War II atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

At extreme exposures of hundreds of rems (the measure of effective potency of radiation on humans), radiation kills within weeks and, rarely, days. These deaths result from whole-body exposures. Medical radiation treatment may expose a patient to thousands of rems, but because it is given over time and only to part of the body, it usually doesn't harm vital systems.

Massive exposure

At massive, sudden exposures of a few thousand rems, to which only a few persons in nuclear fission accidents have been exposed, blood vessels are damaged. Brain swelling, convulsions and inability to walk occur quickly. The victim lapses into coma within days and dies.

At 600-800 rems, cells lining the intestine are killed, preventing the body from absorbing nutrients, fighting infection and controlling fluids. Uncontrollable diarrhea results, and death follows in one to three weeks, Royal said.

At the lowest fatal doses, the bone marrow's ability to make blood cells is destroyed. Platelets, essential for clotting, and white blood cells, which fight infection, are wiped out. Death follows in three to four weeks.

Half of those exposed to sudden, whole-body doses of 350 rems die within 30 days if not medically treated, Webster said, and all exposed to 500 rems die. Treatment consists primarily of controlling infection and, sometimes, bone marrow transplantation. If treated, most people can survive exposure to 350 rems and some survive 600 rems.

Evidence puts risk higher

At lower exposures, adults grow sick and unborn babies are damaged. Radiation sickness, with nausea and vomiting, begins at about 100 rems of acute exposure, Webster said, and at 50 rems, growing fetuses may suffer brain damage or malformations.

Until recently, the consensus among specialists was that short-term exposure to one rem of radiation causes one extra cancer death for every 10,000 persons exposed. New evidence, however, indicates that the risk may be higher – one excess death per 5,000 persons exposed. Exposure to 10 rems would mean 10 extra deaths in the same number of people, Webster said.

Still, cigarette smoking is a far more potent carcinogen. One in five living Americans can expect to die of cancer, according to the American Cancer Society, and about 30 percent of cancer deaths are due to smoking.

Background radiation

Everyone is exposed to radiation near sea level, the exposure is about 100 millirems (one-tenth of a rem) per year. The radiation is from cosmic rays outside the atmosphere; radioactive materials in the Earth and radioactive elements in the body. In higher elevations, background radiation may be twice as high because there is less atmospheric shield. Americans on average also are exposed to another 80-100 millirems a year, mostly from medical X-rays, with a small portion from nuclear weapons test fallout remaining in the atmosphere, television sets and occupational sources.

While background radiation may contribute to the normal cancer rate, the effect has not been proved. For nuclear power regulations as well as research, scientists assume that no radiation is safe – that there is some risk, primarily more cancer, with any radiation exposure. But relatively brief exposure to several times background radiation, as occurred in Europe after the Chernobyl accident, probably means only a minutely increased risk of cancer, Royal said.

"There is a tremendous amount of anxiety about radiation."
– Dr. Henry D. Royal

Internal contamination is thought to increase one's lifetime risk of cancer and cause genetic damage.
– Dr. Edward W. Webster

How radiation harms the body

Source: Dr. Edward W. Webster and Dr. Frank P. Castronovo, Massachusetts General Hospital
Globe diagram by Steven Nelson

Sources of radiation in developed countries

Naturally occurring radiation from cosmic rays and radioactive materials in the earth and body. Source: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Report No. 93, and Robert C. Reynolds, Jr., M.D., 1985

Typical X-ray doses

Chest X-ray	50 millirems
Dental X-ray	300 millirems
Intestinal X-ray (UGI exam)	1 rem
Heart catheterization	10 rems
Angiography	

The effects of X-ray doses on the body depends on the size and sensitivity of the area X-rayed.

Source: Dr. Edward W. Webster and Dr. Frank P. Castronovo, Massachusetts General Hospital
Globe diagram by Steven Nelson

Effects of acute radiation exposure

Source: Dr. Edward W. Webster and Dr. Henry D. Royal, Harvard Medical School. Globe chart by Cindy Daniels

Several forms of radiation

As familiar as a chest X-ray yet as strange and frightening as the fallout from Chernobyl, radiation remains such a mystifying phenomenon that most people would be hard-pressed even to define it.

EXPLAINER

The term encompasses many kinds of energy – sunlight, nuclear radiation, X-rays, and so forth.

Most of these are forms of electromagnetic radiation – that is, energy transmitted by regular pulsations, or waves, in electric and magnetic fields created by the source of the energy. Such waves can travel through matter or through empty space.

Other classes of electromagnetic radiation include the radio waves that carry broadcasts, microwaves used in quick-cooking ovens, infrared radiation given off by from hot objects, and ultraviolet radiation from the sun, which causes sunburn.

The radiation in nuclear weapons or reactors includes both electromagnetic – in the form of high-energy penetrating waves called gamma rays – and radiation energy carried by subatomic particles.

Together, they constitute the energy released when radioactive elements such as uranium breakdown, either in a runaway chain reaction – as in a bomb – or in the controlled reaction of a nuclear power plant.

Radioactivity was discovered, at the end of the 19th Century and named by Madame Curie. It refers to the tendency of certain heavy elements, like uranium, thorium, and plutonium, to decay, or break down, into other elements. Because of this property, these elements are known as "unstable."

Spontaneously and randomly, some of the atoms in radioactive elements break down when the nucleus, or core, of the element's atoms expels a particle containing one or more constituents of the nucleus. The kes of these particles, known as alpha and beta particles, changes the identity of the atom to that of a more stable but entirely different element. Unstable elements go through a series of such transformations until they end up as the stable element, lead.

Radioactive decay liberates large amounts of energy, in the form of these fast-moving particles and in gamma rays.

Nuclear radiation has such high energy that it tends to dislodge electrons from the shells of other atoms it encounters in matter. This so-called "ionizing radiation," is what causes radiation illness and damage in living things.

It was just 45 years ago that scientists learned to trigger the breakdown of unstable elements by bombarding them with neutrons, which are electrically neutral particles from atomic nuclei. This process is fission, or "splitting" of the atom.

Until the beginning of the Nuclear Age, man had been exposed to natural radiation from the decay of unstable elements in the earth's crust and cosmic rays from outer space.

"Living organisms have lived with [radiation] for billions of years," scientist and author Isaac Asimov wrote. "But it] has become a serious hazard only in our own time."
– Richard Saltus

GLOSSARY

Decay — Decrease in radioactivity over time, caused by emission of alpha particles or rays from the nucleus of an atom.

Graphite — A form of carbon used to accelerate the nuclear reaction in some power plants.

Half-life — The time it takes half the atoms of a radioactive substance to decay to another form. Half-lives range from less than a second to millions of years. After two half-lives one-quarter of the radioactivity remains.

Isotopes — Forms of a chemical element with varying numbers of neutrons but the same number of protons. Unstable isotopes emit radioactivity.

Meltdown — Accident at a nuclear power plant in which nuclear fuel becomes so hot it melts.

Neutrons — Subatomic particles in the nucleus of all atoms except hydrogen. They sustain the fission reaction in nuclear reactors.

Rad — Amount of radiation absorbed per gram of absorbing material.

Radioactivity — Energy in the form of particles or rays released by unstable atoms as they decay. Radioactive emissions include alpha and beta particles, neutrons, gamma rays and X-rays.

Rem, millirem — A measure of the effect of radiation on humans, incorporating dose (in rads) and type of radiation. One millirem is one-thousandth of a rem.

As fuel decays, heat is generated

Fire is the power source in most electric generating plants. But in nuclear power plants, the fire is replaced by a concentration of radioactive material, which produces intense heat through its own natural decay.

EXPLAINER

In a conventional plant, the burning of some fuel – coal, oil, gas, wood, or even garbage – is used to heat water and produce steam. The steam pushes against a turbine, which is a kind of high-speed paddle-wheel, and makes it spin. The turbine is connected to a generator – a set of magnets spinning inside a coil of wires – which produces electricity.

A nuclear power plant works on the same basic principle of heating water or another fluid to drive a turbine, but the fluid is heated not by fire but by the energy released from decaying uranium or plutonium atoms.

Several kinds of nuclear power plants are in use worldwide. They differ in the physical arrangement of the nuclear fuel, in the material (the "moderator") that surrounds the fuel and helps sustain a chain reaction of splitting atoms, in the kind of fluid used to transfer heat and in the way that fluid transfers heat to make the steam that drives the turbine.

The heart of the plant is the "core," where the nuclear fuel is. Like rapidly spinning flywheels that are unstable because of cracks, individual atoms of the inherently unstable elements used to make the core, such as Uranium 238, occasionally fly apart in the natural process called radioactive decay, producing smaller and more stable atoms.

The energy released by that decay does two things: It sends heavy particles called neutrons flying off, where some of them strike other uranium atoms and cause them to decay instantly; and it produces heat, which can be used to produce power.

For this process to work in a controllable, sustainable way, three things are needed. The moderator, which slows down the flying neutrons enough so that they will split the nearby atoms of fuel, producing a "chain reaction" that keeps the nuclear "fire" burning; a fluid pumped through the core to remove the heat, both so that it can be used to drive a turbine and so the core doesn't melt and a way of stopping the reaction, in case of a problem or to permit new fuel to be loaded in.

In most present reactors, both the moderator and the working fluid are ordinary water, and the way of stopping the reaction is by a set of control rods – bars of iron that can be inserted into the core as a barrier to block the flying neutrons.

There are other designs as well. In some, the moderator is graphite, which makes for a simpler design but is dangerous because graphite is highly flammable (as the Chernobyl accident revealed) and hard to extinguish.

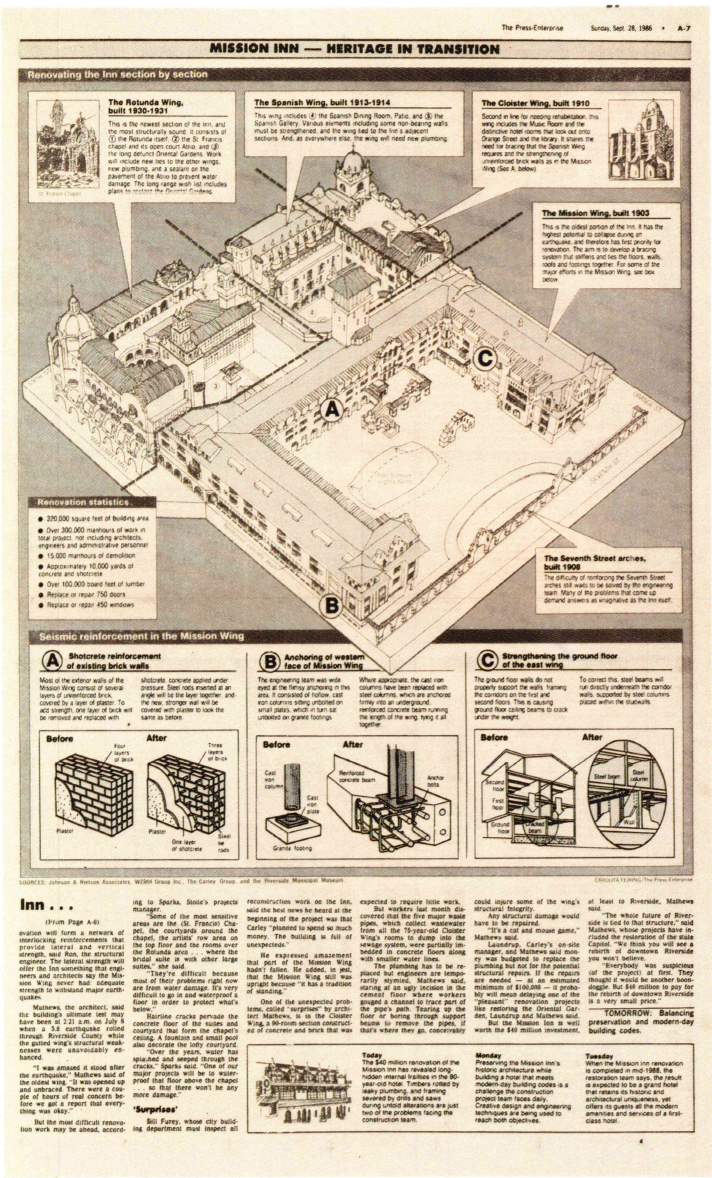
There are also variations in the working fluid. In some reactors, heavy water (water with an extra neutron in the nucleus of each hydrogen atom) is used. Other fluids include liquid sodium or an inert gas such as helium.

– David L. Chandler

How a typical nuclear power plant works

Atoms of uranium fuel in the reactor core decay naturally, producing heat to produce steam that turns a turbine generator. The decay process also produces neutrons that in turn cause other atoms to split, sustaining a chain reaction. Control rods made of boron can be lowered into the core to stop the chain reaction by blocking neutrons. Radioactive fuel is contained in a steel pressure vessel. There is also a concrete containment building to prevent release of radiation in the event the pressure vessel is broken.

Source: Atomic Industrial Forum Globe diagram



The Press-Enterprise Sunday, Sept. 28, 1986 • A-7

MISSION INN — HERITAGE IN TRANSITION

Renovating the Inn section by section

The Rotunda Wing, built 1930-1931

This is the newest section of the Inn, and the most structurally sound. It consists of (1) the Rotunda itself, (2) the St. Francis chapel and its open court Atrio, and (3) the long defunct Oriental Gardens. Work will include new ties to the other wings, new plumbing, and a sealant on the pavement of the Atrio to prevent water damage. The long-range wish list includes plans to restore the Pompeii Fireplace.

The Spanish Wing, built 1913-1914

This wing includes (4) the Spanish Dining Room, Patio, and (5) the Spanish Gallery. Various elements including some non-bearing walls must be strengthened, and the wing tied to the Inn's adjacent sections. And, as everywhere else, the wing will need new plumbing.

The Cloister Wing, built 1910

Second in line for needing rehabilitation, this wing includes the Music Room and the distinctive hotel rooms that look out onto Orange Street and the library. It shares the need for bracing that the Spanish Wing requires and the strengthening of unreinforced brick walls as in the Mission Wing. (See A. below)

The Mission Wing, built 1903

This is the oldest portion of the Inn. It has the highest potential to collapse during an earthquake, and therefore has first priority for renovation. The aim is to develop a bracing system that stiffens and ties the floors, walls, roofs and footings together. For some of the major efforts in the Mission Wing, see box below.

The Seventh Street arches, built 1906

The difficulty of reinforcing the Seventh Street arches still waits to be solved by the engineering team. Many of the problems that come up demand answers as imaginative as the Inn itself.

Renovation statistics

- 320,000 square feet of building area
- Over 300,000 manhours of work in total project, not including architects, engineers and administrative personnel
- 15,000 manhours of demolition
- Approximately 10,000 yards of concrete and shotcrete
- Over 150,000 board feet of lumber
- Replace or repair 750 doors
- Replace or repair 450 windows

Seismic reinforcement in the Mission Wing

A Shotcrete reinforcement of existing brick walls

Most of the exterior walls of the Mission Wing consist of several layers of unreinforced brick, covered by a layer of plaster. To add strength, one layer of brick will be removed and replaced with shotcrete, concrete applied under pressure. Steel rods inserted at an angle will tie the layer together and the new, stronger wall will be covered with plaster to look like the same as before.

Before / After

B Anchoring of western face of Mission Wing

The engineering team was wide-eyed at the flimsy anchoring in this area. It consisted of hollow cast iron columns sitting unbolted on small plates, which in turn sat unbolted on granite footings. Where appropriate, the cast iron columns have been replaced with steel columns, which are anchored firmly into an underground, reinforced concrete beam running the length of the wing, tying it all together.

Before / After

C Strengthening the ground floor of the east wing

The ground floor walls do not properly support the walls framing the corridors on the first and second floors. This is causing ground floor ceiling beams to crack under the weight. To correct this, steel beams will run directly underneath the corridor walls, supported by steel columns placed within the studwalls.

Before / After

SOURCES: Johnson A Nelson Associates, WZMH Group Inc., The Carley Group, and the Riverside Municipal Museum

CAROLITA FEIRING/The Press-Enterprise

Inn . . .

(From Page A-6)

ovation will form a network of interlocking reinforcements that provide lateral and vertical strength, said Ron, the structural engineer. The lateral strength will offer the Inn something that engineers and architects say the Mission Wing never had: adequate strength to withstand major earthquakes.

Mathews, the architect, said the building's ultimate test may have been at 2:21 a.m. on July 8 when a 5.6 earthquake rolled through Riverside County while the gutted wing's structural weaknesses were unavoidably enhanced.

"I was amazed it stood after the earthquake," Mathews said of the oldest wing. "It was opened up and unbraced. There were a couple of hours of real concern before we got a report that everything was okay."

But the most difficult renovation work may be ahead, according to Sparks, Stolle's projects manager.

"Some of the most sensitive areas are the (St. Francis) Chapel, the courtyards around the chapel, the artists' row area on the top floor and the rooms over the Rotunda area . . . where the bridal suite is with other large suites," she said.

"They're difficult because most of their problems right now are from water damage. It's very difficult to go in and waterproof a floor in order to protect what's below."

Hairline cracks pervade the concrete floor of the suites and courtyard that form the chapel's ceiling. A fountain and small pool also decorate the lofty courtyard.

"Over the years, water has splashed and seeped through the cracks," Sparks said. "One of our major projects will be to waterproof that floor above the chapel . . . so that there won't be any more damage."

'Surprises'

Bill Furey, whose city building department must inspect all reconstruction work on the Inn, said the best news he heard at the beginning of the project was that Carley "planned to spend so much money. The building is full of unexpecteds."

He expressed amazement that part of the Mission Wing hadn't fallen. He added, in jest, that the Mission Wing still was upright because "it has a tradition of standing."

One of the unexpected problems, called "surprises" by architect Mathews, is in the Cloister Wing, a 90-room section constructed of concrete and brick that was expected to require little work.

But workers last month discovered that the five major waste pipes, which collect wastewater from all the 78-year-old Cloister Wing's rooms to dump into the sewage system, were partially imbedded in concrete floors along with smaller water lines.

The plumbing has to be replaced but engineers are temporarily stymied, Mathews said, fearing an ugly incision in the cement floor where workers gouged a channel to trace part of the pipe's path. Tearing up the floor or boring through support beams to remove the pipes, if that's where they go, conceivably could injure some of the wing's structural integrity.

Any structural damage would have to be repaired.

"It's a cat and mouse game," Mathews said.

Laundrup, Carley's on-site manager, and Mathews said money was budgeted to replace the plumbing but not for the potential structural repairs. If the repairs are needed — at an estimated minimum of $100,000 — it probably will mean delaying one of the "pleasant" renovation projects like restoring the Oriental Garden, Laundrup and Mathews said.

But the Mission Inn is well worth the $40 million investment, at least to Riverside, Mathews said.

"The whole future of Riverside is tied to that structure," said Mathews, whose projects have included the restoration of the state Capitol. "We think you will see a rebirth of downtown Riverside you won't believe."

"Everybody was suspicious (of the project) at first. They thought it would be another boondoggle. But $40 million to pay for the rebirth of downtown Riverside is a very small price."

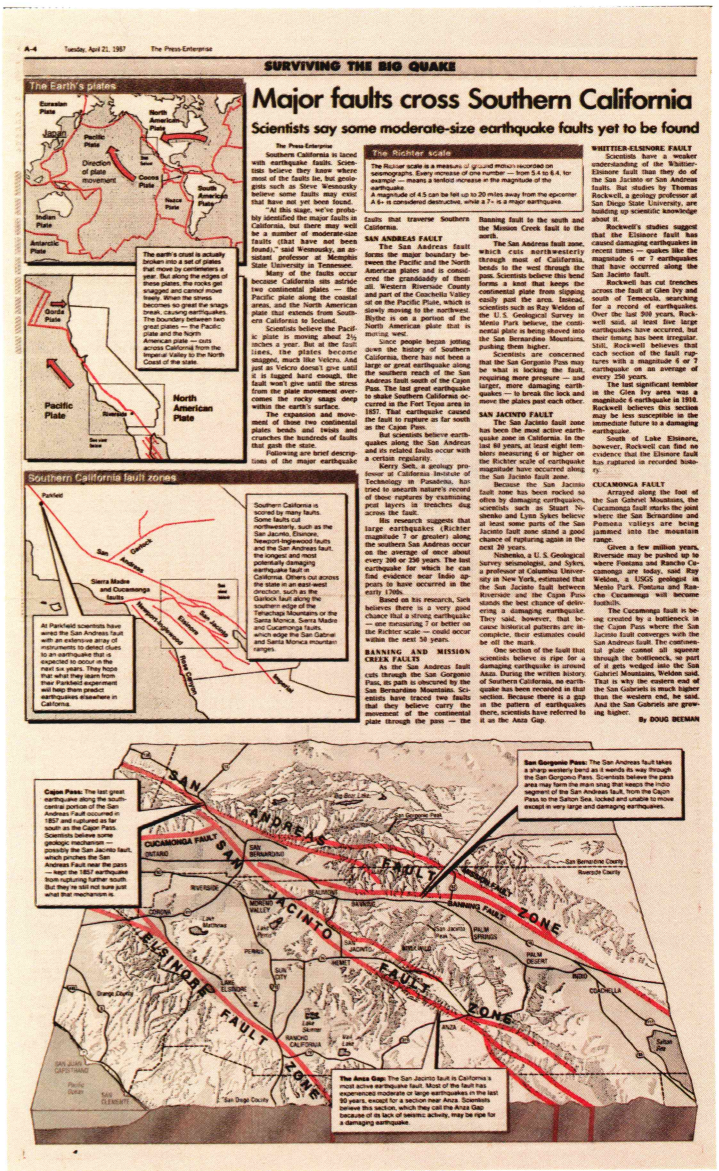
TOMORROW: Balancing preservation and modern-day building codes.

Today
The $40 million renovation of the Mission Inn has revealed long-hidden internal frailties in the 80-year-old hotel. Timbers rotted by leaky plumbing, and framing severed by drills and saws during untold alterations are just two of the problems facing the construction team.

Monday
Preserving the Mission Inn's historic architecture while building a hotel that meets modern-day building codes is a challenge the construction project team faces daily. Creative design and engineering techniques are being used to reach both objectives.

Tuesday
When the Mission Inn renovation is completed in mid-1988, the restoration team says, the result is expected to be a grand hotel that retains its historic and architectural uniqueness, yet offers its guests all the modern amenities and services of a first-class hotel.

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Riverside, California
Carolita Feiring



A-4 Tuesday, April 21, 1987 The Press-Enterprise

SURVIVING THE BIG QUAKE

Major faults cross Southern California

Scientists say some moderate-size earthquake faults yet to be found

The Earth's plates

The Richter scale

SAN ANDREAS FAULT

BANNING AND MISSION CREEK FAULTS

WHITTIER-ELSINORE FAULT

CUCAMONGA FAULT

Southern California fault zones

Cajon Pass: The last great earthquake along the south-central portion of the San Andreas Fault occurred in 1857 and ruptured as far south as the Cajon Pass. Scientists believe some geologic mechanism — possibly the San Jacinto fault, which pinches the San Andreas Fault near the pass — kept the 1857 earthquake from rupturing further south. But they're still not sure just what that mechanism is.

San Gorgonio Pass: The San Andreas fault takes a sharp westerly bend as it wends its way through the San Gorgonio Pass. Scientists believe the pass area may form the main snag that keeps the Indio segment of the San Andreas fault, from the Cajon Pass to the Salton Sea, locked and unable to move except in very large and damaging earthquakes.

The Anza Gap: The San Jacinto fault is California's most active earthquake fault. Most of the fault has experienced moderate or large earthquakes in the last 50 years, except for a section near Anza. Scientists believe this section, which they call the Anza Gap because of its lack of seismic activity, may be ripe for a damaging earthquake.

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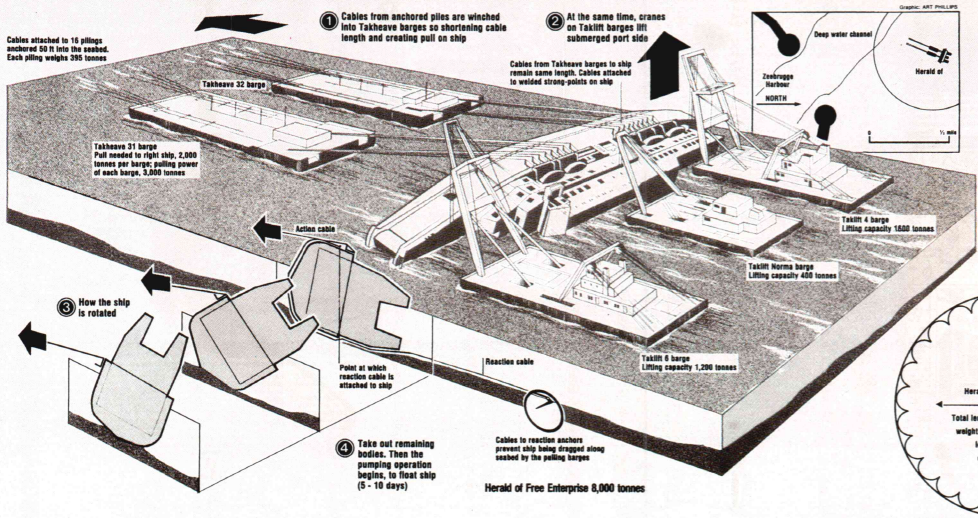
SIX INCHES PER MINUTE

Capt Walenkamp's long, slow haul to right the Herald of Free Enterprise



Hans Walenkamp: we can never forget this ship is a grave for so many people

On Monday, weather permitting, the operation to salvage the sunken Townsend Thoresen car ferry swings into action. BOB GRAHAM meets the man at the helm



Pressing reasons for working day and night

THIS job, more than any other he has been involved in, holds a special place in his heart. As a young man, he sailed many times in and out of Zeebrugge. He knows only too well the idiosyncracies of the North Sea.

There is intense pressure on Walenkamp to bring the Herald back to Zeebrugge where it started its fateful journey three weeks ago.

" We can never forget that this ship is more than one that has capsized; it is a grave for so many people," he says.

He understands well that for many relatives of those still missing, the pain will only begin to diminish when the bodies are brought out and identified.

His deep voice eases a shade when he says: "Time is always important with a salvage operation. But this time there is a very special reason for the people who still have someone missing.

"I know that for them there are pressing reasons why we should work day and night. For those people who wait at home to know the truth of whether their relative is on board or not, we can never be quick enough.

"For all of them, the process of learning to live with the pain they now feel, of beginning to forget, can only begin when I have done my job."

This enormous raw-boned sea captain dismisses talk of heroics. To him it is a job. He admits there are dangers, but then, he points out, there are in almost every job and walk of life.

The dangers of the Herald of Free Enterprise are minimal compared with those he has faced. There were the supertankers he pulled out of the Persian Gulf, the legacy of the Iran-Iraq conflict. "I suppose they were the most dangerous," he concedes. "I think I did about 15 of those. There was the constant risk of explosion and being badly burned.

"But on all jobs we are advised by people who know precisely what they are talking about, engineers and fire-fighting experts. I let them assess the risks, and if they tell me the job can be done, then I do it."

When Walenkamp talks of courage there is no trace of irony. "In my book the true heroes are the people who hold down nine-to-five office jobs. Sometimes I am in the office for two weeks at a time, and I can't stand it."

The Smit Tak Action team – the maritime equivalent of the motor-way breakdown men – is ready to sail anywhere in the world, at any time, to rescue a stricken vessel.

The team is between 40 and 50 strong. In Zeebrugge it is strengthened by salvage experts from two local Belgian firms. There are divers – "the finest in the world," says Walenkamp – welders, engineers, ship construction experts and fire fighters.

Throughout the high seas there is a Smit Tak vessel patrolling, ready and waiting. There is, after all, big money at stake.

"We don't look forward to a shipping disaster, particularly when there is loss of life," says Walenkamp. "But each new job we hear of is a fresh challenge."

The sea-going emergency men, the majority of whom have families at home in Holland, spend five months at a stretch at sea. Until two years ago, 48-year-old Walenkamp spent eight months of every year patrolling the oceans. Then he was appointed master of the Smit Tak fleet and it has cut his travelling by half.

The armada of Smit Tak vessels that make up the salvage fleet number more than 300. They are unique floating monstrosities designed for one aim only – to recover ships.

It was the start of a Dutch legend

IT ALL began for Smit Tak in 1842 when a coal-fired paddle tug left Rotterdam to rescue an ocean-going ship that was becalmed in the shallow waters off the Dutch-Belgian coast. The first of the company's ocean-scouring tugs was launched in 1880. It was the start of a Dutch legend.

The first Smit Tak crew to tow a fully-equipped dredger on an ocean trip – from Rotterdam to Cadiz, via the notorious Bay of Biscay – used carrier pigeons to keep in touch with home base. Today they use satellites.

They have been called the "Vultures of the Seas". It is a term that Walenkamp dismisses with a shake of his head.

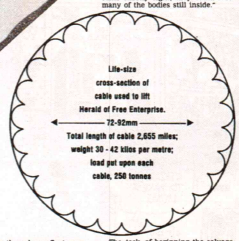
When the Herald of Free Enterprise capsized on the fateful night of March 7, a Smit Tak vessel was alongside within 90 minutes, and played an important role in the rescue of survivors. Thoughts of salvage, says Walenkamp, were secondary at that time.

Walenkamp relies on the expertise of his two best friends – Gerard van Wyk and Hans van Rooy. "In my job I need to trust people, and these two men are the best." All three come from the same district of Rotterdam and went to Maritime School together.

Cables the size of a man's fist

THE three have worked on many of Smit Tak's major rescues – the recovery of the Alexander Keiland oil platform when it capsized in Stavanger Fjord four years ago, the rescue of the giant French tanker the Betelgeuse which exploded in Bantry Bay in 1982, killing 51 crew, and the long list of supertankers pulled out of the Persian Gulf.

But this time, with the Herald of Free Enterprise resting in its shallow grave, a half-mile from the entrance of Zeebrugge harbour, there is an added urgency to their task. If the experts don't get their sums exactly right, they could lose many of the bodies still inside."



The task of beginning the salvage began four days after the ferry capsized.

The Smit Tak team had to take into consideration the size of the ship, the weather conditions, the pulling capacity they would require, and the quickest possible way of doing the job.

For Walenkamp, it was a relatively small job – the 7,961-tonne Townsend Thoresen ship being dwarfed by previous rescues, some 20 times the size.

The Dutchman explained it as simply as he could. "Imagine you're sitting in your bath. Imagine a toy boat on its side, and how you would pull it upright with the least amount of trouble. To pull on one side just drags it along. It needs to be anchored on the opposite side."

The salvagers have used 2,655 miles of cable, the thickness of a man's fist. Some of the cables used to anchor the ship are as thick as a waist.

A team of welders have already placed 20 fixing points above the waterline to the ferry's E Deck, the main deck beneath the superstructure and the strongest and widest part of the ship.

To these fixing points will be attached the miles of cables that run, from the starboard side, to two Smit Tak barges, Takheave 31 and Takheave 32, each with a pulling power of 3,000 tonnes. The two barges are themselves attached to 16 steel pilings, four feet in diameter, which have been driven 50 ft into the sand and clay seabed. To create the pull on the sunken vessel, the Takheave barges winch themselves back towards the anchored pilings.

At the same time, on the reverse side of the Herald, there are three additional salvage vessels, Takilft 6, Takilft 4 and Norma, at work. Their cranes will gently ease the submerged port side of the stricken vessel off the seabed to lighten the load on the pulling barges.

To prevent the Herald being dragged along the seabed by the pulling barges, "reaction" cables have been attached to the upturned hull, running under the ship, in the opposite direction from the pulling barges, to anchor points in the seabed.

Passengers trapped in the tangled wreckage

ONCE the pulling begins, it is a long, slow process, says Walenkamp. The pulling speed of the two Takheave barges is a maximum six inches per minute, although it can be much slower. Each step of the way, the pulling will be interrupted for the experts to check progress. Estimates are that the entire operation to roll the ship over into its upright position could take from three hours to a day.

Then begins the grim task for the divers to recover the bodies still missing. The passengers are believed to have been trapped in the tangled wreckage on the A, B and C decks on the submerged port side. Crewmen are thought to be in the engine room areas while a number of truck drivers are believed to be in the cabs of their lorries.

The operation to recover the bodies – they will be unrecognisable – could take up to five days, as divers pick their way through the mass of wreckage.

When all the bodies are thought to have been recovered, Smit Tak will then begin a pumping out operation to re-float the Herald. That could take between five and 10 days, says Walenkamp.

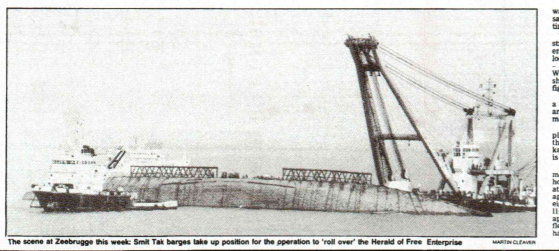
Entire operation will cost £6 million

THE LAST chapter of the salvage of the Herald of Free Enterprise will be as Smit Tak tugs pull it slowly back into Zeebrugge harbour – where the detailed examination to discover what went wrong will begin in earnest.

Smit Tak's contract is one followed by the Lloyd's Open Form of Salvage Arbitration. The ship is insured for £80 million. The entire operation to right it and return it to port is expected to cost about £6 million, the bulk of which goes to Smit Tak.

A spokesman for the firm said that the contract calls for the Herald to be returned "in one piece " to a port. Once returned, said company spokesman Dan Kaakabeen, it will be in a state where it can be re-fitted and used again.

But Townsend Thoresen have refused to say if the ship will ever sail again.



The scene at Zeebrugge this week: Smit Tak barges take up position for the operation to 'roll over' the Herald of Free Enterprise MARTIN CLEAVER

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London, England
Phillip J. Green

SPECTRUM

The race for time and space

Illustration by John Grimwade



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THE TIMES
London,
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John Grimwade

Off into space, economy class

● Passenger flights from London to Sydney in just over an hour? It seemed impossible until a breakthrough in rocket technology breathed fresh life into a British project called HOTOL. Keith Hindley looks at the background of a machine that could shoot us to the front of the space race

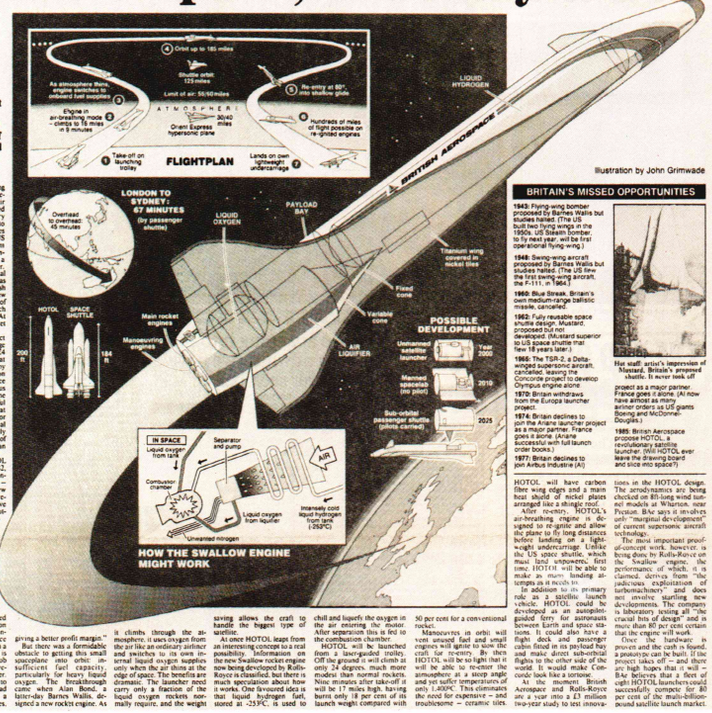


Illustration by John Grimwade

BRITAIN'S MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

1943: Flying-wing bomber proposed by Barnes Wallis but studies halted. (The US built two flying wings in the 1950s. US Stealth bomber, to fly next year, will be first operational flying wing.)

1948: Swing-wing aircraft proposed by Barnes Wallis but studies halted. (The US flew the first swing-wing aircraft, the F-111, in 1964.)

1960: Blue Streak, Britain's own medium-range ballistic missile, cancelled.

1962: Fully reusable space shuttle design, Mustard, proposed but not developed. (Mustard superior to US space shuttle that flew 18 years later.)

1965: The TSR-2, a Delta-winged supersonic aircraft, cancelled, leaving the Concorde project to develop Olympus engine alone.

1970: Britain withdraws from the Europa launcher project.

1974: Britain declines to join the Ariane launcher project as a major partner. France goes it alone. (Ariane successful with full launch order books.)

1977: Britain declines to join Airbus Industrie (AI)

Her staff: artist's impression of Mustard, Britain's proposed shuttle. It never took off

project as a major partner. France goes it alone. (AI now have almost as many airliner orders as US giants Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas.)

1985: British Aerospace propose HOTOL, a revolutionary satellite launcher. (Will HOTOL ever leave the drawing board and since into space?)

I may look like a flying cucumber, but its designers claim that their fe-usable craft, powered by a revolutionary rocket engine, will be able to launch satellites seven times more cheaply than the US space shuttle. operate from normal runways, and – eventually — double as a "satellite" passenger airliner.

HOTOL (for Horizontal Take-Off and Landing) has been developed by British Aerospace (BAe) with a view to capturing the larger part of the world's satellite launch business by the year 2000. At its heart is a new, top secret Rolls-Royce power unit.

The success of the project also depends on further large injections of cash. About £4 billion will be needed and that could never be funded by Britain alone. Collaboration with the European Space Agency (ESA) is the obvious solution, though the Ariane launchers will be a powerful counter-claim on funds. That is why Roy Gibson, director general of the British National Space Centre, will formally propose a three-year study of advanced spaceplanes at an ESA meeting today.

The ambitious HOTOL scheme was born in 1982, when BAe – Europe's principal satellite manufacturer – recognised the need for a new generation satellite launch vehicle to replace the expensive American manned space shuttles and the European unmanned Ariane rockets (both of which have been prone to disaster). The new launcher had to be designed for the commercial satellite market, based on the assumption of one satellite launch per flight, it had to be reusable, cheap to service and require only a few days stand down between missions.

British Aerospace examined 35 designs before settling on HOTOL as its desired unmanned, reusable space vehicle. "The best way to run a truly reusable launch system is to build small," says Bob Parkinson, BAe's launch vehicle systems design manager. "Small vehicles are cheaper to build and run. They spread development costs over a larger number of launch fees, giving a better profit margin."

But there was a formidable obstacle to getting this small spaceplane into orbit: insufficient fuel capacity, particularly for heavy liquid oxygen. The breakthrough came when Alan Bond, a latter-day Barnes Wallis, designed a new rocket engine. As it climbs through the atmosphere, it uses oxygen from the air like an ordinary airliner and switches to its own internal liquid oxygen supplies only when the air thins at the edge of space. The benefits are dramatic. The launcher need carry only a fraction of the liquid oxygen rockets normally require, and the weight saving allows the craft to handle the biggest type of satellite.

At once HOTOL leapt from an interesting concept to a real possibility. Information on the new Swallow rocket engine now being developed by Rolls-Royce is classified, but there is much speculation about how it works. One favoured idea is that liquid hydrogen fuel, stored at -253°C, is used to chill and liquefy the oxygen in the air entering the motor. After separation this is fed to the combustion chamber.

HOTOL will be launched from a laser-guided trolley. Off the ground it will climb at only 24 degrees, much more modest than normal rockets. Nine minutes after take-off it will be 17 miles high, having burnt only 18 per cent of its launch weight compared with 50 per cent for a conventional rocket.

Manoeuvres in orbit will vent unused fuel and small engines will ignite to slow the craft for re-entry. By then HOTOL will be so light that it will be able to re-enter the atmosphere at a steep angle and yet suffer temperatures of only 1,400°C. This eliminates the need for expensive – and troublesome – ceramic tiles.

HOTOL will have carbon fibre wing edges and a main heat shield of nickel plates arranged like a shingle roof.

After re-entry, HOTOL's air-breathing engine is designed to re-ignite and allow the plane to fly long distances before landing on a lightweight undercarriage. Unlike the US space shuttle, which must land unpowered, first time HOTOL will be able to make as many landing attempts as it needs to.

In addition to its primary role as a satellite launch vehicle, HOTOL could be developed as an autopilot-guided ferry for astronauts between Earth and space stations. It could also have a flight deck and passenger cabin fitted in its payload bay and make direct sub-orbital flights to the other side of the world. It would make Concorde look like a sortsome.

At the moment British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce are a year into a £3 million two-year study to test innovations in the HOTOL design. The aerodynamics are being checked on 8ft-long wind tunnel models at Wharton, near Preston. BAe says it involves only "marginal development" of current supersonic aircraft technology.

The most important proof-of-concept work, however, is being done by Rolls-Royce on the Swallow engine, the performance of which, it is claimed, derives from "the judicious exploitation of turbomachinery" and does not involve startling new developments. The company is laboratory testing all "the crucial bits of design" and is more than 80 per cent certain that the engine will work.

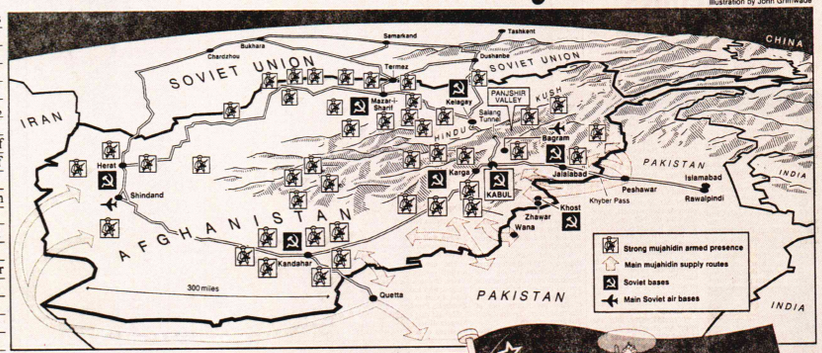
Once the hardware is proven and the cash is found, a prototype can be built. If the project takes off — and there are high hopes that it will — BAe believes that a fleet of eight HOTOL launchers could successfully compete for 80 per cent of the multi-billion-pound satellite launch market.

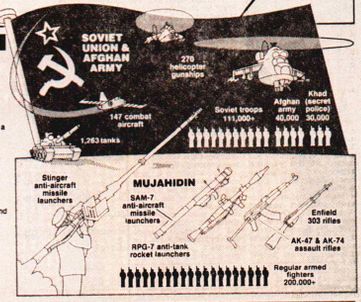
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THE TIMES
London,
England
John Grimwade

Into battle with the holy warriors

Today, more talks aimed at ending the Afghan war begin in Geneva. As the diplomats argue, **Sandy Gall**, the veteran ITN newscaster, tells of the most recent of his three visits to Afghanistan, when he saw action alongside Ahmed Shah Masud, the charismatic leader of the mujahidin resistance and a thorn in Kabul's communist side

Illustration by John Grimwade





I was a warm evening in early August of last year. The place: north-east Afghanistan. Striding towards us up the narrow valley was a man I had not seen for four years and who had, in the intervening period, been constantly bombed and harried by the Russians. The Communist government in Kabul once claimed they had killed him, but here he was, very much alive, jaunty even. "*Salaam Alekum*" ("Peace be with you"), he said.

He appeared to be unarmed, although he usually carries a Russian pistol in a shoulder-holster, and had only two people with him, although we were only 70 miles from the Russian border. This was Ahmed Shah Masud, 33 years old, the legendary Lion of the Panjshir. He has survived nine major Russian offensives against him in seven years, and several assassination attempts. He has been sentenced to death in absentia by the Kabul regime.

We had travelled for 300 miles across the Hindu Kush to interview him. Partly because of his Pimpernel-like elusiveness it had taken us nearly a month to reach him.

We were inside the house at about half-past five and began a conversation which lasted, until 11. Masud began by describing his plans in detail. Four years earlier, he had told me he was going to move out of the Panjshir, where he had become a sitting duck for the Russians, and wage the war on a much wider front. He had not been in the Panjshir for nearly a year, but had been busy organizing the five northern provinces (Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan and Mazar-i-Sharif) along the lines of the Panjshir.

Then came the most exciting piece of news. "I am planning an attack on an Afghan Army *garnison* (garrison) at Farkhar, not very far from here, in a few days' time." He pointed to it, on his captured Russian map. "It will involve nine groups of about 30 mujahidin each, drawn from all over the north." They would be a blend of battle-hardened mujahidin from the Panjshir and two elite "central" groups recruited not on a local but on a regional basis, plus several local groups with little training or experience.

I asked the strength of the Farkhar garrison. "About 300, grouped in five forts. They are surrounded by minefields and protected by several machine-gun posts on the hills above."

For the next 10 days Masud trained and briefed the groups that slipped quietly into the steep-sided valley. Arms and ammunition arrived on the backs of donkeys, including about 50 rounds for a new weapon, a Chinese-made BM12 rocket launcher which can deliver a 107mm projectile, weighing 19 kilos, three or four miles with considerable accuracy.

Sunday, August 17, was a hot, still day. Masud's men had moved into position overnight and were under orders to lie low until he gave the signal. In late afternoon, Masud and his headquarters team, the signaller carrying a modern backpack radio, climbed to the top of a bare hill looking down on the Farkhar post. One by one he called up his commanders, all of whom had walkie-talkies.

At 5.30pm, Masud gave the order to open fire. Even high up, the thumps and crashes were impressive. Heavy machine-gun fire sizzled across the river which lay between one half of the attacking force and the five forts.

Recoilless rifles thumped away like tympani in an orchestra and we could hear the crash of the BM12, sited well back. The forts were now under accurate fire from the heavy weapons teams.

Masud was on the radio. Every time a position was captured, his group would cheer and shout *"Allah-u Akbar"* ("God is great"). Suddenly the pitch of the voice from one of the walkie-talkies rose half an octave.

Masud interrupted: "Two-five, two-five, Commander Panna, where are you?"

"I'm here, next to the minefield."

"Don't worry about the mines. Go by the road. We've captured two positions. Hurry up. You can go by the road."

Another commander came on the net. Masud was sharp: "Listen to me. Did you get the big fort?"

"Yes, yes, we've got the mountain fort." There was another cheer.

By last light, with the moon rising behind them as if to celebrate a victory for Islam, Masud's men had captured four of the five forts. The fifth, defended by the KHAD, the Afghan secret police, was still resisting strongly. Panna was pinned down by a machine-gun which for some reason the mujahidin had failed to take. In the small hours Masud broke off the battle.

Two days later, after "a very frank" post-mortem, he ordered a second attack, at dawn. The KHAD fort fell surprisingly quickly, and although the garrison commander fled across the river in his underpants, he and more than 200 of his men were captured, along with a large quantity of arms and supplies. Mujahidin casualties were light: five dead and eight wounded.

Everyone expected instant and heavy Soviet retaliation from the air, but nothing happened for 24 hours. Eventually a couple of helicopters circled over the base. Panna quickly directed some fire at the hillside opposite and the helicopter pilots, thinking these were the mujahidin positions, dropped a couple of bombs and flew off.

Two months later, Masud struck again, capturing another big Afghan army post at Nebrin. When I said goodbye to him, before starting the long trek back, I asked him if he had any message for the outside world.

He grinned. "Yes. Tell them, if you want to see us beat our communist enemy, send us the weapons."

As the man who commands the strategic north-east, he feels he should be getting Stinger, the American ground-to-air missile newly arrived in Afghanistan. But, because neither the Pakistanis nor the Americans favour Masud, the most effective guerrilla general produced by the war may never get it.

Sandy Gall is the author of Behind Russian Lines: An Afghan Journal *(Sidgwick and Jackson). The Bodley Head will publish his account of his latest Afghan journey early next year.*

KABUL'S FORCES

● The ruling Afghan communist party, the PDPA, split into two warring factions two years after its birth in 1965. In-fighting and score-settling between Khalq (masses) and parcham (flag) groups still continues. The present Afghan leader is secretary-general Dr Najib, a member of the parcham wing. Former head of the *Khedamat-e Etela at-e Dawlati* (KHAD) secret police, where his reputation for toughness earned him the sobriquet "Dr Death".

● PDPA membership is estimated at 12-15,000. The Afghan army has fallen from 100,000 in 1978 to around 40,000 because of desertion and low morale. KHAD has an estimated 30,000 members. Reports suggest that feuding between *khalq* and *parcham* members is sometimes so bad that undercover mujahidin are given tip-offs to assist their attacks on PDPA officials.

A MUCH TROUBLED COUNTRY

1919: Afghanistan achieves independence.
1947: British withdrawal from sub-continent. Afghanistan nominally non-aligned but increasingly dependent on USSR.
1965: The communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Afghan communist party (PDPA) founded.
April 1978: PDPA leader Nur Muhammed Taraki comes to power, later ousted by Hafizullah Amin.
December 1978: Soviet forces move in as internal opposition to revolution mounts. Amin murdered by Soviet troops. Babrak Karmal installed as leader.
1982: UN-sponsored talks begin in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan, which does not recognize the legitimacy of the Kabul government.
May 1986: Moscow replaces Karmal with Dr Najib. Reports of first US Stinger missiles in guerrilla hands.
Jan 1987: Six-month ceasefire rejected by rebel parties alliance.
Feb 1987: Geneva talks resume.

RESISTANCE: THE MUJAHIDIN

● The number of regular armed fighters in the mujahidin ("Holy Warriors") is estimated at 200,000, not including civilians from Pakistan and Iran.

● Ten main parties make up the resistance: seven Sunni muslim groups who are based in Peshawar and three Shia groups. Arguably, the most powerful guerrilla group is *Jamiat-i-Islam* whose most celebrated rebel commander is Ahmed Shah Masud. Known as the Che Guevara of Afghanistan, he has survived nine major Soviet offensives on his base in the Panjshir Valley. Masud's fame has spread to the extent that other guerrilla leaders send their men to him for training.

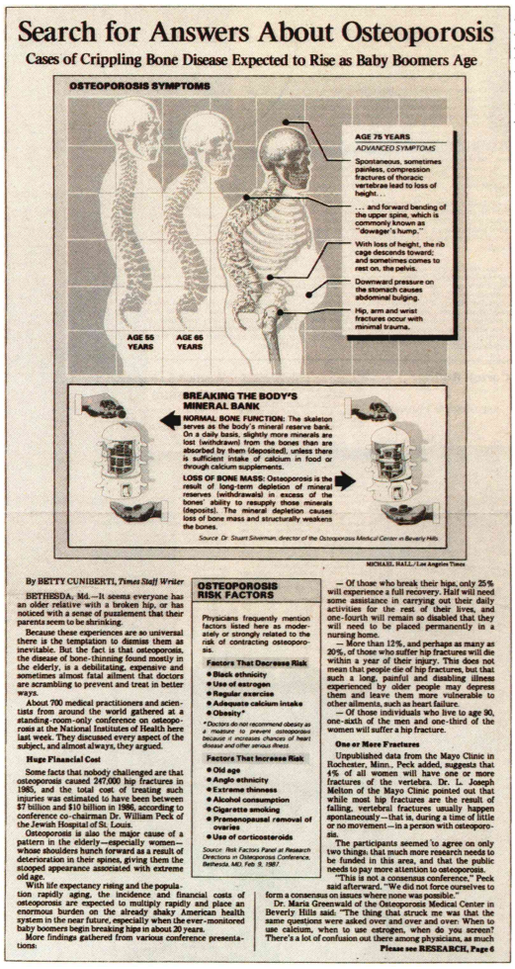
● Other prominent commanders are Abdul Haq of the *Hezb-i-Islami*, and Ismail Khan, another *Jamiat* member, who has established a high reputation in the Herat region.

● **Casualties:** An estimated 100,000 mujahidin and civilian deaths since 1979.

● **Soviet Casualties:** Approximately 12,000 killed and a further 30,000 wounded.

Additional reporting by Mark Dowd

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Search for Answers About Osteoporosis

Cases of Crippling Bone Disease Expected to Rise as Baby Boomers Age

OSTEOPOROSIS SYMPTOMS

AGE 75 YEARS
ADVANCED SYMPTOMS
Spontaneous, sometimes painless, compression fractures of thoracic vertebrae lead to loss of height...
... and forward bending of the upper spine, which is commonly known as "dowager's hump."
With loss of height, the rib cage descends toward, and sometimes comes to rest on, the pelvis.
Downward pressure on the stomach causes abdominal bulging.
Hip, arm and wrist fractures occur with minimal trauma.

AGE 55 YEARS
AGE 65 YEARS

BREAKING THE BODY'S MINERAL BANK

NORMAL BONE FUNCTION: The skeleton serves as the body's mineral reserve bank. On a daily basis, slightly more minerals are lost (withdrawn) from the bones than are absorbed by them (deposited), unless there is sufficient intake of calcium in food or through calcium supplements.

LOSS OF BONE MASS: Osteoporosis is the result of long-term depletion of mineral reserves (withdrawals) in excess of the bones' ability to resupply those minerals (deposits). The mineral depletion causes loss of bone mass and structurally weakens the bones.

Source: Dr. Stuart Silverman, director of the Osteoporosis Medical Center in Beverly Hills

MICHAEL HALL/Los Angeles Times

By BETTY CUNIBERTI, *Times Staff Writer*

BETHESDA, Md.—It seems everyone has an older relative with a broken hip, or has noticed with a sense of puzzlement that their parents seem to be shrinking.

Because these experiences are so universal there is the temptation to dismiss them as inevitable. But the fact is that osteoporosis, the disease of bone-thinning found mostly in the elderly, is a debilitating, expensive and sometimes almost fatal ailment that doctors are scrambling to prevent and treat in better ways.

About 700 medical practitioners and scientists from around the world gathered at a standing-room-only conference on osteoporosis at the National Institutes of Health here last week. They discussed every aspect of the subject, and almost always, they argued.

Huge Financial Cost

Some facts that nobody challenged are that osteoporosis caused 247,000 hip fractures in 1985, and the total cost of treating such injuries was estimated to have been between $7 billion and $10 billion in 1986, according to conference co-chairman Dr. William Peck of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis.

Osteoporosis is also the major cause of a pattern in the elderly—especially women—whose shoulders hunch forward as a result of deterioration in their spines, giving them the stooped appearance associated with extreme old age.

With life expectancy rising and the population rapidly aging, the incidence and financial costs of osteoporosis are expected to multiply rapidly and place an enormous burden on the already shaky American health system in the near future, especially when the ever-monitored baby boomers begin breaking hips in about 20 years.

More findings gathered from various conference presentations:

OSTEOPOROSIS RISK FACTORS

Physicians frequently mention factors listed here as moderately or strongly related to the risk of contracting osteoporosis.

Factors That Decrease Risk
- Black ethnicity
- Use of estrogen
- Regular exercise
- Adequate calcium intake
- Obesity*

*Doctors do not recommend obesity as a measure to prevent osteoporosis because it increases chances of heart disease and other serious illness.

Factors That Increase Risk
- Old age
- Anglo ethnicity
- Extreme thinness
- Alcohol consumption
- Cigarette smoking
- Premenopausal removal of ovaries
- Use of corticosteroids

Source: Risk Factors Panel at Research Directions in Osteoporosis Conference, Bethesda, MD, Feb. 9, 1987

— Of those who break their hips, only 25% will experience a full recovery. Half will need some assistance in carrying out their daily activities for the rest of their lives, and one-fourth will remain so disabled that they will need to be placed permanently in a nursing home.

— More than 12%, and perhaps as many as 20%, of those who suffer hip fractures will die within a year of their injury. This does not mean that people die of hip fractures, but that such a long, painful and disabling illness experienced by older people may depress them and leave them more vulnerable to other ailments, such as heart failure.

— Of those individuals who live to age 90, one-sixth of the men and one-third of the women will suffer a hip fracture.

One or More Fractures

Unpublished data from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., Peck added, suggests that 4% of all women will have one or more fractures of the vertebra. Dr. L. Joseph Melton of the Mayo Clinic pointed out that while most hip fractures are the result of falling, vertebral fractures usually happen spontaneously—that is, during a time of little or no movement—in a person with osteoporosis.

The participants seemed to agree on only two things: that much more research needs to be funded in this area, and that the public needs to pay more attention to osteoporosis.

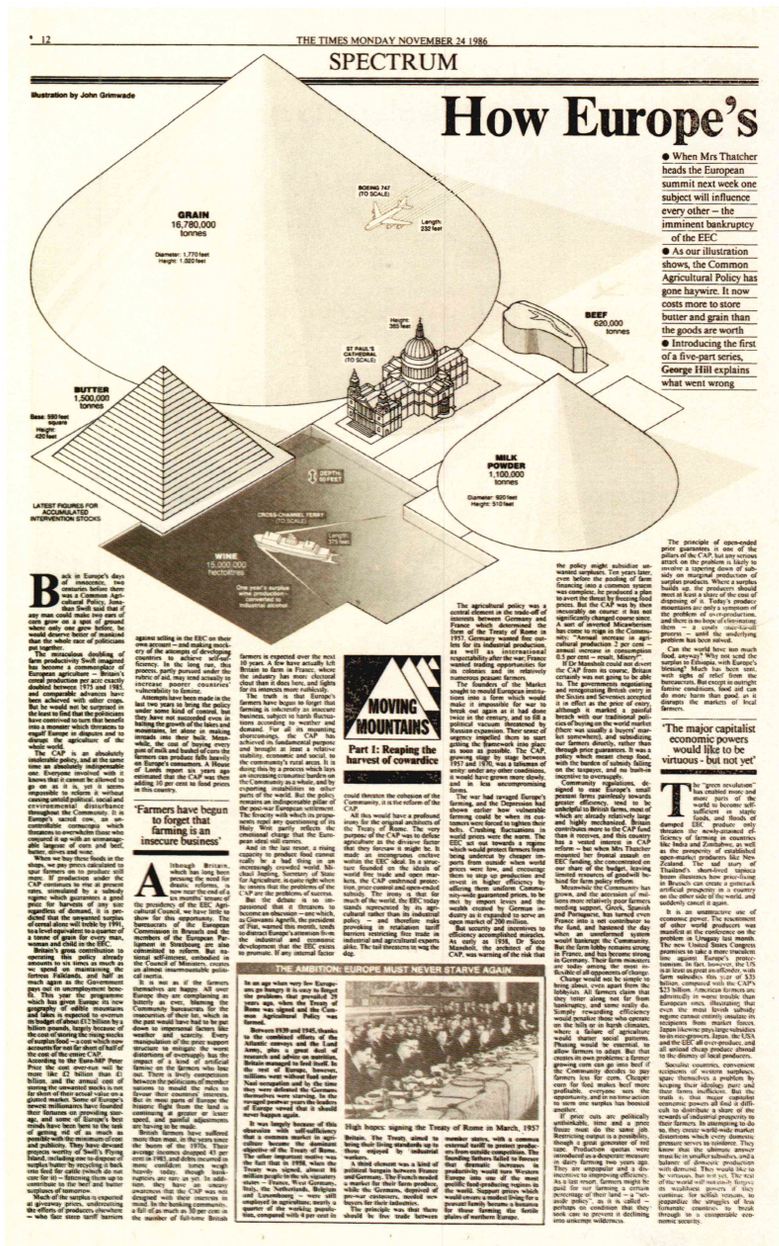
"This is not a consensus conference," Peck said afterward. "We did not force ourselves to form a consensus on issues where none was possible."

Dr. Maria Greenwald of the Osteoporosis Medical Center in Beverly Hills said: "The thing that struck me was that the same questions were asked over and over and over: When to use calcium, when to use estrogen, when do you screen? There's a lot of confusion out there among physicians, as much

Please see RESEARCH, Page 6

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SPECTRUM

Illustration by John Grimwade

How Europe's

- When Mrs Thatcher heads the European summit next week one subject will influence every other – the imminent bankruptcy of the EEC
- As our illustration shows, the Common Agricultural Policy has gone haywire. It now costs more to store butter and grain than the goods are worth
- Introducing the first of a five-part series, George Hill explains what went wrong

GRAIN 16,780,000 tonnes
Diameter: 1,770 feet Height: 1,020 feet

BOEING 747 (TO SCALE) Length 232 feet

BEEF 620,000 tonnes

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (TO SCALE) Height 365 feet

BUTTER 1,500,000 tonnes
Base: 580 feet square Height: 420 feet

MILK POWDER 1,100,000 tonnes
Diameter: 920 feet Height: 510 feet

DEPTH OF NITRIFE

CROSS-CHANNEL FERRY (TO SCALE) Length 370 feet

WINE 15,000,000 hectolitres
One year's surplus wine gives alcohol converted to industrial alcohol

LATEST FIGURES FOR ACCUMULATED INTERVENTION STOCKS

Back in Europe's days of innocence, two centuries before there was a Common Agricultural Policy, Jonathan Swift said that if any man could find out how to make oats grow on a single stalk of ground where only one grew before, he would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together.

The miraculous doubling of farm productivity Swift imagined has become a commonplace of European agriculture – Britain's cereal production per acre exactly doubled between 1975 and 1985, and comparable advances have been achieved with other crops. But he would not be surprised in the least to find that the politicians have contrived to turn that benefit of technology with threatened to engulf Europe in disputes and to bring the whole of the whole world.

The CAP is an absolutely intolerable policy, and at the same time an absolutely indispensable one. Everyone involved with it knows that it cannot be allowed to go on as it is, yet it seems impossible to reform it without causing untold political, social and environmental disturbance throughout the Community. It is Europe's sacred cow, an uncontrollable cornucopia which threatens to overwhelm those who milk it with the sheer unmanageable tonnage of corn and beef, butter, olives and wine.

When we buy food in the shops, we pay prices calculated to spur farmers on to produce still more. If production under the CAP continues to rise at present rates, stimulated by a subsidy regime which guarantees a good price for harvests of any size regardless of demand, it is predicted that the unwanted surplus of cereal alone will treble by 1991, to a level equivalent to a quarter of a tonne of grain for every man, woman and child in the EEC.

The cost of the intervention in operating this policy already amounts to six times as much as we spend on maintaining the fortress Falklands, and half as much again as the Government pays out in unemployment benefit. This year the programme which has given Europe its new geography of edible mountains and lakes is expected to overrun its budget of over £12 billion by a billion pounds, largely because of the unexpectedly high cost of the disposal of surplus food – a crucially large accounts for not far short of half of the cost of the entire CAP.

According to the Euro-MP Peter Price the cost over-run will be more like £3 billion than £1 billion, and the annual cost of storing the unwanted stocks is not far short of their actual value on a gutted market. Some of Europe's newest mountains have founded their fortunes on providing storage, and some of Europe's best cellars are to be seen in the lairs of the wine lakes, available with the minimum of cost and publicity. They have devoted projects worthy of Swift's Flying Island, including one to dispose of surplus butter by recycling it back into feed for cattle (which do not care for it) – flattening them up to contribute to the beef and butter surpluses of tomorrow.

Much of the surplus is exported at giveaway prices, underscoring the efforts of producers elsewhere – who face stern tariff barriers against selling in the EEC on their own account – and making mockery of the attempts of developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency. In the long run, this policy is bound to undercut the fabric of all, as they tend actually to increase poverty, pressures' vulnerability to famine.

Attempts have been made in the last two years to bring the policy under some kind of control, but they have not succeeded even in halting the growth of the lakes and mountains, let alone in making inroads into their bulk. Meanwhile, the cost of buying every gust of milk and bushel of corn the farmers can produce falls heavily on Europe's consumers. A House of Lords report six years ago estimated that the CAP was then adding 10 per cent to food prices in this country.

'Farmers have begun to forget that farming is an insecure business'

Although Britain, which has long been pressing the need for drastic reforms, is now near the end of a six months' tenure of the presidency of the EEC Agricultural Council, we have little to show for this opportunity. The bureaucrats of the European Commission in Brussels and the members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg are also implacably hostile to any fundamental self-interest, embodied in the Council of Ministers, creates an almost unconquerable political inertia.

It is not as if the farmers themselves are happy. All over Europe they are complaining bitterly as ever, blaming the Community bureaucrats for the insecurities of their lot, which in the past would have had to be put down to impersonal factors like weather and scarcity. Every member of the entire support structure is suffering from the distortions of overbought but the impact of a kind of artificial famine on the farmers who live out. There is lively correspondence between the producers of member nations to mould the rules to favour their own interests. But in most parts of Europe the historic flight from the land is continuing at greater or lesser speed, and painful adjustments are having to be made.

It is largely because of this that Britain, in the years since the boom of the 1970s. Their average incomes dropped 43 per cent in 1985, and debts incurred in more confident times weigh heavily today, though bankruptcies are rare as yet. In addition, they have an uneasy awareness that the CAP was not designed with their interests in mind. In the banking community, a fall of as much as 30 per cent in the number of full-time British farmers is expected over the next 10 years. A few have actually left Britain to farm in France, where the industry has more electoral clout than it does here, and fights for its interests more ruthlessly.

The truth is that Europe's farmers have begun to forget that farming is inherently an insecure business, subject to harsh fluctuations according to weather and demand. For all its mounting shortcomings, the CAP has achieved its fundamental purpose and brought at least a relative stability, economic and social, to the continental's rural areas. It is ironic, this, by a process which has made the Community more vulnerable to the fluctuations of the whole world, and by creating stabilities in other parts of the world. But the policy remains an indispensable pillar of the post-war European settlement. The security with which its proponents repel any questioning of its likely West partly reflects the emotional charge that the European ideal still carries.

And in the last resort, a rising capacity to produce food cannot really be a bad thing in an overcrowded world. Like the Jungle in Swift's fable, it can be right to be aware that the problems of the CAP are the problems of success.

But the debate is so impassioned that it threatens to become an obsession – one which, as Giovanni Agnelli, the president of Fiat, warned this month, tends to distract Europe's attention from the industrial and economic development that the EEC exists to promote. If any internal factor could threaten the cohesion of the Community, it is the reform of the CAP.

MOVING MOUNTAINS

Part I: Reaping the harvest of cowardice

All this would have a profound irony, for the original architects of the Treaty of Rome. The very purpose of the CAP was to defuse agriculture as the divisive factor that they foresaw it might be. It made an incongruous enclave within the EEC ideal. In a structure founded on the ideals of world free trade and open markets, the CAP was a monument to high price control and ownership subsidy. The irony is that for much of the world, the EEC today stands represented by its agricultural rather than its industrial policy – and therefore risks provoking a retaliation tariff barriers restricting free trade in industrial and agricultural exports alike. The tail threatens to wag the dog.

THE AMBITION: EUROPE MUST NEVER STARVE AGAIN

In an age when very few Europeans go hungry it is easy to forget the problems that prevailed 30 years ago, when the Treaty of Rome was signed and the Common Agricultural Policy was formed.

Between 1939 and 1945, thanks to the combined efforts of the Atlantic convoys and the Land Army, plus a great deal of research and advice on nutrition, Britain managed to feed itself. In the rest of Europe, however, millions were without enough to eat, and occupation used by the time they were delivered the Germans themselves were starving. In the ravaged postwar years the leaders of Europe vowed that it should never happen again.

It was largely because of this obsession with self-sufficiency that a common market in agriculture became the dominant objective of the Treaty of Rome. The other important motive was the fact that in 1958, when the Treaty was signed, almost 86 million people in the six signatory states – France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland and Belgium – were living on, or employed in agriculture, nearly a quarter of the workday population, compared with 4 per cent in Britain. The Treaty, aimed to bring their living standards up to those enjoyed by industrial workers.

A third element was a kind of political bargain between France and Germany. The French needed a market for their farm produce, while the Germans, deprived of pre-war customers, needed new markets for their industries.

The principle was that there should be free trade between the policy might subsidize unwanted surpluses. Ten years later, even before the pooling of farm financing into a common system was complete, he produced a plan to avert the threat by freezing food prices. But the CAP was by then inexorably on course: it has not significantly changed course since. A sort of inverted Micawberism has come to reign in the Community: "Annual increase in agricultural production 2 per cent – annual increase in consumption 1 per cent – something will turn up."

If Dr Mansholt could not divert the CAP from its course, Britain certainly was not going to be able to. The governments negotiating and renegotiating Britain entry in the Sixties and Seventies accepted it in effect as the price of entry, although it marked a painful breach with our traditional policies of buying on the world market (there was usually a buyers' market somewhere), and subsidizing our farmers directly, rather than through price guarantees. It was a policy which meant cheap food, with the burden of subsidy falling unduly under any other conditions, it would have grown more slowly, and in less uncompromising ways.

The war had ravaged Europe's farming, and the Depression had shown earlier how vulnerable farming could be when its consumers were forced to tighten their belts. Crashing fluctuations in world prices were the norm. The EEC set out towards a regime which would protect farmers from being undercut by cheaper imports from outside when world prices were low, and encourage them to step up production and invest in higher efficiency by offering them uniform Community prices guaranteed for as much by export levies and the wealth created by German industry as it expanded to serve an open market of 200 million.

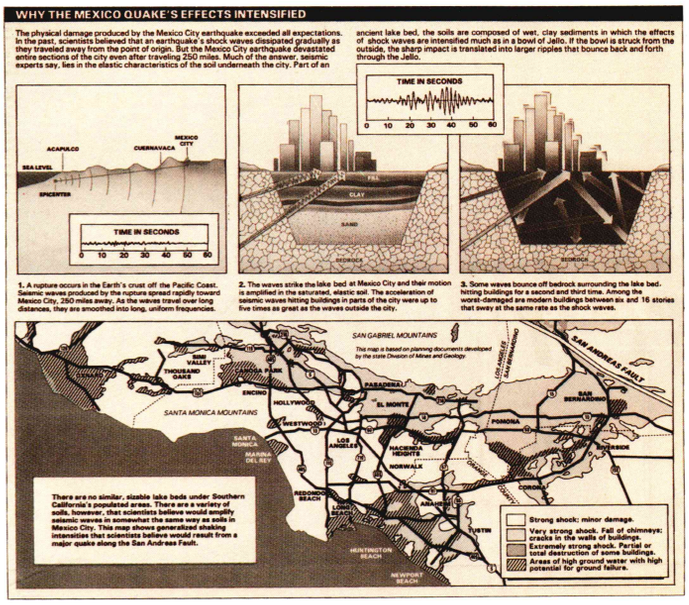
But security and incentives to efficiency accomplished miracles. As early as 1958, Dr Sicco Mansholt, the architect of the CAP, was warning of the risk that the agricultural policy was a central element in the trade-off of interests between Germany and France which determined the form of the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Germany wanted free entry for its industrial production, as well as international responsibility after the war; France wanted trading opportunities for its cereals and for its relatively inefficient peasant farms.

The founders of the Market thought to mould European institutions into a form which would make it impossible for war to break out again as it had done twice in the century, and to fill a political vacuum threatened by Russian expansion. Their sense of urgency impelled them to start getting the framework into place as soon as possible. The CAP, growing stage by stage between 1957 and 1970, was a talisman of unity under any other conditions, it would have grown more slowly, and in less uncompromising ways.

The principle of open-ended price guarantees, it was of the pillars of the CAP, but any serious attack on the problem is likely to involve a tapering down of subsidy on marginal production of surplus products. Where a surplus builds up, the producers should meet at least a share of the cost of disposing of it. Today's producer organizations are in a symbiosis with the problem of over-production, and there is no desire to dismantle them – a costly mass-landfill process – until the underlying problem has been solved.

Can the world have too much food, anyway? Why not send the surplus to Ethiopia, with Europe's blessing? Much has been sent, certainly was not going to be able to. The governments negotiating and renegotiating Britain entry in the Sixties and Seventies accepted it in effect as the price of entry, although it marked a painful breach with our traditional policies of buying on the world market (there was usually a buyers' market somewhere), and subsidizing our farmers directly, rather than through price guarantees. It was a policy which meant cheap food, with the burden of subsidy falling unduly

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Nuclear Disaster: The Ever-Widening Impact

After Accident at the Soviet Station, Nuclear Power Is Questioned Again

By ERIK ECKHOLM

Energy experts predicted yesterday that public concern arising from the Soviet nuclear accident would tip the scales against orders for new nuclear power reactors in many countries.

Even before the radioactive dust flung skyward by a burning Soviet reactor has settled, new fears about the safety of nuclear power are being voiced around the world.

Students of the nuclear industry said that some countries, especially France and Japan, would probably forge ahead with plans to expand nuclear energy despite the Soviet disaster, both because they believe their technologies to be safe and because they face little serious public opposition.

But experts predicted that construction of new nuclear plants would be curtailed elsewhere.

In Western Europe, the Soviet disaster has added new kindling to already fiery debates about the future of nuclear power. With the exception of France, the nuclear industry in Western Europe has been stagnating, with little new construction and few orders for future plants.

A Slackening of Demand

The industry's woes have been attributed to economic factors, including a slackening of projected electrical demand and high interest rates as well as a surge in public concern about safety in the wake of the 1979 accident at Three Mile Island, in Pennsylvania.

Now, in the shadow of a far worse accident that has sprinkled several countries with radioactive fallout, Western European opposition to nuclear energy seems certain to widen and deepen, experts believe.

"In Europe outside France, the effect on future reactor orders is going to be paralyzing," said Andrew Holmes, editor of European Energy Report, a newsletter published in London.

"This accident will make it far more difficult for new plants to be built," said David Albright, a nuclear specialist at the Federation of American Scientists in Washington.

A Positive View of Prospects

But a spokesman for the American nuclear power industry expressed a more positive view.

"I don't think the Soviet accident will sharply reduce the growth of nuclear power," said Eugene Gantzhorn of the Atomic Industrial Forum in New York.

He noted that nearly all commercial reactors in other countries used a safer technology than the Soviet plant, which has graphite core reactors that are seldom built in the West and lack containment buildings to deter the escape of radiation.

"I believe common sense will prevail, and this will not stop needed nuclear power programs around the world," Mr. Gantzhorn said. Nuclear power now provides 15 percent of the world's electricity.

Mr. Holmes, speaking by telephone, predicted that the Soviet accident might derail nuclear plans in four countries that were on the verge of ordering new reactors — the Netherlands, Italy, Finland and Britain.

He said the accident had strengthened opponents of nuclear energy in additional countries, including West Germany and Switzerland. He said the accident could slow the planned expansion, with Soviet assistance, of nuclear energy in Eastern Europe, a region lacking in domestic energy resources.

East European Voices Concern

Yesterday an East European diplomat observed that a plant identical to the stricken Chernobyl station was under construction in his country.

"What are we supposed to do now?" the diplomat asked in frustration. He said some East European countries had formed committees to examine the implications of the Soviet disaster for their own energy futures.

The Soviet Union has laid plans to more than double nuclear energy output in the next five years, to nearly 70,000 megawatts, from 28,000 megawatts in operation at the end of 1985.

Soviet energy planners consider the growth of nuclear capacity essential in the European regions of their country, which are getting short on fossil fuel sources, and Western experts declined to speculate about how Moscow's ostensibly pro-nuclear policy might be affected by the Chernobyl disaster.

Three European countries have rejected nuclear power in recent years. In 1978, Austria decided not to open an already built reactor, while Sweden, after the Three Mile Island incident, decided to phase out its 12 nuclear reactors by 2010. Last year Denmark decided to forgo the nuclear option.

In West Germany, which depends for almost a third of its electricity on nuclear reactors, this week's disaster intensified a debate over nuclear power. On Wednesday, the Green Party opened its antinuclear campaign at a news conference, displaying signs reading "Chernobyl is Everywhere." Evening signs held by demonstrators after the Three Mile Island accident that said "Harrisburg Is Everywhere."

The West German Government said the Soviet accident would have no effect on plans to add five more reactors to the 20 already operating. But some observers predicted that the antinuclear forces, especially vocal in the 1970's, would be strengthened now.

Nuclear power development in Britain has been stalled for years by a debate over what type of, if any, new reactors should be built. At a minimum, the Soviet accident appeared likely to delay still longer an awaited decision by the Government, after three years of hearings and debate, over whether to build Britain's first pressurized water reactor, a Westinghouse model that is a departure from previously built gas-cooled reactors.

Nuclear reactors are also manufactured by General Electric, Babcock & Wilcox and Combustion Engineering of the United States; Siemens-Kraftwerk Union of West Germany; Framatome of France, British General Electric, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of Japan and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., as well as by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

An official in the Prime Minister's office said it was "ludicrous" to suggest that British energy policy would be deflected by the Soviet accident, but opponents of nuclear power are mounting new protests.

"I think this may have tipped the balance against nuclear development here," said Mr. Holmes, the London energy analyst.

France has been opening reactors at a rate of four a year, but the pace of construction is expected to slow, not because of qualms about the technology but because reactors already under construction are expected to meet most of the projected electricity needs. France derives nearly two-thirds of its electricity from nuclear power.

The Soviet accident "is not leading us to change our acceptance or policies," Michel Lajus, head of a Government committee on nuclear safety said this week. "Up until now, no catastrophic event emerged.

Japan now gains more than a quarter of its electricity from 32 nuclear reactors. Eleven more are under construction and six others are planned. Opponents of nuclear power wield little political influence and experts doubted whether the Chernobyl disaster would slow the push for more nuclear energy in Japan, which is totally dependent on imports for oil.

Hints of Crop Damage Roil U.S. Markets

By KEITH SCHNEIDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 1 — Speculation that the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in one of the Soviet Union's premier farming regions may have damaged production of wheat, sugar and livestock has roiled American agricultural markets as has no other recent development.

The price of May wheat futures contracts in Chicago soared 39 cents a bushel when trading began Wednesday, to $3.28, a 13-percent increase, and the largest two-day jump since 1973, according to traders. Futures are the means by which traders predict at what price a commodity will sell at a specified time in the future and sets the price farmers will receive for that commodity. So an increase in futures contract means traders expect more demand — and thus higher prices — for that commodity.

But today May wheat futures fell back 16 cents, to $3.12 a bushel.

Analysts, however, expected continued strength in farm prices while ecologists and meteorologists examined satellite photographs and studied intelligence reports to determine how much, if any, Soviet farm production was damaged by radioactive fallout from the disaster.

Other officials pointed out that the disaster could have profound implications for the United States agricultural sector. If there has been significant crop damage in the Soviet Union, the world's leading importer of farm products, radiation damage to soil, water, crops and herds could last for years, scientists said.

Last year, the Soviet Union bought 40 million to 50 million tons of grain, but was expected to buy about 30 million to 35 million tons this year. (A metric ton contains 36.7 bushels of wheat.)

If the Soviet Union is forced to buy more United States grain as a result of the disaster, farm prices would soar, and with them the prospects for an easing of the depression in the American farm sector. For instance, a 40-cents-a-bushel rise in wheat would increase the value of the two billion-bushel American crop by $800 million this year.

In addition, the costs to the Government for buying and storing surplus crops, expected to top $21 billion this year, would fall significantly. Economists said higher prices would mean just slight increases in prices at the supermarket, since the cost of the grain is a small part of the final cost.

Extent of Damage Unknown

"The higher the price, the less the Government is obligated to pay for farmers' income," said John Lewis, a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation in Washington. "But we don't want farmers to get carried away. We just don't know the extent of the damage."

Many farmers, though cheered by higher values for their crops, predicted the bulge in prices would be temporary. Farm prices, they pointed out, have been declining steadily for years.

"Yesterday the traders believed there would be a shortage," said Reggie Wyckoff, a wheat farmer from Geneseo, Colo., a town of 300 people on the Great Plains east of Denver. "To day, it is the exact opposite. I doubt that few farmers will make any money out of the fluctuations, unless the prices stay up."

What happens in the commodities markets Friday is likely to be determined by whatever new details about the disaster have been disclosed.

"It's horrible," he said. "Why did it happen? Why was more not written about it? If there was one explosion, why couldn't there be another?"

Some Hadn't Heard of Disaster

Several other Muscovites had not heard of the disaster.

Many of the tourists and students in Kiev got their first word of the disaster from worried calls from parents or diplomats. Some saw the initial announcement of the accident on Soviet television Monday night or in Tuesday's newspapers.

But the announcements — three or four paragraphs at the bottom of the second page of Pravda, the Communist Party paper — were dwarfed by long articles and red-ink headlines about the May Day celebrations.

Just before shutting down for the holiday, the Interior offices in Moscow said that no tours would go to Kiev on Thursday but that the normal schedule would resume Friday. Train and airplane service to the Ukrainian capital were on normal schedules, the Intourist spokesman said.

If there was any anxiety in Leningrad, it was not apparent to Vladimir Borwein. The American pianist, on a homecoming tour of the city, extended his stay three days. He gave a recital in Leningrad on Sunday.

In Kiev, Two Faces of Disaster: The Anxious and the Official

By FELICITY BARRINGER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, May 1 — The Kiev shown on Soviet television today was a city without a care.

A warm Ukrainian sun shone on gigantic bob dancers as a profusion of balloons, apple blossoms and May Day banners speckled Kreshchatik Street, the city's main thoroughfare.

This image of robust normality in the city of 2.3 million, which is 70 miles south of the disastrous nuclear station at the Chernobyl nuclear plant, left Westerners leaving Kiev disprepared for the diplomats, journalists and emigre couriers that greeted them on their return to Moscow.

But students, tourists and some Kievans arriving in Moscow Wednesday and Thursday brought with them fragmentary images of anxiety, accidents, fast-racing rumors and hospitals hastily trying to create safe wards for victims of the disaster.

Pools Are Focus of Concern

A Muscovite opened the door of her apartment Monday to find an old friend from Kiev and two other from the doorstep, begging for temporary accomodation. A Western scholar was told by a Kievan friend that many nervous residents were leaving, prompted by fears of either airborne radioactive contamination or contamination of food and water.

The British and Soviet sponsors of an student group decided Wednesday to cut short the group's planned three-month stay in the Soviet Union. Arriving in Moscow on an overnight train, the students were taken to Soviet medical facilities and examined before flying back to London.

Several students in the group originally opposed the termination of their 10-week course at the Institute of Foreign Languages in Kiev, but most agreed with the decision.

One student, Hank Birnbaum of Sangler, Idaho, said that in the absence of firm information on the disaster or continuing dangers, "we decided it's better to be safe than sorry."

Another student, Stuart Sklair of the University of Surrey, said people in Kiev "are going about their daily business." Rumors were circulating among Soviet acquaintances there, he said, but the authorities were responsible for the students "had not advised us of anything" about the disaster.

No Change in Diets

Most students, he said, had been drinking only soft drinks, beer and bottled water, and their dietary acquaintances had made no change in their diets.

Denis Formeau, a French student who had been touring in Kiev, said a Soviet acquaintance told him of the accident on Sunday evening, 24 hours before it was announced on Soviet television.

French and British students interviewed had heard rumors on Monday or Tuesday from Soviet acquaintances about short-term radiation (Chernobyl site and contamination elsewhere, but the authorities offered no information, they said.

"Our guide didn't mention the accident," Mr. Formeau said.

He indicated that when rumors of casualties reached him Wednesday with a Soviet friend, the friend expressed regret, but in a distant, unemotional manner.

A handful of Muscovites interviewed in the downtown area this week showed a similar detachment, expressing regret that people had died but evincing little curiosity or anxiety about the incident.

MAY DAY IN KIEV: Marchers in the annual holiday parade yesterday, in the Ukraine's capital city.
Associated Press

"It's very sad," said Pavla Ivanovna, 78 years old, as she entered a Moscow subway station from the newsstand area, which television. Everything is known."

"It's nothing to worry about," said Faik Alieperov, assistant manager of the Baku Restaurant on Gorky Street, a shopping area. "It's not very dangerous."

"A Government commission has been created to investigate," he said. "The central press has written that the population nearby has been evacuated. Everything is normal."

"Everything's normal" — "Vsyo normalno" — is a standard Russian response to a much everyday questions as "How are you?" It was the most common response of Muscovites asked about the accident.

One 18-year-old recent high-school graduate, however, said he had heard about the Chernobyl disaster on Voice of America, the United States-sponsored radio station.

"It's horrible," he said. "Why did it happen? Why was more not written about it? If there was one explosion, why couldn't there be another?"

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Ukrainians in New York Try to Pierce a 'Curtain of Silence'

By SARA RIMER

Since the news of the nuclear disaster in the Ukraine, Maria Tworkowsky has been listening to the Kiev radio each day at 5 P.M. over the short-wave radio in her home in the Bronx. News of the accident has been scant and contradictory.

Mrs. Tworkowsky, who left the Ukraine in 1943 when it was occupied by the German Army, and came to America eight years later, learned yesterday what she had heard on Wednesday night's program. Her daughter, Iryna Rostovskyj, translated her mother's Ukrainian into English.

Mrs. Tworkowsky said the program began with a long report about the May Day celebration and included a reference to the Soviet Union as a peace-loving nation. The second, much shorter, report referred to so-called rumors being spread by "Western bourgeois countries" that thousands of people had died in the Chernobyl accident.

The broadcast, Mrs. Tworkowsky recalled, said that according to Moscow officials only two people had died, and of the 197 who had been hospitalized, 49 had already been released. It also said that rumors in the West about the Dnieper River being poisoned with radioactive waste were untrue and that the water had been tested and found safe.

Evacuations Reported

But the report also quoted information from the Ukrainian Health Ministry that 24,000 people had been evacuated from the Chernobyl area. It did not say how many people had been evacuated or where they had been taken.

The program then moved on to reports that included Australia's reaction to France's nuclear tests in the Pacific, statements from the Arab World about terrorism being an American product and an update on violence in South Africa. At the end of the broadcast, the announcer repeated an earlier statement that no danger existed in the Chernobyl area.

For Ukrainian immigrants in New York, yesterday was another day of waiting for information about the danger in their homeland and trying, with almost no success, to reach relatives there by telephone. News about the few people who had gotten through to their elderly kin by hard-collected quickly among the immigrants, many of whom live in the East Village.

At the Kobasnian travel agency, at 2nd Second Avenue, agents said that a woman in upstate New York, who had been booked on a tour of the Ukraine scheduled to leave May 12, told them she had gotten through Wednesday to the home of her niece, who lives about 30 miles from Kiev. But the woman said a stranger, speaking in Russian, had answered the phone and said everyone in the house had been taken to a hospital a few days ago.

Afraid of Reprisals

The woman, like most of the handful of others who have gotten through by phone, told the travel agency she was afraid of Soviet retaliation and wanted to remain anonymous.

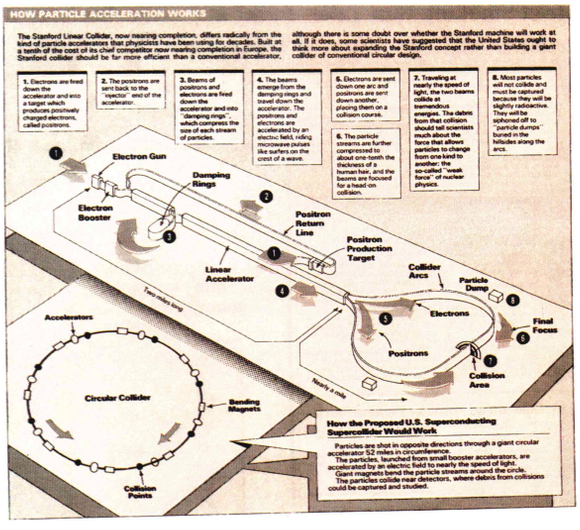
"Everybody is afraid that if they say anything their families will be arrested," Myron Zalipsky said at the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Association.

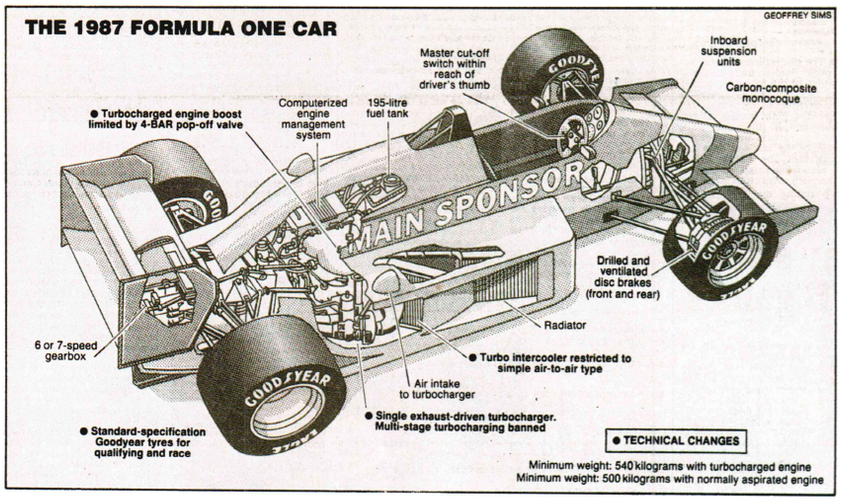
"There is no information," said the Rev. Patrick Paschak, the priest at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in the East Village. "Once we had a bamboo curtain, then an iron curtain. Now, we have a nuclear curtain of silence."

He said he had heard of a woman who had reached her elderly mother, who lives 300 miles from Kiev. "The response was nothing," he said. "She didn't know that anything was going on."

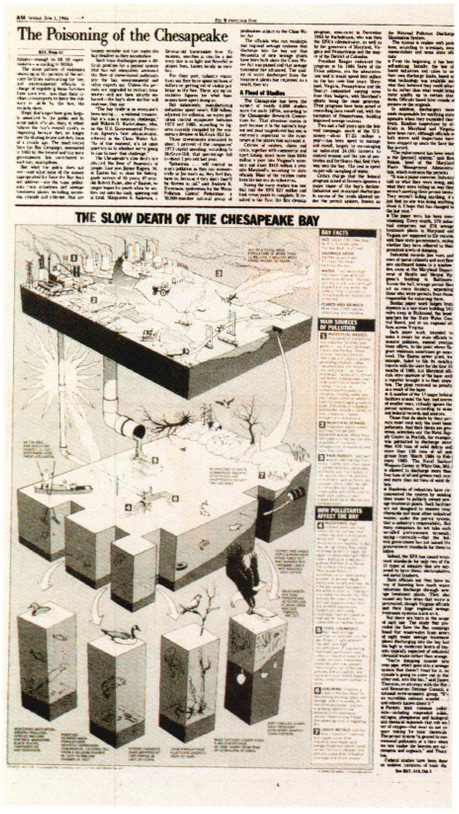
Father Paschak said 85 percent of the 1,000 families in his parish had relatives in the Ukraine. "Some of them have been trying for four days to get through," he said. "They don't know whether their relatives are alive or dead or evacuated to hospitals."

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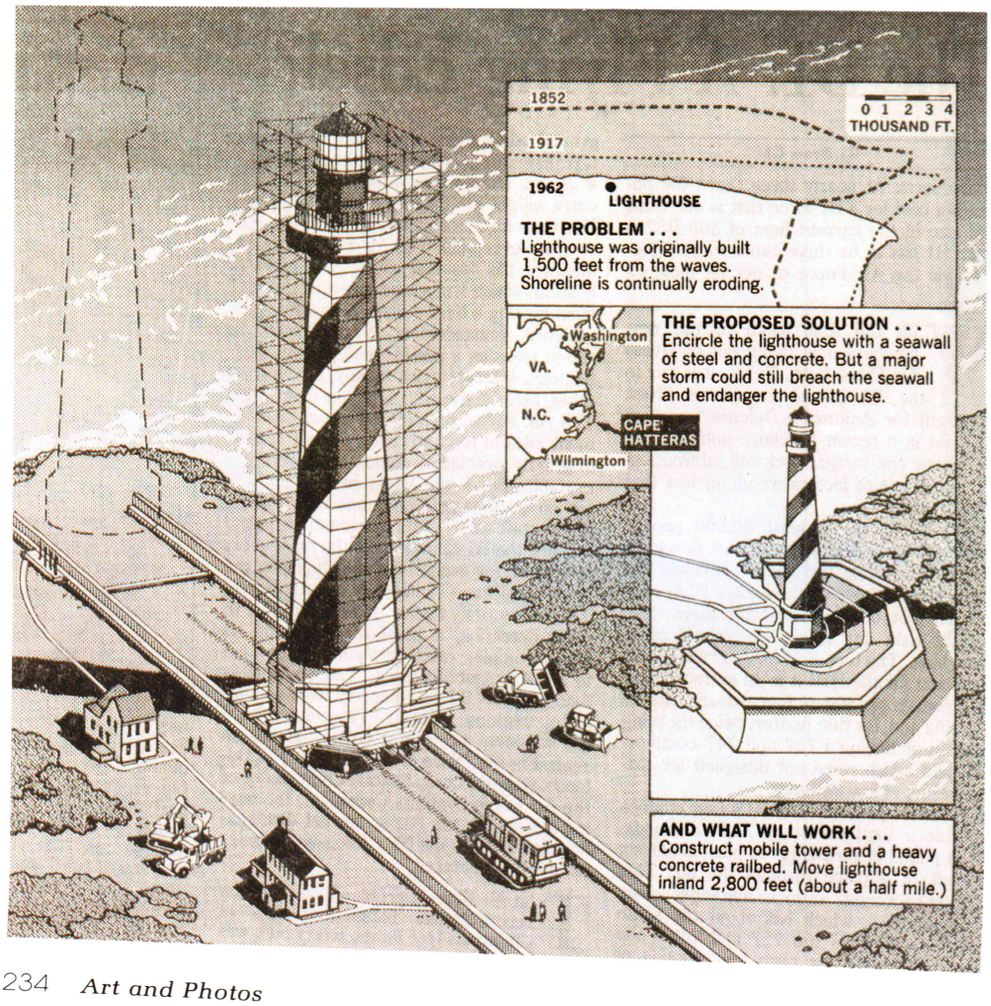




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built around a hooked nose, is usually expressionless, showing neither anger nor sadness nor joy. He says little, unless asked.

Martina was a secretary. She wasn't thrilled about that, but it would do until she completed university courses in economics. "I was on my way up," she said. She is the more dynamic of the two, the more expressive. Her broad and clear face can dance with laughter and knot in disapproval. She has blue eyes, vivid red hair and is nearly as big as Achim, with broad shoulders and long legs.

Together, they had a good life. The GDR economy, in fact, is probably the best of the East Bloc states. They had enough money. They had a 1978 Soviet-made car, a color TV, a stereo and an apartment that, compared to those in the sterile high-rises that dot East Berlin, had character. It was in an old four-story building on a secluded street, one with nice trees. They had friends and a lot to do, so they were never bored. "Basically, I had it quite well in the GDR," said Martina.

Yet they decided to get out. They decided to shed a life that, by their own admission, was not hell; to risk going to jail for eight years; to risk being shot to death; to gamble the life of Kirsten, Martina's baby by a failed marriage. "Have you been to the GDR?" said Achim. "I've found it very difficult to explain to people who have not been there what it's like."

"People who don't live in the GDR," said Martina, "don't understand my situation."

It was not one thing but many. As a result, they cannot say when it began. There was no searing incident that, in hindsight, they can point to as the first milepost on the road to escape. Instead, grievance slowly piled on grievance. "There's a little bug called a dung bug that rolls dung into balls," Achim said, "and they get bigger and bigger until one day, they're bigger than he is. That's what happened to me. . . . I was fed up."

In a 1985 study of 540 East Germans who had emigrated legally, Professor Volker Ronge of Bergische University in West Germany found that 71 percent had left because of "lack of political freedom" and 66 percent because of "political pressure." (Multiple answers were permitted.)

But Ronge says he distrusts the high totals because he believes many of the East Germans told him what they thought he wanted to hear: that the choice had been made for grand political reasons. In fact, he says, the personal reasons they gave next were probably just as crucial: 56 percent cited a desire to travel, 46 percent complained about the lack of consumer goods in East Germany, 45 percent were upset that the state would not promote them or let them change jobs, 28 percent wanted a new start in life. What they seemed to want in their lives was choice.

"They want what Americans call the right to pursue happiness," said Bernd Wilz, president of a West German refugee association.

The first reasons Achim cites are, in-

continued on next page

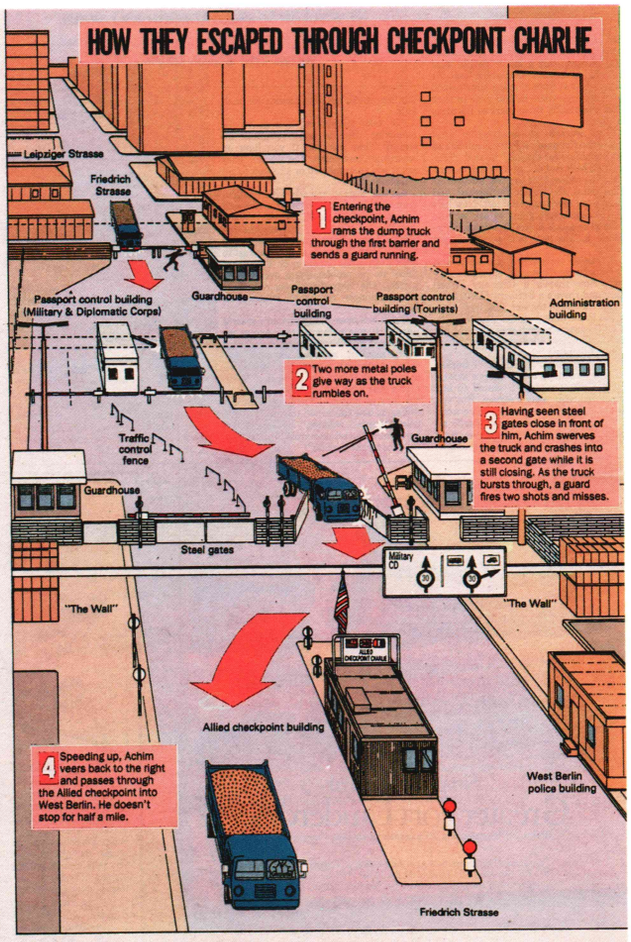
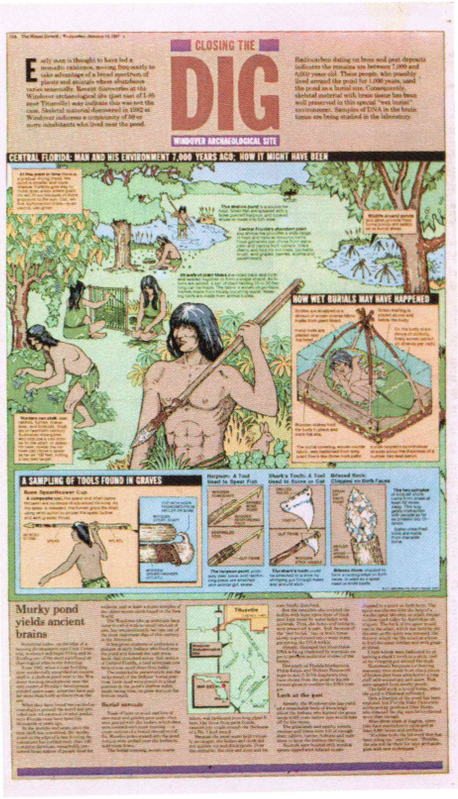


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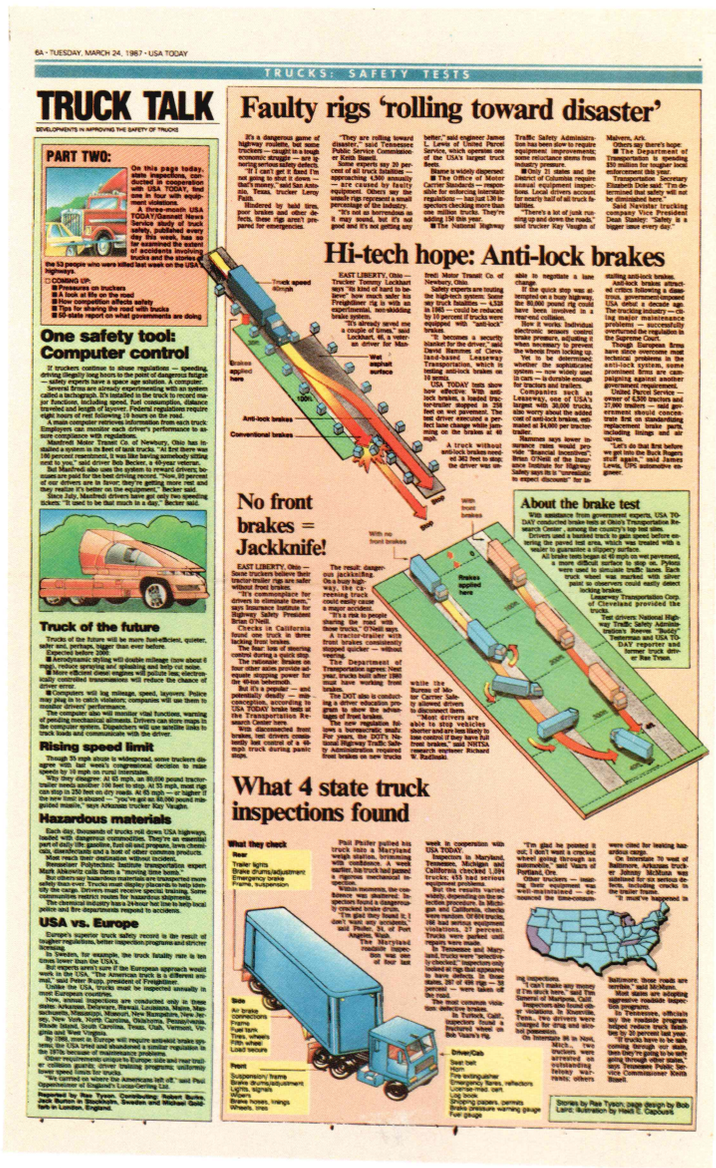
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TRUCKS: SAFETY TESTS

TRUCK TALK

DEVELOPMENTS IN IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF TRUCKS

PART TWO:

On this page today, state inspections, conducted in cooperation with USA TODAY, find one in four with equipment violations.

A three-month USA TODAY/Gannett News Service study of truck safety, published every day this week, has so far examined the scenes of accidents involving trucks and the stories of the 53 people who were killed last week on the USA's highways.

□ COMING UP:
■ Pressures on truckers
■ A look at life on the road
■ How curfews affect safety
■ Tips for sharing the road with trucks
■ 50-state report on what governments are doing

One safety tool: Computer control

If truckers continue to abuse regulations — speeding, driving illegally long hours to the point of dangerous fatigue — safety experts have a space age solution. A computer.

Several firms are already experimenting with an system called a tachograph. It's installed in the truck to record major functions, including speed, fuel consumption, distance traveled and length of "up" time. Federal regulations require eight hours of rest following 10 hours on the road.

A main computer retrieves information from each truck. Employers can monitor each driver's performance to assure compliance with regulations.

Manfred Motor Transit Co. of Newbury, Ohio has installed a system in the first of nine trucks. "At first there was a 30 percent resistance. It was like having somebody sitting next to you," says Jerry Lockhart, safety director.

But Manfred also uses the system to reward drivers. Bonuses are paid for the best driving record. "Now, 80 percent of our drivers are in favor; they're getting more fuel and they realize it's better on the equipment," Becker said.

Since July, Manfred drivers have got only two speeding tickets. "It used to be that much in a day," Becker said.

Truck of the future

Trucks of the future will be more fuel-efficient, quieter, safer and, perhaps, bigger than ever before.

Expected before 2000:

■ Aerodynamic styling will double mileage (now about 6 mpg), reduce spraying and splashing and help cut noise.

■ Diesel engines designed with particle traps, electronically controlled transmissions will reduce the chance of driver error.

■ Computers will log mileage, speed, inspection. Police may plug in to catch violators; companies will use them to monitor drivers' performance.

The computer also will monitor vital functions, warning of pending mechanical problems. Drivers can store maps in the computer system. Dispatchers will use satellite links to track loads and communicate with the driver.

Rising speed limit

Though 55 mph alone is widespread, some truckers disagree with last week's congressional decision to make speeds by 10 mph on rural interstates.

Why they disagree: At 65 mph, an 80,000 pound tractor-trailer rig needs another 100 feet to stop. At 55 mph, most rigs can stop in 250 feet on dry roads. At 65 mph — or higher if the new limit is abused — "you've got to add 100 percent more," says Arkansas trucker Roy Vaught.

Hazardous materials

Each day, thousands of trucks roll down USA highways, loaded with dangerous commodities. They're an essential part of daily life, gasoline, fuel oil and propane, lawn chemicals, disinfectants and a host of other common products.

Most reach their destination without incident.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute transportation expert Mark Abkowitz calls them a "moving time bomb."

But others say hazardous materials are transported more safely than ever. Trucks must display placards to help identify the cargo. Drivers must receive special training. Some companies must meet strict routes for hazardous shipments.

The chemical industry has a 24-hour hot line to help local police and fire departments respond to accidents.

USA vs. Europe

Europe's superior truck safety record is the result of tougher regulations, better inspection programs and stricter licensing.

In Sweden, for example, the truck fatality rate is ten times lower than the USA's.

But experts aren't sure if the European approach would work in the USA. "The American truck is a different animal," says Ken Hill, president of Freightliner.

Unlike the USA, trucks must be inspected annually in most European countries.

Now, annual inspections are conducted only in three states: Arkansas, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

By 1988, most in Europe will require antilock brake systems; the USA tried and abandoned a similar regulation in the 1970s because of maintenance problems.

Other requirements unique to Europe: side and rear truck guards; driver training programs; uniformly lower speed limits for trucks.

"We have more rules where the Americans left off," said Paul Oppenheimer of England's Lucas Girling Ltd.

Reported by Ros Tyson, Contributing: Robert Burke, Jack Burton in Stockholm, Sweden and Michael Goldfarb in London, England.

Faulty rigs 'rolling toward disaster'

It's a dangerous game of highway roulette, but some truckers — caught in a tough economic struggle — bet a big earning serious safety defect.

"If I can't get it fixed I'm not going to shut it down — we're cleared by faulty equipment. Others say the speeds rigs can reach are a major percentage of the industry.

"It's not as horrendous as it may sound, but it's not good and it's not getting any better," said engineer James L. Lewis of United Parcel Service, which operates one of the USA's largest truck fleets.

Blame is widely dispersed.

■ The Office of Motor Carrier Standards — responsible for enforcing interstate regulations — has just 130 inspectors checking more than one million trucks. They're adding 150 this year.

■ The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has been slow to require equipment improvements; some reluctance stems from industry pressure.

■ Only 21 states and the District of Columbia require annual equipment inspections. Local drivers account for nearly half of all truck fatalities.

"There's a lot of junk running up and down the roads," said trucker Kay Vaughn of Malvern, Ark.

Others say there's hope:

■ The Department of Transportation will request $50 million for tougher local enforcement this year.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole said: "I'm determined that safety will not be diminished here."

Said Navistar trucking company Vice President Dean Stanley: "Safety is a bigger issue every day."

Hi-tech hope: Anti-lock brakes

EAST LIBERTY, Ohio — Trucker Tommy Lockhart says "its kind of hard to believe" how much safer his Freightliner rig is with an experimental, non-skidding brake system.

"It's already saved me a couple of times," said Lockhart, 48, a veteran driver for Manfred Motor Transit Co. of Newbury, Ohio.

Manfred is one of nine trucking companies testing the anti-lock brakes developed by 16 private companies and the Transportation Department.

Conventional brakes lock when the driver slams on the brakes, causing the truck to skid out of control. Anti-lock brakes prevent wheels from locking up.

It becomes a security blanket for the driver," said Dave Bennett, Consolidated Freightways' Transportation, which is testing antilock brakes on 10 trucks.

USA TODAY tests show how effective. With antilock brakes, a loaded tractor-trailer stopped in 256 feet on wet pavement. The test driver executed a perfect lane change while jamming on the brakes at 40 mph.

A truck without anti-lock brakes needed 362 feet to stop; the driver was unable to negotiate a lane change.

If the quick stop was attempted on a busy highway, the 80,000 pound rig could have been involved in a rear-end collision.

How it works. Individual electronic sensors control brake pressure, adjusting it when necessary to prevent the wheels from locking up. When to be determined; system — no widely used in cars — is designed mainly for tractors and trailers.

Companies such as Leasaway, one of USA's largest with 30,000 trucks, also worry about the added cost of anti-lock brakes, estimated at $4,000 per tractor-trailer.

Bateman says lower insurance rates would provide "financial incentives". Brian O'Neil of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety says it is "unrealistic to expect discounts" for installing anti-lock brakes.

Others are cautious. Traffic Safety Administration has been slow to require equipment improvements; some reluctance stems from industry pressure.

■ Only 21 states and the District of Columbia require annual equipment inspections. Local drivers account for nearly half of all truck fatalities.

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No front brakes = Jackknife!

EAST LIBERTY, Ohio — Some truckers believe their tractor-trailer rigs are safer without front brakes.

"It's commonsplace for drivers to eliminate them," says Insurance Institute for Highway Safety President Brian O'Neil.

Checks in California found one truck in three lacking front brakes.

The fear: loss of steering control during a quick stop.

The rationale: Brakes on four other axles provide adequate stopping power for the 40-ton behemoth.

But it's a popular — and potentially deadly — misconception, according to USA TODAY brake tests at the Transportation Research Center here.

With disconnected front brakes, test drivers consistently lost control of a 45-mph truck during panic stops.

The result: dangerous jackknifing. On a hair-high, icy, the cab-reversing truck could easily cause a major accident.

"It's a risk to people sharing the road with those trucks," O'Neill says.

A tractor-trailer with front brakes consistently stopped quicker — without veering.

The Department of Transportation agrees. Next year, trucks built after 1980 must have working front brakes.

The DOT also is conducting a driver education program to show the advantages of front brakes.

The new regulation follows a heavy-truck study. For years, the DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration required front brakes on new trucks while the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety allowed drivers to disconnect them.

Most drivers are able to stop vehicles shorter and are less likely to lose control if they have full front brakes," said NHTSA research engineer Richard W. Radlinski.

About the brake test

With assistance from government experts, USA TODAY conducted brake tests at Ohio's Transportation Research Center, among the country's top test sites.

Drivers used a banked track to gain speed before entering the paved test area, which was treated with a sealer to guarantee a slippery surface.

All brake tests began at 40 mph on wet pavement, a far more difficult surface to stop on. Pylons were used to simulate traffic lanes. Each test run was marked with silver paint so observers could easily detect locking brakes.

Leasaway Transportation Corp. of Cleveland provided the trucks.

Test drivers: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Rooney "Buddy" Tedrowe and USA TODAY reporter and heavy-truck driver Ros Tyson.

What 4 state truck inspections found

What they check

Rear
Trailer lights
Brake drums/adjustment
Emergency brake
Frame, suspension

Side
Air brake connections
Fuel tank
Tires, wheels
Fifth wheel
Load secure

Front
Suspension/ frame
Brake drums/adjustment
Lights, signals
Wipers
Brake hoses, linings
Wheels, tires

Paul Phifer pulled his truck into a Maryland weigh station, brimming with confidence. A week earlier, his truck had passed a rigorous mechanical inspection.

Within moments, his confidence was shattered. Inspectors found a dangerously cracked brake drum.

"I'm glad they found it; I don't want any accidents," said Phifer, 36, of Port Angeles, Wash.

The Maryland roadside inspection was one of four last week in cooperation with USA TODAY.

Inspectors in Maryland, Tennessee, Michigan and California checked 1,094 trucks; 453 had serious equipment problems.

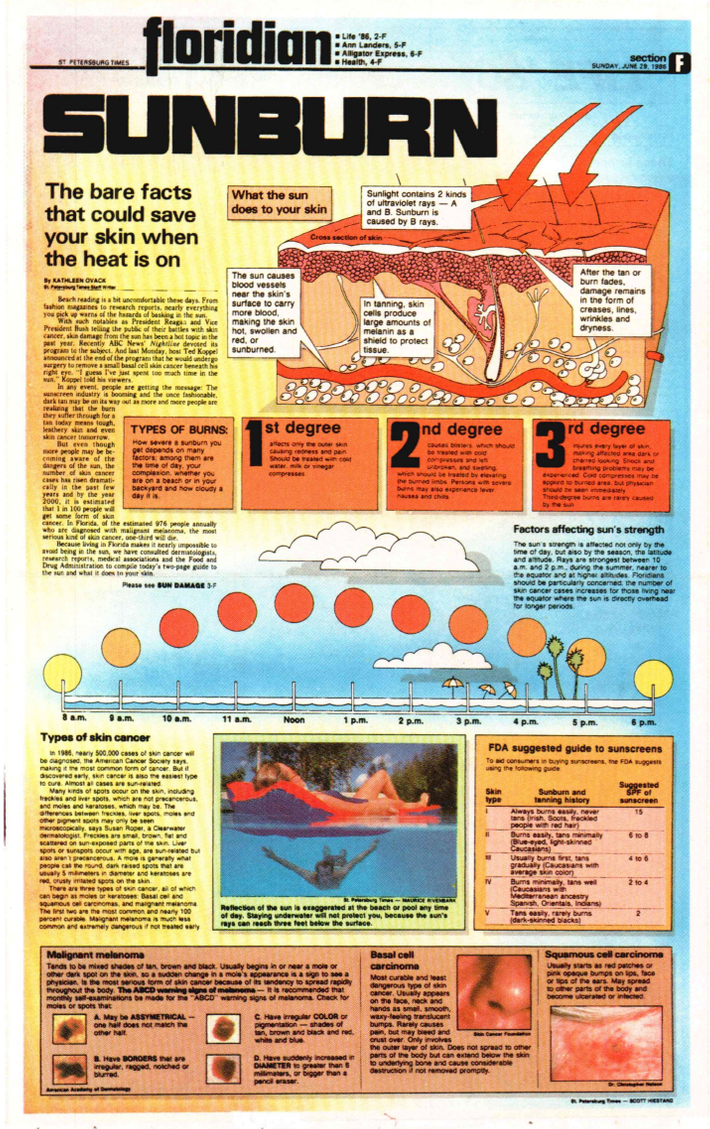
"But the results varied widely," said Jim Boyce, Maryland inspection coordinator. In Michigan and California, checks were random. Of 604 trucks, 168 had serious equipment violations, 27 percent. Trucks were parked until repairs were made.

In Tennessee and Maryland, trucks were "selectively checked;" inspectors only looked at rigs that appeared to have defects. In those states, 287 of 490 rigs — 59 percent — were taken off the road.

The most common violations: faulty brakes.

In Turtle Creek, Calif.,

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SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1986

SUNBURN

The bare facts that could save your skin when the heat is on

By KATHLEEN OVACK
St. Petersburg Times Staff Writer

Beach reading is a bit uncomfortable these days. From fashion magazines to research reports, nearly everything you pick up warns of the hazards of basking in the sun.

With such notables as President Reagan and Vice President Bush telling the public of their battles with skin cancer, skin damage from the sun has been a hot topic in the past year. Recently ABC News' *Nightline* devoted its program to the subject. And last Monday, host Ted Koppel announced at the end of the program that he would undergo surgery to remove a small basal cell skin cancer beneath his right eye. "I guess I've just spent too much time in the sun," Koppel told his viewers.

In any event, people are getting the message: The sunscreen industry is booming and the once fashionable, dark tan may be on its way out as more and more people are realizing that the burn they suffer through for a tan today means tough, leathery skin and even skin cancer tomorrow.

But even though more people may be becoming aware of the dangers of the sun, the number of skin cancer cases has risen dramatically in the past few years and by the year 2000, it is estimated that 1 in 100 people will get some form of skin cancer. In Florida, of the estimated 976 people annually who are diagnosed with malignant melanoma, the most serious kind of skin cancer, one-third will die.

Because living in Florida makes it nearly impossible to avoid being in the sun, we have consulted dermatologists, research reports, medical associations and the Food and Drug Administration to compile today's two-page guide to the sun and what it does to your skin.

Please see SUN DAMAGE 3-F

What the sun does to your skin

Sunlight contains 2 kinds of ultraviolet rays — A and B. Sunburn is caused by B rays.

Cross section of skin

The sun causes blood vessels near the skin's surface to carry more blood, making the skin hot, swollen and red, or sunburned.

In tanning, skin cells produce large amounts of melanin as a shield to protect tissue.

After the tan or burn fades, damage remains in the form of creases, lines, wrinkles and dryness.

TYPES OF BURNS:

How severe a sunburn you get depends on many factors; among them are the time of day, your complexion, whether you are on a beach or in your backyard and how cloudy a day it is.

1st degree affects only the outer skin causing redness and pain. Should be treated with cold water, milk or vinegar compresses

2nd degree causes blisters, which should be treated with cold compresses and left unbroken, and swelling, which should be treated by elevating the burned limbs. Persons with severe burns may also experience fever, nausea and chills

3rd degree injures every layer of skin, making affected area dark or charred looking. Shock and breathing problems may be experienced. Cold compresses may be applied to burned area, but physician should be seen immediately. Third-degree burns are rarely caused by the sun.

Factors affecting sun's strength

The sun's strength is affected not only by the time of day, but also by the season, the latitude and altitude. Rays are strongest between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., during the summer, nearer to the equator and at higher altitudes. Floridians should be particularly concerned; the number of skin cancer cases increases for those living near the equator where the sun is directly overhead for longer periods.

8 a.m. 9 a.m. 10 a.m. 11 a.m. Noon 1 p.m. 2 p.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m. 5 p.m. 6 p.m.

Types of skin cancer

In 1986, nearly 500,000 cases of skin cancer will be diagnosed, the American Cancer Society says, making it the most common form of cancer. But if discovered early, skin cancer is also the easiest type to cure. Almost all cases are sun-related.

Many kinds of spots occur on the skin, including freckles and liver spots, which are not precancerous, and moles and keratoses, which may be. The differences between freckles, liver spots, moles and other pigment spots may only be seen microscopically, says Susan Roper, a Clearwater dermatologist. Freckles are small, brown, flat and scattered on sun-exposed parts of the skin. Liver spots or sunspots occur with age, are sun-related but also aren't precancerous. A mole is generally what people call the round, dark raised spots that are usually 5 millimeters in diameter and keratoses are red, crusty irritated spots on the skin.

There are three types of skin cancer, all of which can begin as moles or keratoses: Basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas, and malignant melanoma. The first two are the most common and nearly 100 percent curable. Malignant melanoma is much less common and extremely dangerous if not treated early.

St. Petersburg Times — MAURICE RIVEBAUCH

Reflection of the sun is exaggerated at the beach or pool any time of day. Staying underwater will not protect you, because the sun's rays can reach three feet below the surface.

FDA suggested guide to sunscreens

To aid consumers in buying sunscreens, the FDA suggests using the following guide:

Skin type	Sunburn and tanning history	Suggested SPF of sunscreen
I	Always burns easily, never tans (Irish, Scots, Freckled people with red hair)	15
II	Burns easily, tans minimally (Blue-eyed, light-skinned Caucasians)	6 to 8
III	Usually burns first, tans gradually (Caucasians with average skin color)	4 to 8
IV	Burns minimally, tans well (Caucasians with Mediterranean ancestry, Spanish, Orientals, Indians)	2 to 4
V	Tans easily, rarely burns (dark-skinned blacks)	2

Malignant melanoma

Tends to be mixed shades of tan, brown and black. Usually begins in or near a mole or other dark spot on the skin, so a sudden change in a mole's appearance is a sign to see a physician, is the most serious form of skin cancer because of its tendency to spread rapidly throughout the body. **The ABCD warning signs of melanoma**— It is recommended that monthly self-examinations be made for the "ABCD" warning signs of melanoma. Check for moles or spots that:

A. May be **ASSYMETRICAL** — one half does not match the other half.

B. Have **BORDERS** that are irregular, ragged, notched or blurred.

C. Have irregular **COLOR** or pigmentation — shades of tan, brown and black and red, white and blue.

D. Have suddenly increased in **DIAMETER** to greater than 6 millimeters, or bigger than a pencil eraser.

American Academy of Dermatology

Basal cell carcinoma

Most curable and least dangerous type of skin cancer. Usually appears on the face, neck and hands as small, smooth, waxy-feeling translucent bumps. Rarely causes pain, but may bleed and crust over. Only involves the outer layer of skin. Does not spread to other parts of the body but can extend below the skin to underlying bone and cause considerable destruction if not removed promptly.

Skin Cancer Foundation

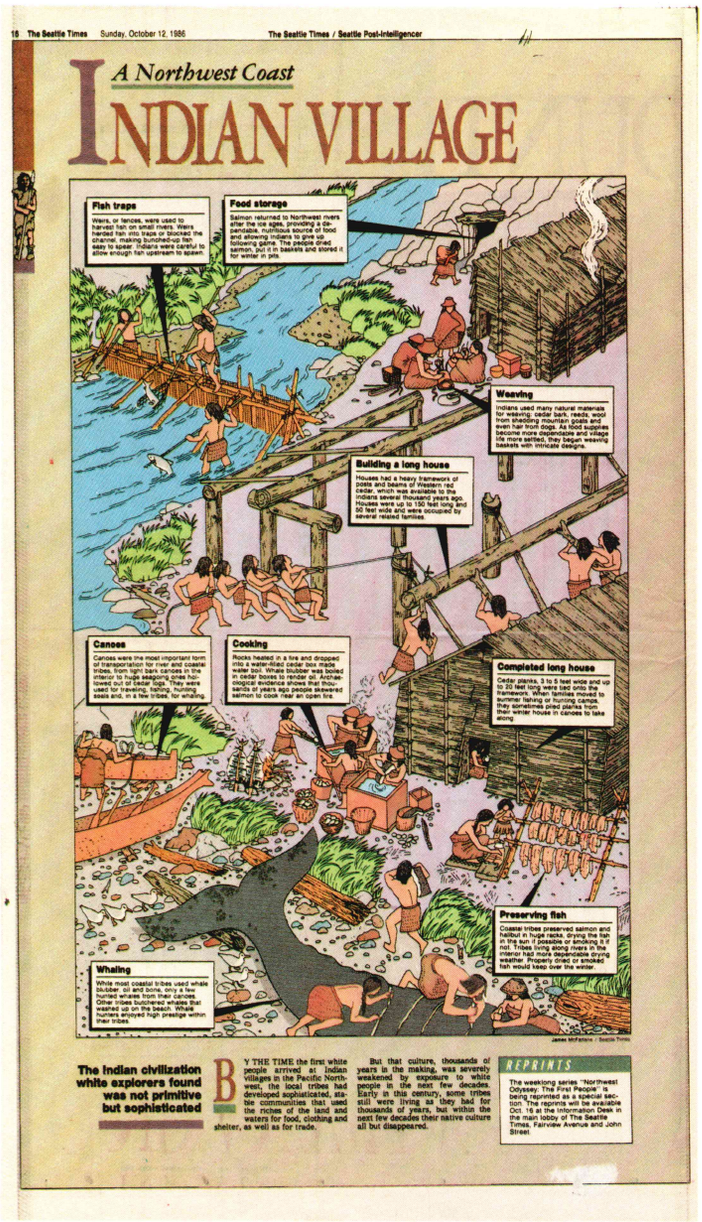
Squamous cell carcinoma

Usually starts as red patches or pink opaque bumps on lips, face or tips of the ears. May spread to other parts of the body and become ulcerated or infected.

Dr. Christopher Holland

St. Petersburg Times — SCOTT HIESTAND

Award of Excellence
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
James McFarlane



16 The Seattle Times Sunday, October 12, 1986 The Seattle Times / Seattle Post-Intelligencer

A Northwest Coast

INDIAN VILLAGE

Fish traps
Weirs, or fences, were used to harvest fish on small rivers. Weirs herded fish into traps or blocked the channel, making bunched-up fish easy to spear. Indians were careful to allow enough fish upstream to spawn.

Food storage
Salmon returned to Northwest rivers after the ice ages, providing a dependable, nutritious source of food and allowing tribes to grow in the following years. The people dried salmon, put it in baskets and stored it for winter in pits.

Weaving
Indians used many natural materials for weaving: cedar bark, reeds, wool from shedding mountain goats and even hair from dogs. As food supplies became more dependable and village life more settled, they began weaving baskets with intricate designs.

Building a long house
Houses had a heavy framework of posts and beams of Western red cedar, which was available to the Indians several thousand years ago. Houses were up to 150 feet long and 60 feet wide and were occupied by several related families.

Canoes
Canoes were the most important form of transportation for river and coastal tribes. Tribes living along rivers in the interior or huge seagoing dugouts hollowed out of cedar logs. They were used for traveling, fishing, hunting seals and, in a few tribes, for whaling.

Cooking
Rocks heated in a fire and dropped into water-filled cedar boxes brought water boil. Whale blubber was rendered in cedar boxes to render oil. Archaeological evidence shows that thousands of years ago people skewered salmon to cook near an open fire.

Completed long house
Cedar planks, 3 to 5 feet wide and up to 20 feet long were tied onto the framework. When families moved to summer fishing or hunting camps, they sometimes piled planks from their winter house in canoes to take along.

Preserving fish
Coastal tribes preserved salmon and halibut in huge racks, drying the fish in the sun if possible or smoking it if not. Tribes living along rivers in the interior had more dependable drying weather. Properly dried or smoked fish would keep over the winter.

Whaling
While most coastal tribes used whale blubber oil and bone, only a few hunted whales from their canoes. Other tribes butchered whales that washed up on the beach. Whale hunters enjoyed high prestige within their tribes.

James McFarlane / Seattle Times

The Indian civilization white explorers found was not primitive but sophisticated

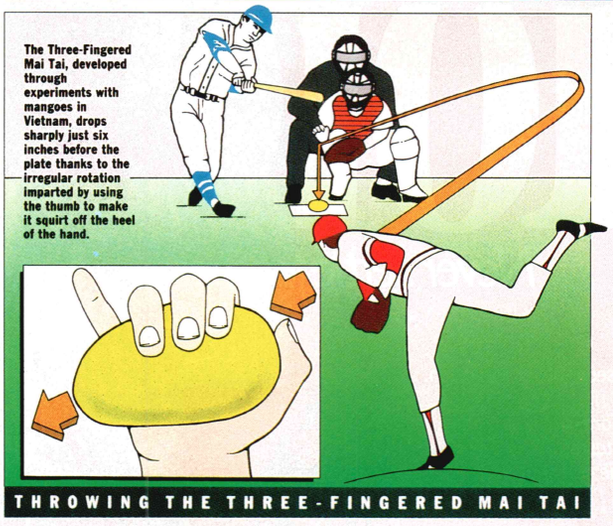
BY THE TIME the first white people arrived at Indian villages in the Pacific Northwest, the local tribes had developed sophisticated, stable communities that used the riches of the land and waters for food, clothing and shelter, as well as for trade.

But that culture, thousands of years in the making, was severely weakened by exposure to white people in the next few decades. Early in this century, some tribes still were living as they had for thousands of years, but within the next few decades their native culture all but disappeared.

REPRINTS

The weeklong series "Northwest Odyssey: The First People" is being reprinted as a special section. The reprints will be available Oct. 16 at the Information Desk in the main lobby of The Seattle Times, Fairview Avenue and John Street.

Award of Excellence
THE WASHINGTON POST MAGAZINE
Washington, D.C.
JoEllen Murphy



The Three-Fingered Mai Tai, developed through experiments with mangoes in Vietnam, drops sharply just six inches before the plate thanks to the irregular rotation imparted by using the thumb to make it squirt off the heel of the hand.

THROWING THE THREE-FINGERED MAI TAI

reject that. I think you should practice using heavier weights. Tom House has the Texas pitchers warm up by throwing footballs on the sidelines. Our mangoes are seven to nine ounces heavier than a baseball. Granted, it's a little wet and sticky for the catchers. But it's the only way to faithfully teach the pitch. Anyway, catchers wear masks."

Amsterdam has been working most closely with Danny Broccoli, trying to get Broccoli to visualize the pitch before he throws it. He made an audio tape for Broccoli to listen to in his sleep, combining principles of zen and self-actualization. (The thought was that Broccoli, who tends to be a literalist—and, some might add, a sociopath—would be the least receptive to subliminal persuasion, and if he could learn this way, anyone could.)

"See the mango, Danny," Amsterdam's taped voice intones. "Feel the mango, Danny. It's just like a baseball. You throw it just like a baseball. Imagine the mango in your hands giving you complete mastery over any batter."

Results so far have been inconclusive. After the first night of listening to the tape, Broccoli ran to the bullpen, grabbed a mango out of the practice bag, severed it with a vicious bite, spit it out, threw the rest against the outfield fence and bayed at Amsterdam, "Are we here to play baseball or [bleep] around with fruit?"

"He had a crush on Chiquita Banana as a kid," outfielder Oscar Madison said from a safe distance. "She didn't return his phone calls, and he never got over it."

There was one celebrated milestone on the trip: Shortstop Tito Mantequilla scored the Senators' first run, in the eighth inning of their fourth game. Mantequilla was on third when designated hitter Bad Dude Harding hit a soft grounder toward first base, which Bill Buckner let pass through his legs. Just as Mantequilla crossed the plate, Moe-Don Dorcas happily dumped a huge bucket of Kirin beer on manager Major Banks' head.

"Why Kirin, Moe-Don?" Banks inquired as he was toweling off.

"Oscar told me to get a brand you drank during the war," Dorcas said.

"Kirin's a Japanese beer. I was in Vietnam."

"Oh, that war." ■

SENATORS STUFF: Chagrined at 0-6 start, owner Tang Ye-lin threatened to cut off post-game buffet. Catcher Tony Cadenza, who owns restaurant in Hyattsville, said, "Big deal. I wouldn't serve these chicken wings to a dog." But designated runner Gabeen (Orson) Mfoom wrote letter to Tang asking him to reconsider . . . Sadir brothers were prevented from entering Disney World after Twins game; detained at main gate waiting for security clearance . . . On "Wake Up Winter Haven" TV talk show, pitcher Tyler Motherwell argued states should drop sales tax on fine wine and luxury automobiles, and double tax on alcoholic beverages bottled with twist-off tops . . . Born-again second baseman Orlando Jones read in local paper of 6-year-old boy who needed pancreas transplant and offered one of his. ■

ILLUSTRATION BY JO ELLEN MURPHY

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THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT/LEDGER-STAR
Norfolk, Virginia
Bill Pitzer



Local News

CLASSIFIED/B5

School critic's votes may be limited

The long and short of being a temporary

SIZING UP THE USS ROOSEVELT

JUST HOW BIG IS IT ?

Robertson unit faces IRS audit

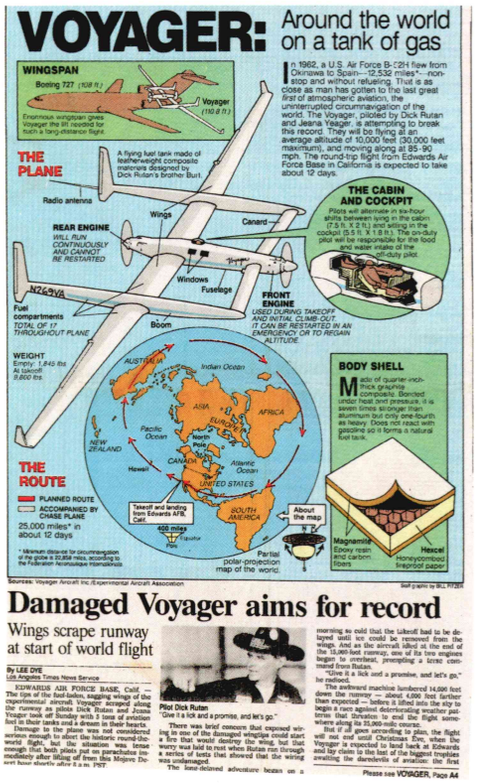
Freedom Council apparent target

'TR': New carrier ready to join fleet

Whitehurst aide quits to join Pickett campaign

TAKING CARE OF OUR OWN

CORRECTIONS



VOYAGER: Around the world on a tank of gas

WINGSPAN

THE PLANE

THE CABIN AND COCKPIT

REAR ENGINE

FRONT ENGINE

Fuel compartments

WEIGHT

BODY SHELL

THE ROUTE

PLANNED ROUTE

ACCOMPANIED BY CHASE PLANE

25,000 miles* in about 12 days

Damaged Voyager aims for record

Wings scrape runway at start of world flight

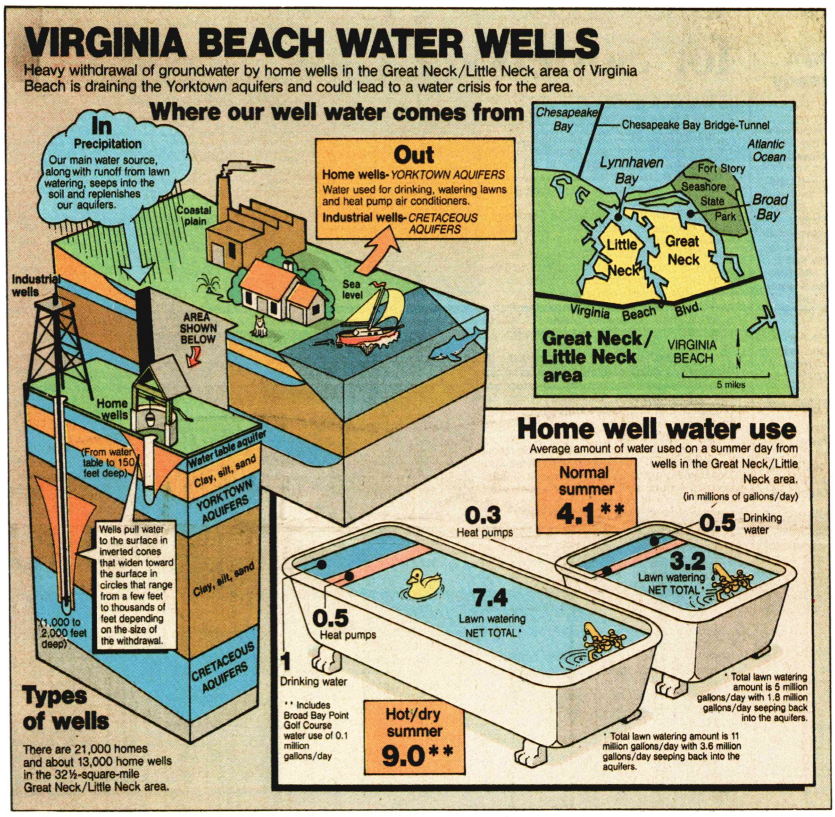
By LEE DYE
Los Angeles Times News Service

Pilot Dick Rutan

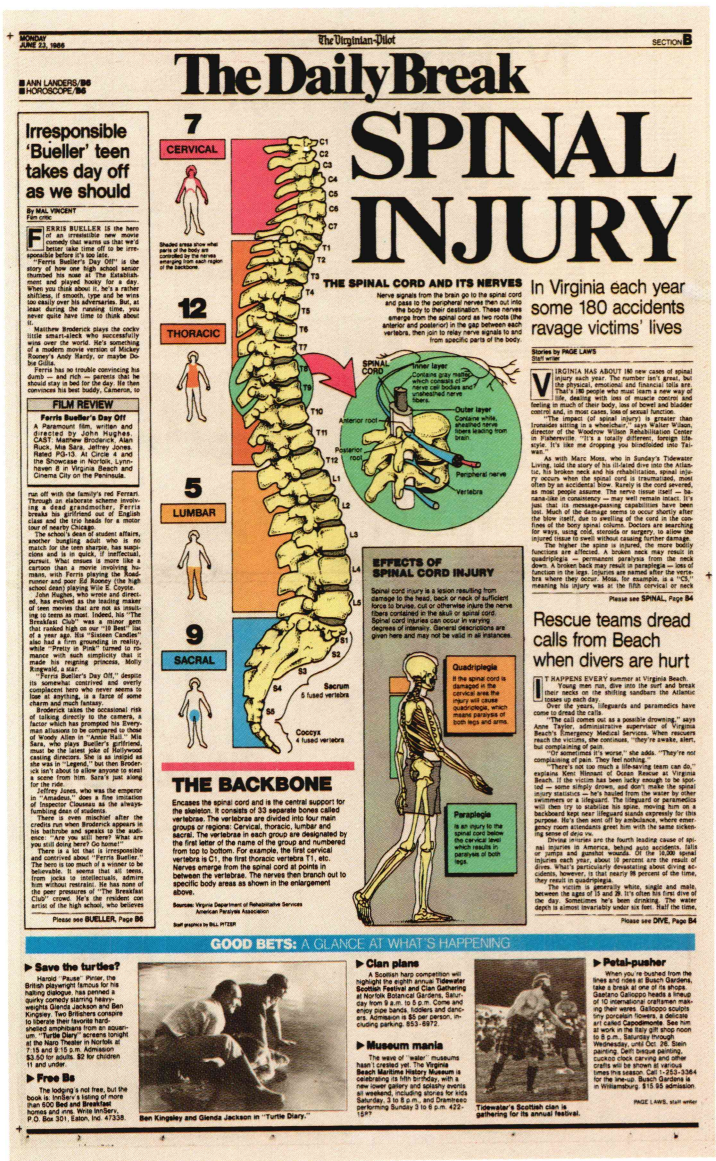
"Give it a lick and a promise, and let's go."

Please see VOYAGER, Page A4

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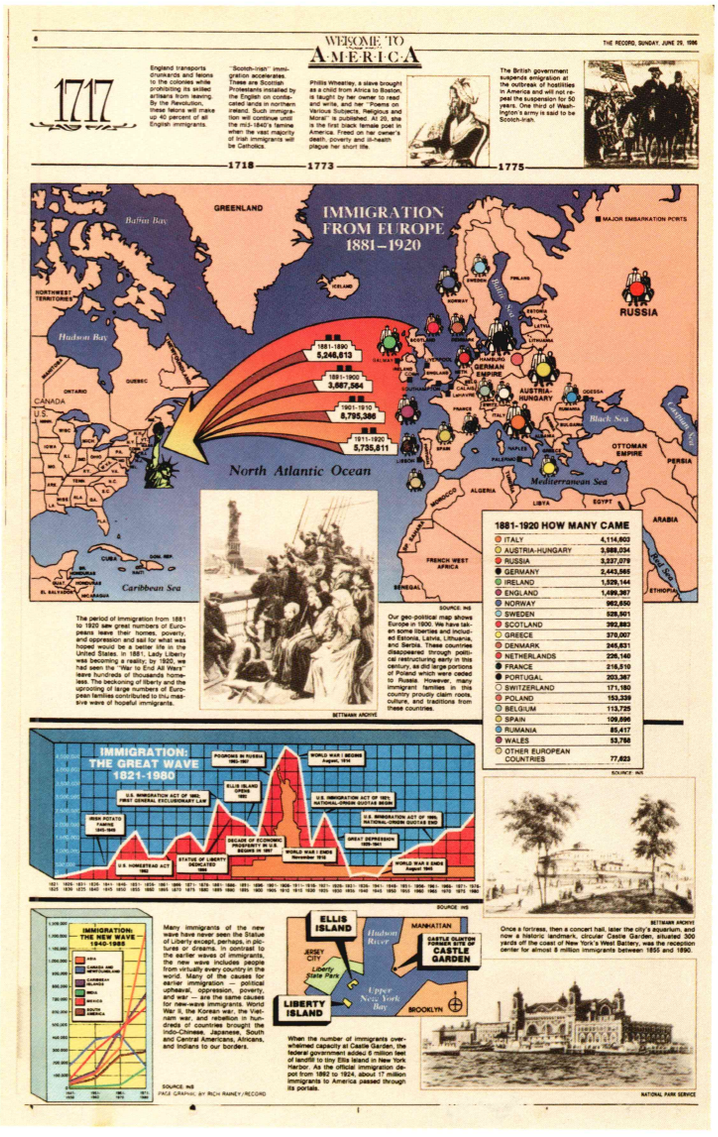


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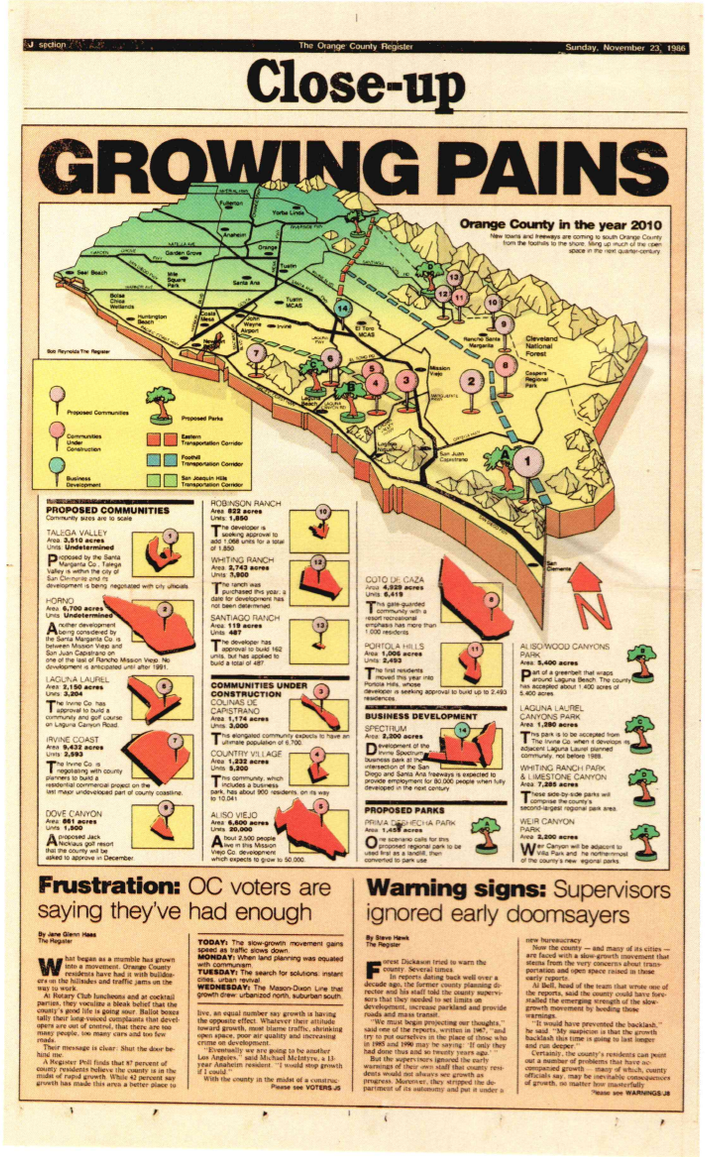


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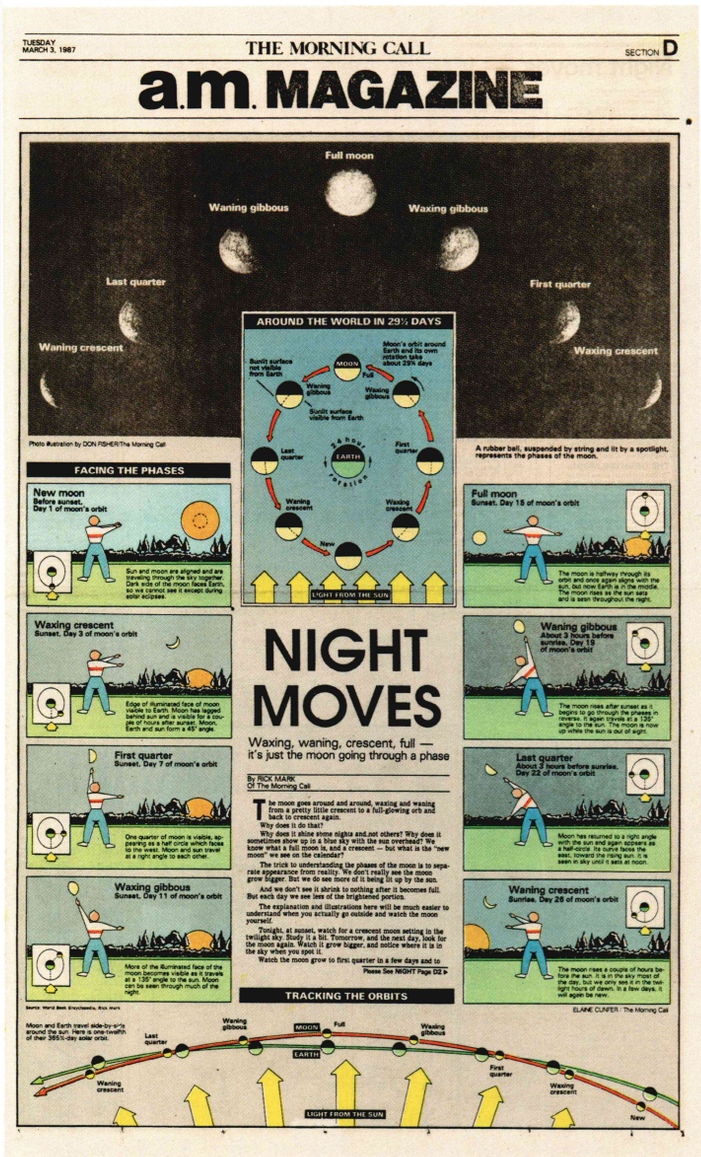
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Allentown,
Pennsylvania
Elaine Cunfer



TUESDAY
MARCH 3, 1987

THE MORNING CALL

SECTION D

a.m. MAGAZINE

Full moon

Waning gibbous

Waxing gibbous

Last quarter

First quarter

Waning crescent

Waxing crescent

Photo illustration by DON FISHER/The Morning Call

AROUND THE WORLD IN 29½ DAYS

Moon's orbit around Earth and its own rotation take about 29½ days

Sunlit surface not visible from Earth

Sunlit surface visible from Earth

MOON

EARTH

LIGHT FROM THE SUN

A rubber ball, suspended by string and lit by a spotlight, represents the phases of the moon.

FACING THE PHASES

New moon
Before sunset.
Day 1 of moon's orbit

Sun and moon are aligned and are traveling through the sky together. Dark side of the moon faces Earth, so we cannot see it except during solar eclipses.

Full moon
Sunset. Day 15 of moon's orbit

The moon is halfway through its orbit and once again aligns with the sun, but now Earth is in the middle. The moon rises as the sun sets and is seen throughout the night.

Waxing crescent
Sunset. Day 3 of moon's orbit

Edge of illuminated face of moon visible to Earth. Moon has lagged behind sun and is visible for a couple of hours after sunset. Moon, Earth and sun form a 45° angle

Waning gibbous
About 3 hours before sunrise. Day 19 of moon's orbit

The moon rises after sunset as it begins to go through the phases in reverse. It again travels at a 135° angle to the sun. The moon is now up while the sun is out of sight.

First quarter
Sunset. Day 7 of moon's orbit

One quarter of moon is visible, appearing as a half circle which faces to the west. Moon and sun travel at a right angle to each other.

Last quarter
About 3 hours before sunrise. Day 22 of moon's orbit

Moon has returned to a right angle with the sun and again appears as a half-circle. Its curve faces the east, toward the rising sun. It is seen in sky until it sets at noon.

Waxing gibbous
Sunset. Day 11 of moon's orbit

More of the illuminated face of the moon becomes visible as it travels at a 135° angle to the sun. Moon can be seen through much of the night.

Waning crescent
Sunrise. Day 26 of moon's orbit

The moon rises a couple of hours before the sun. It is in the sky most of the day, but we only see it in the twilight hours of dawn. In a few days, it will again be new.

ELAINE CUNFER / The Morning Call

NIGHT MOVES

Waxing, waning, crescent, full — it's just the moon going through a phase

By RICK MARK
Of The Morning Call

The moon goes around and around, waxing and waning from a pretty little crescent to a full-glowing orb and back to crescent again.

Why does it do that?

Why does it shine some nights and not others? Why does it sometimes show up in a blue sky with the sun overhead? We know what a full moon is, and a crescent — but what is the "new moon" we see on the calendar?

The trick to understanding the phases of the moon is to separate appearance from reality. We don't really see the moon grow bigger. But we do see more of it being lit up by the sun.

And we don't see it shrink to nothing after it becomes full. But each day we see less of the brightened portion.

The explanation and illustrations here will be much easier to understand when you actually go outside and watch the moon yourself.

Tonight, at sunset, watch for a crescent moon setting in the twilight sky. Study it a bit. Tomorrow, and the next day, look for the moon again. Watch it grow bigger, and notice where it is in the sky when you spot it.

Watch the moon grow to first quarter in a few days and to

Please See NIGHT Page D2 ▶

TRACKING THE ORBITS

Source: World Book Encyclopedia, Rick Mark

Moon and Earth travel side-by-side around the sun. Here is one-twelfth of their 365½-day solar orbit.

Waning gibbous
Last quarter
MOON
Full
Waxing gibbous
EARTH
Waning crescent
First quarter
Waxing crescent
LIGHT FROM THE SUN
New

Award of Excellence
THE HARTFORD COURANT
Hartford, Connecticut
Philip Lohman



A SPECIAL REPORT

DISASTER IN
BRIDGEPORT

A11

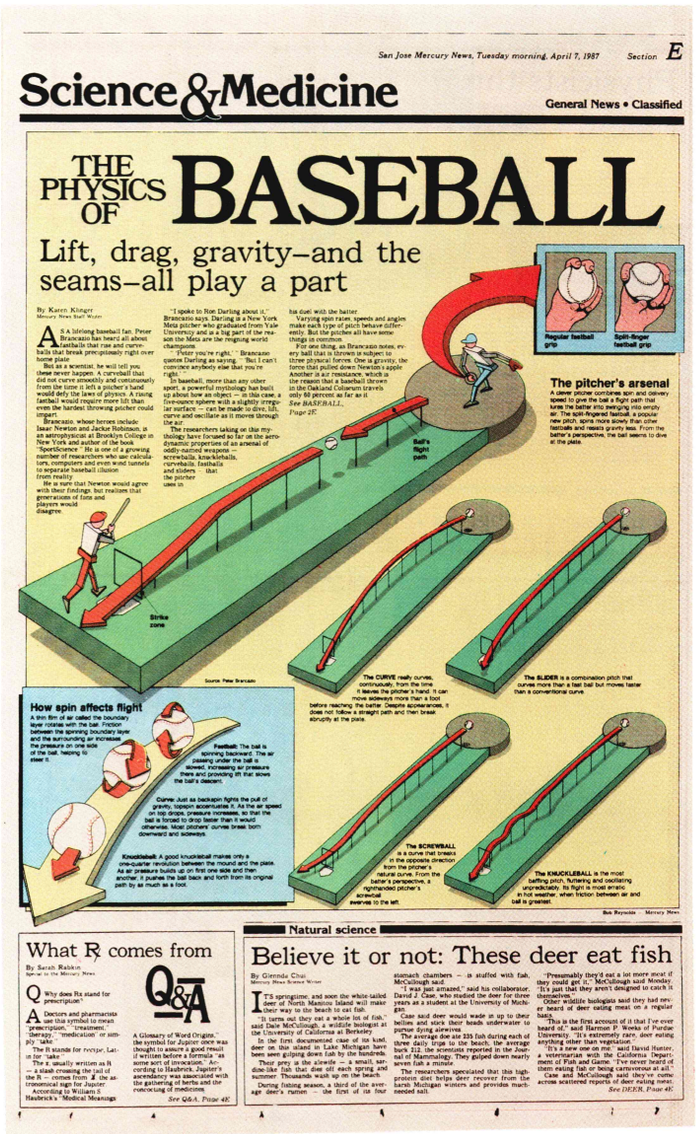
APRIL 15, 1987

Medical crews respond quickly

Building technique called 'tried, true'

Lift-slab construction

Award of Excellence
SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
San Jose, California
Bob Reynolds



San Jose Mercury News, Tuesday morning, April 7, 1987 Section E

Science & Medicine

General News • Classified

THE PHYSICS OF BASEBALL

Lift, drag, gravity—and the seams—all play a part

By Karen Klinger
Mercury News Staff Writer

As a lifelong baseball fan, Peter Brancazio has heard all about curveballs that rise and curveballs that break precipitously right over home plate.

But as a scientist, he will tell you, these never happen. A curveball that did not curve smoothly and continuously from the time it left a pitcher's hand would defy the laws of physics. A racing fastball would require more lift than even the hardest throwing pitcher could impart.

Brancazio, whose heroes include Isaac Newton and Jackie Robinson, is an astrophysicist at Brooklyn College in New York and author of the book "Sportscience." He is one of a growing number of researchers who use calculators, computers and even wind tunnels to separate baseball illusion from reality.

His is sure that Newton would agree with their findings, but realizes that generations of fans and players would disagree.

"I spoke to Ron Darling about it," Brancazio says. Darling is a New York Mets pitcher who graduated from Yale University and as a big part of the reason the Mets are the reigning world champions.

"Peter you're right," Brancazio quotes Darling as saying. "But I can't convince anybody else that you're right."

In baseball, more than any other sport, a powerful mythology has built up about how an object — in this case, a five-ounce sphere with a slightly irregular surface — can be made to dive, lift, curve and oscillate as it moves through the air.

The researchers taking on this mythology have focused so far on the aerodynamic properties of an arsenal of oddly-named weapons — screwballs, knuckleballs, curveballs, fastballs and sliders — that the pitcher uses in his duel with the batter.

Varying spin rates, speeds and angles make each type of pitch behave differently. But the pitches all have some things in common.

For one thing, as Brancazio notes, every ball that is thrown is subject to three physical forces. One is gravity, the force that pulled down Newton's apple. Another is air resistance, which is the reason that a baseball thrown in the Oakland Coliseum travels only 60 percent as far as it

See BASEBALL, Page 2F.

Regular fastball grip

Split-finger fastball grip

The pitcher's arsenal

A clever pitcher combines spin and delivery speed to give the ball a flight path that lures the batter into swinging into empty air. The split-fingered fastball, a popular new pitch, spins more slowly than other fastballs and reveals gravity less. From the batter's perspective, the ball seems to dive at the plate.

Ball's flight path

Strike zone

Source: Peter Brancazio

The CURVE really curves, continuously, from the time it leaves the pitcher's hand. It can move sideways more than a foot before reaching the batter. Despite appearances, it does not follow a straight path and then break abruptly at the plate.

The SLIDER is a combination pitch that curves more than a fast ball but moves faster than a conventional curve.

How spin affects flight

A thin film of air called the boundary layer rotates with the ball. Friction between the spinning boundary layer and the surrounding air increases the pressure on one side of the ball, helping to steer it.

Fastball: The ball is spinning backward. The air passing under the ball is slowed, increasing air pressure there and providing lift that slows the ball's descent.

Curve: Just as backspin fights the pull of gravity, topspin accentuates it. As the air speed on top drops, pressure increases, so that the ball is forced to drop faster than it would otherwise. Most pitchers' curves break both downward and sideways.

Knuckleball: A good knuckleball makes only a one-quarter revolution between the mound and the plate. As air pressure builds up on first one side and then another, it pushes the ball back and forth from its original path by as much as a foot.

The SCREWBALL is a curve that breaks in the opposite direction from the pitcher's natural curve. From the batter's perspective, a right-handed pitcher's screwball swerves to the left.

The KNUCKLEBALL is the most baffling pitch, fluttering and oscillating unpredictably. Its flight is most erratic in hot weather, when friction between air and ball is greatest.

Bob Reynolds — Mercury News

What Rx comes from

Q&A

By Sarah Rabkin
Special to the Mercury News

Q Why does Rx stand for prescription?

A Doctors and pharmacists use this symbol to mean "prescription," "treatment," "therapy," "medication" or simply "take."

The R stands for *recipe*, Latin for "take."

The x usually written as it — a slash crossing the tail of the R — comes from ℞, the astronomical sign for Jupiter.

According to William S. Haubrich's "Medical Meanings: A Glossary of Word Origins," the symbol for Jupiter once was thought to assure a good result if written before a formula "as some sort of invocation." According to Haubrich, Jupiter's ascendancy was associated with the gathering of herbs and the concocting of medicines.

See Q&A, Page 4E

Natural science

Believe it or not: These deer eat fish

By Glennda Chui
Mercury News Science Writer

It's springtime, and soon the white-tailed deer of North Manitou Island will make their way to the beach to eat fish.

"It turns out they eat a whole lot of fish," said Dale McCullough, a wildlife biologist at the University of California at Berkeley.

In the first documented case of its kind, deer on this island in Lake Michigan have been seen gulping down fish by the hundreds.

Their prey is the alewife — a small, sardine-like fish that dies off each spring and summer. Thousands wash up on the beach.

During fishing season, a third of the average deer's rumen — the first of its four stomach chambers — is stuffed with fish, McCullough said.

"I was just amazed," said his collaborator, David J. Case, who studied the deer for three years as a student at the University of Michigan.

Case said deer would wade in up to their bellies and stick their heads underwater to retrieve dying alewives.

The average doe ate 235 fish during each of three daily trips to the beach; the average buck 212, the scientists reported in the Journal of Mammalogy. They gulped down nearly seven fish a minute.

The researchers speculated that this high-protein diet helps deer recover from the harsh Michigan winters and provides much-needed salt.

"Presumably they'd eat a lot more meat if they could get it," McCullough said Monday. "It's just that they aren't designed to catch it themselves."

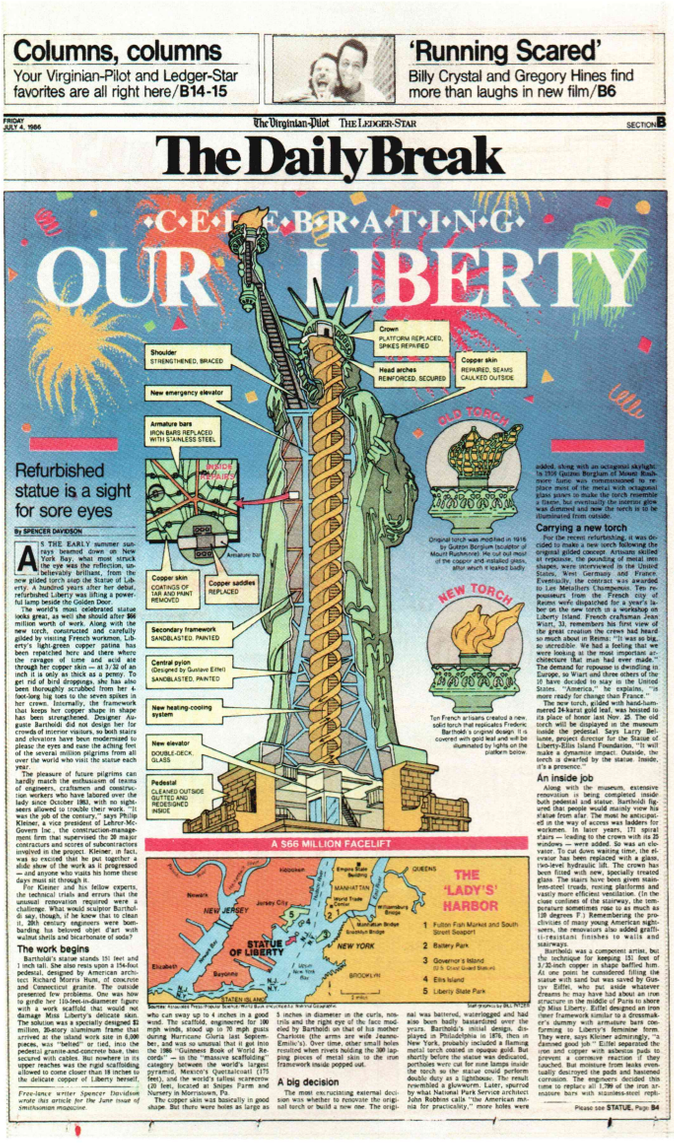
Other wildlife biologists said they had never heard of deer eating meat on a regular basis.

"This is the first account of it that I've ever heard of," said Harmon P. Weeks of Purdue University. "It's extremely rare, deer eating anything other than vegetation."

"It's a new one on me," said David Hunter, a veterinarian with the California Department of Fish and Game. "I've never heard of them eating fish or being carnivorous at all."

Case and McCullough said they've come across scattered reports of deer eating meat.

See DEER, Page 4E



Columns, columns
Your Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star favorites are all right here/**B14-15**

'Running Scared'
Billy Crystal and Gregory Hines find more than laughs in new film/**B6**

FRIDAY JULY 4, 1986 — The Virginian-Pilot THE LEDGER-STAR — SECTION B

The Daily Break

C·E·L·E·B·R·A·T·I·N·G

OUR LIBERTY

Refurbished statue is a sight for sore eyes

By SPENCER DAVIDSON

AS THE EARLY summer sunrays beamed down on New York Bay, what most struck the eye was the reflection, unbelievably brilliant, from the new gilded torch atop the Statue of Liberty. A hundred years after her debut, refurbished Liberty was lifting a powerful lamp beside the Golden Door.

The world's most celebrated statue looks great, as well she should after $66 million worth of work. Along with the new torch, constructed and carefully gilded by visiting French workmen, Liberty's light-green copper patina has been repatched here and there where the ravages of time and acid rain through her copper skin — at 3/32 of an inch it is only as thick as a penny. To get rid of bird droppings, she has also been thoroughly scrubbed from her 4-foot-long big toes to the seven spikes in her crown. Internally, the framework that keeps her copper shape in shape has been strengthened. Designer Auguste Bartholdi did not design her for crowds of interior visitors, so both stairs and elevators have been modernized to please the eyes and ease the aching feet of the several million pilgrims from all over the world who visit the statue each year.

The pleasure of future pilgrims can hardly match the enthusiasm of teams of engineers, craftsmen and construction workers who have labored over the lady since October 1982, with no sightseers allowed to trouble their work. "It was the job of the century," says Philip Kleiner, a vice president of Lehrer-McGovern Inc., the construction-management firm that supervised the 28 major contractors and scores of subcontractors involved in the project. Kleiner, in fact, was so excited that he put together a slide show of the work as it progressed — and anyone who visits his home these days must sit through it.

For Kleiner and his fellow experts, the technical trials and errors that the unusual renovation required were a challenge. What would sculptor Bartholdi say, though, if he knew that to clean it, 20th century engineers were bombarding his beloved objet d'art with walnut shells and bicarbonate of soda?

The work begins

Bartholdi's statue stands 151 feet and 1 inch tall. She also rests upon a 154-foot pedestal, designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt, of concrete and Connecticut granite. The outside presented few problems. One was how to girdle her 110-feet-in-diameter figure with a work scaffold that would not damage Miss Liberty's delicate skin. The solution was a specially designed $1 million, 20-story aluminum frame that arrived in the island work site in 6,000 pieces, was "bolted" or tied, into the pedestal granite-and-concrete base, then secured with cables. But nowhere in its upper reaches was the rigid scaffolding allowed to come closer than 18 inches to the delicate copper of Liberty herself.

Free-lance writer Spencer Davidson wrote this article for the June issue of Smithsonian magazine

Original torch was modified in 1916 by Gutzon Borglum (sculptor of Mount Rushmore). He cut out most of the copper and installed glass, after which it leaked badly.

Ton French artisans created a new, solid torch that replicates Frederic Bartholdi's original design. It is covered with gold leaf and will be illuminated by lights on the platform below.

Carrying a new torch

For the recent refurbishing, it was decided to make a new torch following the original gilded concept. Artisans skilled at repoussé, the pounding of metal into shapes, were interviewed in the United States, West Germany and France. Eventually, the contract was awarded to Les Metalliers Champenois. Ten repousseurs from the French city of Reims were dispatched for a year's labor on the new torch in a workshop on Liberty Island. French craftsman Jean Wiart, 33, remembers his first view of the great creation the crews had heard so much about in Reims: "It was so big, so incredible. We had a feeling that we were looking at the most important architecture that man had ever made." The demand for repousse is dwindling in Europe, so Wiart and three others of the 10 have decided to stay in the United States. "America," he explains, "is more ready for change than France."

The new torch, gilded with hand-hammered 24-karat gold leaf, was hoisted to its place of honor last Nov. 28. The old torch will be displayed in the museum inside the pedestal. Says Larry Bellusne, project director for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, "It will make a dynamite impact. Outside, the torch is dwarfed by the statue. Inside, it's a presence."

An inside job

Along with the museum, extensive renovation is being completed inside both pedestal and statue. Bartholdi figured that people would mainly view his statue from afar. The most he anticipated in the way of access was ladders for workmen. In later years, 171 spiral stairs — leading to the crowns with its 25 windows — were added. So was an elevator. To cut down waiting time, the elevator has been replaced with a giant, two-level hydraulic lift. The crown has been fitted with new, specially treated glass. The stairs have been given stainless-steel treads, resting platforms and vastly more efficient ventilation. (In the close confines of the stairway, the temperature sometimes rose to as much as 130 degrees F.) Remembering the proclivities of many young American sightseers, the renovators also added graffiti-resistant coatings to walls and stairways.

Bartholdi was a competent artist, but the technique for keeping 151 feet of 1/2-inch copper in shape baffled him. At one point he considered filling the statue with sand but was saved by Gustave Eiffel, who put aside whatever dreams he may have had about an iron structure in the middle of Paris to shore up Liberty. Eiffel designed an iron inner framework similar to a dressmaker's dummy with armatures bars conforming to Liberty's feminine form. They were, says Kleiner admiringly, "a damned good job." Eiffel separated the iron and copper with asbestos pads to prevent a corrosive reaction if they touched. But moisture from leaks eventually destroyed the pads and hastened corrosion. The engineers decided this time to replace all 1,700 of the iron armatures bars with stainless-steel replicas.

A big decision

The most excruciating external decision was whether to renovate the original torch or build a new one. The original was battered, waterlogged and had also been badly bastardized over the years. Bartholdi's initial design, displayed in Philadelphia in 1876, then in New York, probably included a flaming metal torch cradled in opaque gold. But shortly before the statue was dedicated, portholes were cut for nine lamps inside the torch so the statue could perform double duty as a lighthouse. The result resembled a glowworm. Later, spurred by what National Park Service architect John Robbins calls "the American mania for practicality," more holes were added, along with an octagonal skylight. In 1916 Gutzon Borglum of Mount Rushmore fame was commissioned to replace most of the metal with octagonal glass panes to make the torch resemble a flame, but eventually the interior glow was dimmed and now the torch is to be illuminated from outside.

Please see STATUE, Page B4

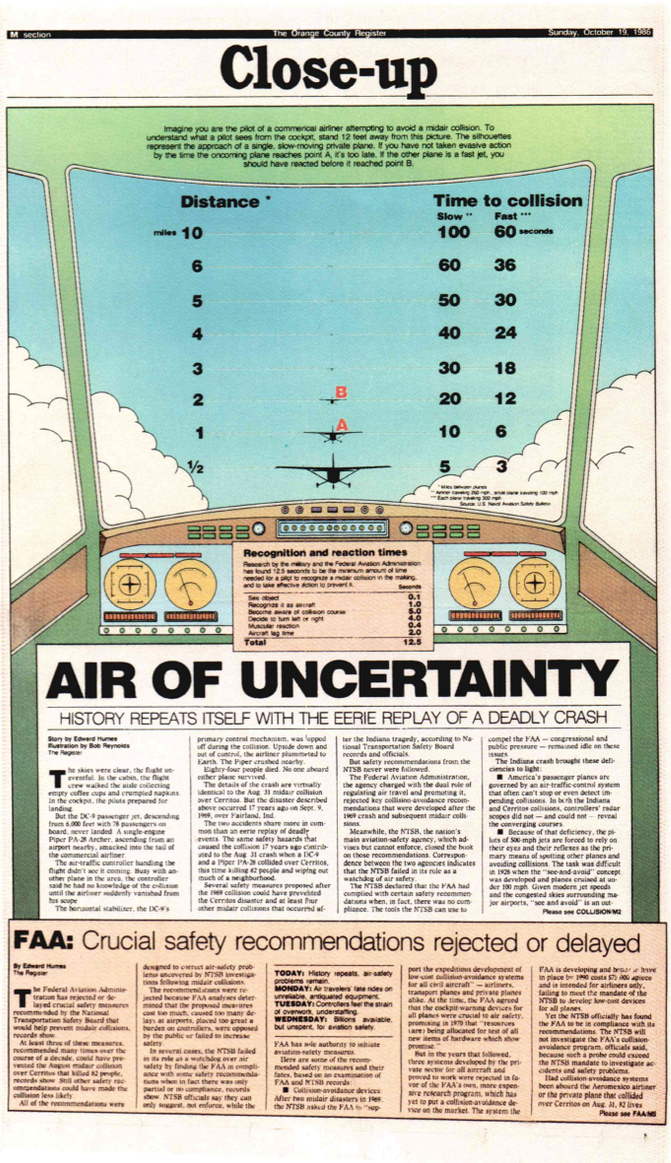
A $66 MILLION FACELIFT

Sources: Knowledge Press/Popular Science/Harry Bull Incorporated/National Geographic

Staff graphics by BILL PITZER

Silver Award
THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT/LEDGER-STAR
Norfolk, Virginia
Bill Pitzer

Silver Award
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Bob Reynolds



M section — The Orange County Register — Sunday, October 19, 1986

Close-up

Imagine you are the pilot of a commercial airliner attempting to avoid a midair collision. To understand what a pilot sees from the cockpit, stand 12 feet away from this picture. The silhouettes represent the approach of a single, slow-moving private plane. If you have not taken evasive action by the time the oncoming plane reaches point A, it's too late. If the other plane is a fast jet, you should have reacted before it reached point B.

Distance * (miles)	Time to collision: Slow **	Fast *** (seconds)
10	100	60
6	60	36
5	50	30
4	40	24
3	30	18
2	20	12
1	10	6
½	5	3

B
A

* Miles between planes
** Speed: traveling 200 mph, small plane weighing 100 mph. Each traveling 300 mph
*** Source: U.S. Transportation Safety Bulletin

Recognition and reaction times

Research by the military and the Federal Aviation Administration has found 12.5 seconds to be the minimum amount of time needed for a pilot to recognize a midair collision in the making, and to take effective action to prevent it.

	Seconds
See object	0.1
Recognize it as aircraft	1.0
Become aware of collision course	5.0
Decide to turn left or right	4.0
Muscular reaction	0.4
Aircraft lag time	2.0
Total	12.5

AIR OF UNCERTAINTY

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF WITH THE EERIE REPLAY OF A DEADLY CRASH

Story by Edward Humes
Illustration by Bob Reynolds
The Register

The skies were clear, the flight uneventful. In the cabin, the flight crew washed the aisle collecting empty coffee cups and crumpled napkins. In the cockpit, the pilots prepared for landing.

But the DC-9 passenger jet, descending from 6,000 feet with 78 passengers on board, never landed. A single-engine Piper PA-28 Archer, ascending from an airport nearby, smacked into the tail of the commercial airliner.

The air-traffic controller handling the flight didn't see it coming. Busy with another plane in the area, the controller said he had no knowledge of the collision until the airliner suddenly vanished from his scope.

The horizontal stabilizer, the DC-9's primary control mechanism, was lopped off during the collision. Upside down and out of control, the airliner plummeted to Earth. The Piper crushed nearby.

Eighty-four people died. No one aboard either plane survived.

The details of the crash are virtually identical to the Aug. 31 midair collision over Cerritos. But the disaster described above occurred 17 years ago on Sept. 9, 1969, over Fairland, Ind.

The two accidents share more in common than an eerie replay of deadly events. The same safety hazards that caused the collision 17 years ago contributed to the Aug. 31 crash when a DC-9 and a Piper PA-28 collided over Cerritos, this time killing 82 people and wiping out much of a neighborhood.

Several safety measures proposed after the 1969 collision could have prevented the Cerritos disaster and at least four other midair collisions that occurred after the Indiana tragedy, according to National Transportation Safety Board records and officials.

But safety recommendations from the NTSB never were followed.

The Federal Aviation Administration, the agency charged with the dual role of regulating air travel and promoting it, rejected key collision-avoidance recommendations that were developed after the 1969 crash and subsequent midair collisions.

Meanwhile, the NTSB, the nation's main aviation-safety agency, which advises but cannot enforce, closed the book on those recommendations. Correspondence between the two agencies indicates that the NTSB failed in its role as a watchdog of air safety.

The NTSB declared that the FAA had complied with certain safety recommendations when, in fact, there was no compliance. The tools the NTSB can use to compel the FAA — congressional and public pressure — remained idle on these issues.

The Indiana crash brought these deficiencies to light:

■ America's passenger planes are governed by an air-traffic-control system that often can't stop or even detect impending collisions. In both the Indiana and Cerritos collisions, controllers' radar scopes did not — and could not — reveal the converging courses.

■ Because of that deficiency, the pilots of 500-mph jets are forced to rely on their eyes and their reflexes as the primary means of spotting other planes and avoiding collisions. The task was difficult in 1926 when the "see-and-avoid" concept was developed and planes cruised at under 100 mph. Given modern jet speeds and the congested skies surrounding major airports, "see and avoid" is an out-

Please see COLLISION/M2

FAA: Crucial safety recommendations rejected or delayed

By Edward Humes
The Register

The Federal Aviation Administration has rejected or delayed crucial safety measures recommended by the National Transportation Safety Board that would help prevent midair collisions, records show.

At least three of these measures, recommended many times over the course of a decade, could have prevented the August midair collision over Cerritos that killed 82 people, records show. Still other safety recommendations could have made the collision less likely.

All of the recommendations were designed to correct air-safety problems uncovered by NTSB investigations following midair collisions.

The recommendations were rejected because FAA analyses determined that the proposed measures cost too much, caused too many delays at airports, placed too great a burden on controllers, were opposed by the public or failed to increase safety.

In several cases, the NTSB failed in its role as a watchdog over air safety by finding the FAA in compliance with some safety recommendations when in fact there was only partial or no compliance, records show. NTSB officials say they can only suggest, not enforce, while the FAA has sole authority to initiate aviation-safety measures.

Here are some of the recommended safety measures and their fates, based on an examination of FAA and NTSB records:

■ Collision-avoidance devices

After two midair disasters in 1969, the NTSB asked the FAA to "support the expeditious development of low-cost collision-avoidance systems for all civil aircraft" — airliners, transport planes and private planes alike. At the time, the FAA agreed that the cockpit-warning devices for all planes were crucial to air safety, promising in 1970 that "resources [are] being allocated for test of all new items of hardware which show promise."

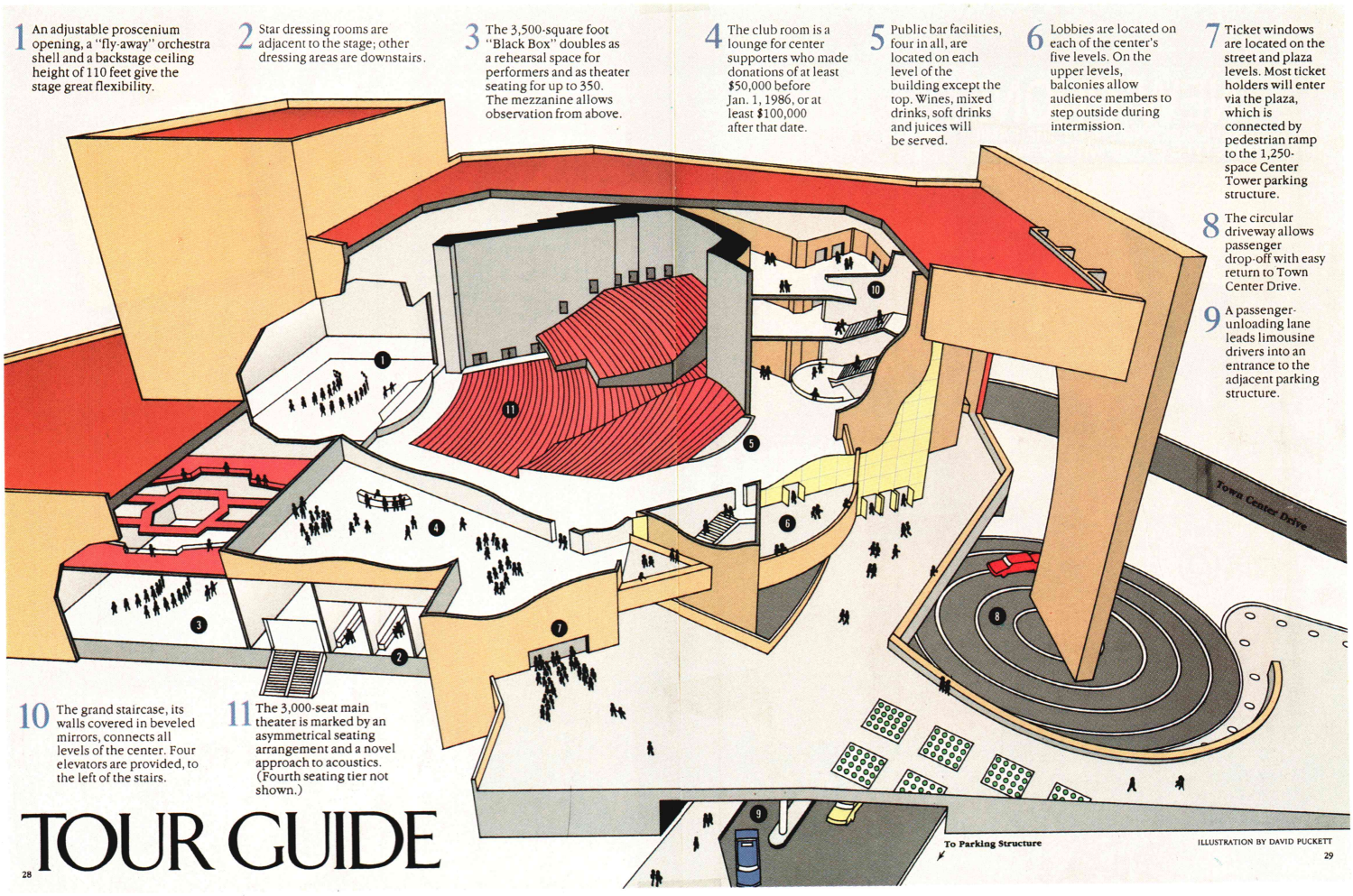
But in the years that followed, three systems developed by the private sector for all aircraft and proved to work were rejected in favor of the FAA's own, more expensive research program, which has yet to put a collision-avoidance device on the market. The system the FAA is developing and hopes to have in place by 1990 costs $7,000 apiece and is intended for airliners only, failing to meet the mandate of the NTSB to develop low-cost devices for all planes.

Yet the NTSB officially has found the FAA to be in compliance with its recommendations. The NTSB will not investigate the FAA's collision-avoidance program, officials said, because such a probe could exceed the NTSB mandate to investigate accidents and safety problems.

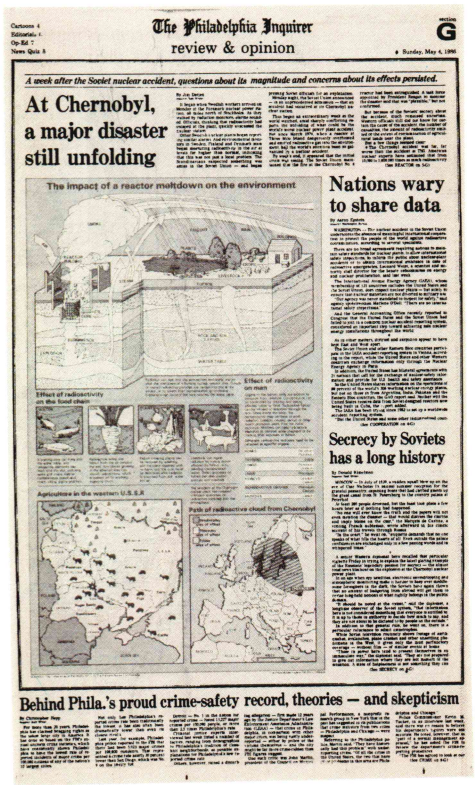
Had collision-avoidance systems been aboard the Aeromexico airliner or the private plane that collided over Cerritos on Aug. 31, 82 lives

Please see FAA/M5

TODAY: History repeats. air-safety problems remain.
MONDAY: Air travelers' fate rides on unreliable, antiquated equipment.
TUESDAY: Controllers feel the strain of overwork, understaffing.
WEDNESDAY: Billions available, but unspent, for aviation safety.



Silver Award
LOS ANGELES TIMES
Los Angeles, California
David Puckett


The Philadelphia Inquirer
review & opinion
G
Sunday, May 4, 1986
A week after the Soviet nuclear accident, questions about its magnitude and concerns about its effects persisted.
At Chernobyl, a major disaster still unfolding
The impact of a reactor meltdown on the environment
Nations wary to share data
Secrecy by Soviets has a long history
Behind Phila.'s proud crime-safety record, theories — and skepticism

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ACTION LINE/11G
HELP YOURSELF/3G
MISS MANNERS/2G

Living Today

Sunday, August 3, 1986 The Miami Herald Section G

Simpler life lures many to Ireland

U.S. retirees in search of an idyllic life style are emigrating to the Emerald Isle.

By SONYA ZALUBOWSKI And BRUCE BARKER Special to The Herald

George and Kennochan Bowen direct most people who want to see them to Josie's pub. It is easier than describing the unmarked, winding country roads in southwestern Ireland that lead to the retired American couple's cottage.

Besides, everyone at Josie's, a tiny tavern on equally tiny Bandon's main street, knows them and when they might likely stop by.

And on this particular morning, they also knew that the Bowens had been delayed a few hours, rescuing a neighboring widow from a smoky back-up in her cottage caused by blackbirds that chose to set up housekeeping in her chimney. George, 66, scrambled to the rooftop to dislodge the unwelcome tenants.

The couple popped into Josie's with big smiles, joking with Jack, the aproned proprietor drawing thick, creamy ales, about what kind of luncheare he was "foisting" on his crowded establishment. As the Bowens slipped into a corner booth to chat with their American visitors, it was easy to see that they fit in well with the community where they have lived for a decade.

Like 1930s America

They came seeking the quieter, simpler style of life in Ireland compared by many to the pace and values of 1930s America. Personal relations take top priority in the Emerald Isle, along with the underlying philosophy that the one thing God made plenty of is time to enjoy friends and family.

The Bowens are among an estimated 12,500 American retirees living in Ireland. The U.S. Embassy in Dublin says 7,500 people, among them many Irish nationals returning after working in the United States, receive U.S. benefits checks worth $30 million per year.

The Irish government makes it fairly easy for foreigners to settle in Ireland; but because of persistent economic problems, there is a crucial provision — that immigrants be self-supporting. As a result, the major draw has been retirees, some responding to ethnic ties, others attracted by the lush, idyllic beauty of rural Ireland, and still others, like the Bowens, allured by the peaceful life style.

Unemployment and crime

The government is trying to cope with an unemployment rate near 17 percent, one of the highest in the European Economic Community. The country, from which millions emigrated after the 19th Century famines, saw its population stabilize and begin to grow in the 1960s. More than half the population of three million is now 25 and under, straining a job market and economy that remain rooted in agriculture.

Some of Ireland's unemployed have turned to crime, which, while still rare here compared to many U.S. cities, has become pervasive enough to prompt tourist publications to warn visitors that they should lock their cars and beware of pickpockets.

Burglaries and robberies have increased the most, according to Marjorie Hoban, spokeswoman for the American Women's Club of Dublin. "But life here," she insists, "is relatively safer than anywhere else."

Hoban, whose club helps Americans adjust to

Please turn to IRELAND /3G

More fun facts from Harper's

You may already know that the average person receives 598 pieces of mail a year. But do you know the percentage of Americans who say the United States has never used a nuclear weapon in a war? The episodes of *Perry Mason* in production? Or what Nancy Reagan's hair dresser charges? The answers are in the August Harper's Magazine Index.

Harper's Index

1. Percentage of Americans who say the United States has never used a nuclear weapon in a war: 11
2. Percentage of cruise-missile test flights that have ended in failure: 50.
3. Percentage of the proposed 1986 Star Wars budget that is allocated for "demonstration projects": 56.
4. Chances that a family living below the poverty line in 1984 received no public-assistance payments: 2 in 3.
5. Percentage increase in the number of blacks living in poverty since 1978: 24.
6. In the number of whites living in poverty: 41.
7. Number of blacks who left the South between 1980 and 1985: 470,000.
8. Number who moved to the South: 526,000.
9. Chances that a first-time bride in Kentucky is a teen-ager: 1 in 2.
10. Average age of an American nun: 62.
11. Chances that an American Catholic is Hispanic: 1 in 4.
12. Number of the 173 private religious schools

Please turn to HARPER'S /3G

UNEARTHING THE ATOCHA

A year after finding the 'mother lode,' divers uncover treasure and history.

By MARY YOBORIL Herald Staff Writer

KEY WEST — Here aboard the M/V Swordfish, K.T. Budde-Jones is strapping on scuba gear, preparing to jump, fins-first, into the open sea. In she goes. Splash. The water is green and opaque, bathtub warm, thick with pale silt.

Budde-Jones begins flippering her way down to the ocean floor. It's a slow, head-first descent. Ten feet. Twenty feet. Thirty.

Visibility is near zero. Divers training Budde-Jones can see nothing through the yellowy green muck but the tips of her fins. Forty feet. Fifty.

Suddenly, boards come into view. Big, big boards. It's the corpse of the Nuestra Senora de Atocha, a tangle of furry joists and fog-like timbers. They're the remains of the treasure galleon's lower hull, found a year ago July 20 after a 16-year, truly titanic search.

Excavation of the Atocha jackpot was supposed to take two, two-and-a-half years, "but we're probably in the sixth inning" in terms of the in-got-by-ingot match up with the ship's manifest, says John Dorwin, an Atocha scientist.

The archaeological ball game has only just begun; "we're only in the second inning there," Dorwin says. When it comes to divvying up the loot, it's the bottom of the ninth. In September, Mel Fisher's Treasure Salvors Inc. will split the treasure among 542 shareholders, investors and employees. Including Budde-Jones.

In the underwater fog, Budde-Jones is kneeling in rubble, next to a mass of rounded stones. She has something to say. She reaches into her scuba gear and pulls out an underwater pencil attached to a hard white slate.

"Ballast, 40 tons," she writes on the postcard-size slate. She plucks out a rough-edged triangle of terracotta, writes again: "Pottery." Then something curved and crusty. "Barrel hoop."

She picks up a much smaller, equally curved piece and points at her ribs. Bone.

Something else is peg-like, square-edged, black. At first, Budde-Jones is puzzled. She scrapes at it, eyes it closely, writes again. This time she underlines the word, adds punctuation. "Silver!"

Then, "This is the area where 900 silver bars were stacked 5' thick. Keep an eye out for coins." For coins, all that glitters is likely to be gold. Depth gauge needles nudge past 55 feet.

Forty tons of silver, 30 tons of copper, 80 tons of ballast. All this pinned the Tut-like cache to the ocean floor. And all this has been exhumed, in 1986 alone: 115 gold bars, bits and disks; 15 gold chains and links; 67 gold coins; 22 other gold items. "like jewelry," says Taffi Fisher Quesada, director of the Treasure Salvors' curating department. Plus 315 emeralds, 33 silver coin chests, 956 silver bars and more. Much, much more. Quesada reaches into a pants pocket and pulls out a small plastic bag. Inside is a dented gold circlet, engraved with crosses and letters inside and out. "A man's ring, we think," she says.

In the 17th Century, Spanish bookkeepers were awesomely efficient. One worm-gnawed copy of the Atocha manifest, written on linen paper covered with rolling, curvy script, is on file at the Archive of the Indies in Seville, Spain. It serves as a kind of scorecard, a lost-and-found ledger.

Jim Sinclair, Treasure Salvors conservator, says the "sixth inning" translates into "about 80 percent of the manifest. There are still about 100 gold bars floating around out there somewhere."

Underwater, Budde-Jones drifts along a few more feet, using a threadly green rope as a guideline. Visibility isn't improving. It's still like diving in a vat of lukewarm cream of celery soup.

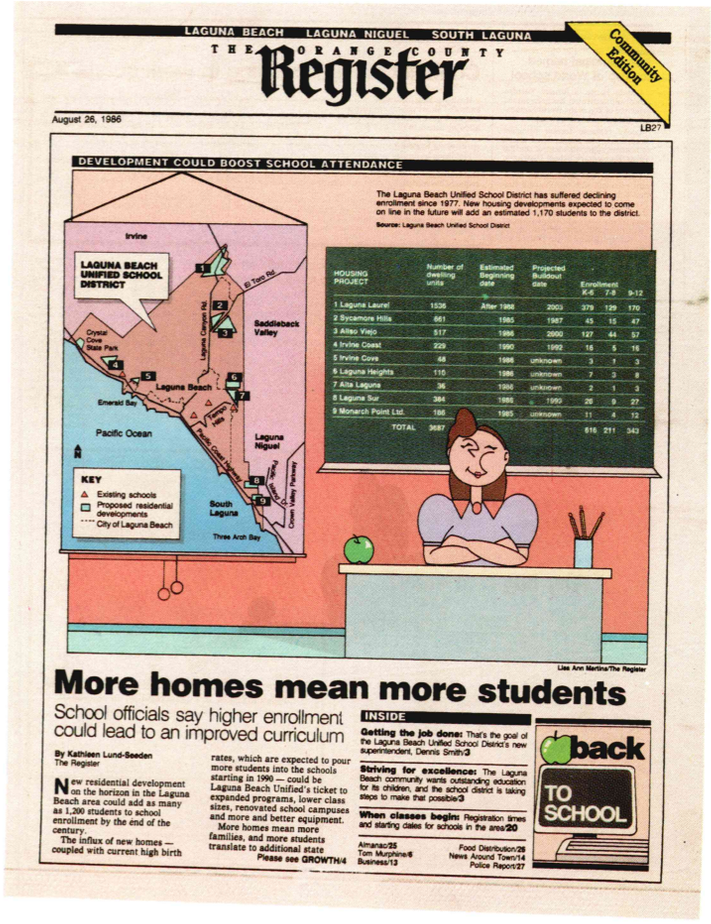
"Area to the south is where pilot's chest, gold coins & Ali Baba jars were found," Budde-Jones writes. As is

Please turn to ATOCHA /6G

The intricately detailed gold cross, left, is believed to be from a rosary. Finely detailed, it is a favorite find among the divers at Treasure Salvors. Below, cleaning will transform these clumps of silver coins into shining metal.

RICK McCARLEY - Miami Herald Staff

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THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Lisa Mertins



LAGUNA BEACH LAGUNA NIGUEL SOUTH LAGUNA

THE ORANGE COUNTY Register

Community Edition

August 26, 1986 LB27

DEVELOPMENT COULD BOOST SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Laguna Beach Unified School District has suffered declining enrollment since 1977. New housing developments expected to come on line in the future will add an estimated 1,170 students to the district.

Source: Laguna Beach Unified School District

HOUSING PROJECT	Number of dwelling units	Estimated Beginning date	Projected Buildout date	Enrollment K-6	7-8	9-12
1 Laguna Laurel	1535	After 1988	2003	379	129	170
2 Sycamore Hills	661	1985	1987	45	15	47
3 Aliso Viejo	517	1986	2000	127	44	57
4 Irvine Coast	229	1990	1992	16	5	16
5 Irvine Cove	68	1986	unknown	3	1	3
6 Laguna Heights	116	1986	unknown	7	3	8
7 Alta Laguna	36	1986	unknown	2	1	3
8 Laguna Sur	384	1986	1990	26	9	27
9 Monarch Point Ltd.	186	1985	unknown	11	4	12
TOTAL	3687			616	211	343

Irvine
LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
El Toro Rd
Saddleback Valley
Laguna Canyon Rd
Crystal Cove State Park
Laguna Beach
Emerald Bay
Pacific Ocean
Laguna Niguel
Aliso Creek
Pacific Coast Highway
Crown Valley Parkway
South Laguna
Three Arch Bay
KEY
Existing schools
Proposed residential developments
City of Laguna Beach

Lisa Ann Martins/The Register

More homes mean more students

School officials say higher enrollment could lead to an improved curriculum

By Kathleen Lund-Seeden The Register

New residential development on the horizon in the Laguna Beach area could add as many as 1,200 students to school enrollment by the end of the century.

The influx of new homes — coupled with current high birth rates, which are expected to pour more students into the schools starting in 1990 — could be Laguna Beach Unified's ticket to expanded programs, lower class sizes, renovated school campuses and more and better equipment.

More homes mean more families, and more students translate to additional state

Please see GROWTH/4

INSIDE

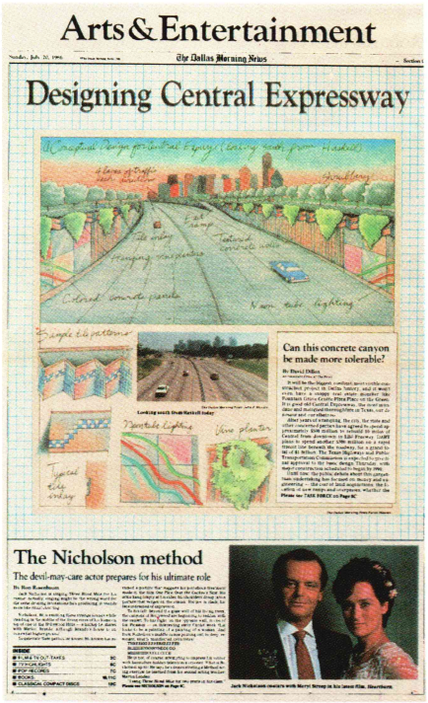
Getting the job done: That's the goal of the Laguna Beach Unified School District's new superintendent, Dennis Smith/3

Striving for excellence: The Laguna Beach community wants outstanding education for its children, and the school district is taking steps to make that possible/3

When classes begin: Registration times and starting dates for schools in the area/20

Almanac/25 Food Distribution/28
Tom Murphine/6 News Around Town/14
Business/12 Police Report/27

back TO SCHOOL



Arts & Entertainment

The Dallas Morning News

Designing Central Expressway

Can this concrete canyon be made more tolerable?

The Nicholson method

The devil-may-care actor prepares for his ultimate role

Award of Excellence
THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS
Dallas, Texas
Karen Blessen



VIA SATELLITE — THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER — SECTION B

USA TODAY Money

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1987

TODAY'S TIP-OFF

Conrail's stock offering . . . is on track. Today's initial public offering of 58.75 million shares — the USA's largest — is expected to raise $1.6 billion for the government. The offering's underwriters, led by Goldman, Sachs & Co., are believed to have priced the issue at $28 a share.

This week's average yields . . . on bank certificates of deposit, according to Bank Rate Monitor': six-month, 5.98%; 1-year, 6.22%; 2½-year, 6.61%; 5-year, 7.16%. (Money rates, 3B.)

ZWEIG'S LATEST PITCH: IRAs

BOOK COACHES AMATEUR INVESTORS ON HOW TO PLAY IN MAJOR LEAGUE PAGE 2B.

FRIDAY DAN DORFMAN'S WEEKLY COLUMN

MARTIN ZWEIG: IRAs work without deduction

MONEYLINE

A QUICK READ ON THE TOP MONEY NEWS OF THE DAY

DOW SLIPS: The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.49 points to 2302.49. The dollar strengthened. Yields on 30-year Treasury bonds held steady at 7.57%. Comex gold dropped 50 cents to $413 an ounce. West Texas Intermediate crude oil fell 24 cents to $18.47 a barrel. (Market Scoreboard, 3B.)

TWA SELLS USAIR STAKE: TWA Chairman Carl Icahn sold his 15% stake in USAir Group in a $180 million block trade. He had unsuccessfully tried to take over the carrier for $1.6 billion early this month. Wednesday's single block trade was handled by Bear, Stearns & Co. USAir said it did not buy the stock. (Street Talk, 3B.)

SIEGLER SELL-OFF: In another move to break up Lear Siegler Inc., Fluoramics Little & Co. said it plans to sell the California company's aerospace group. Sell-offs had been expected after an investor group headed by Forstmann Little agreed last year to buy the manufacturing conglomerate for $1.1 billion. On the block: eight companies in defense electronics and components, which have 7,200 workers and annual revenue of about $700 million.

FOREIGN STOCK TRADING? The SEC will be asked this week to approve trading of foreign stocks and bonds in the USA, The Washington Post reports. American Stock Exchange and Britain's Quadrex Securities Corp. want to set up the exchange for USA institutional investors.

ALLEGIS RISES: Takeover speculation surrounds Allegis Corp. — formerly UAL Inc., parent of United Airlines, Hertz rent-a-car and Westin Hotels. The stock jumped $½ to $82¼. At the center of the reports: Donald Trump, who told USA TODAY that he has a major stake in Allegis and that he was considering a number of options — including seeking control of the company. Allegis calls Trump's stake an investment.

RICHARD FERRIS: Allegis CEO, Trump talked last week

KMG CENSURED: The SEC censured KMG Main Hurdman, a national accounting firm, for "improper professional conduct" in two Texas audits. The SEC said Main Hurdman violated accounting standards in audits of Time Energy Systems Inc. of Houston and the non-defense U.S. National Bank of Midland. Main Hurdman, which has 85 offices, consented to the censure while neither admitting nor denying wrongdoing.

FED OKs MERGER: The Federal Reserve Board has approved the proposed $1.2 billion merger of Chemical New York Corp. and Texas Commerce Bancshares Inc. The merger, announced Dec. 15, would create a bank holding company with $66 billion in assets, making it the nation's fourth-largest, based on asset totals as of Dec. 31.

EDELMAN TO SEE DATA: Investor Asher Edelman said Monte Dore Inc. had agreed to give him and a group of investors confidential company information that could lead to a friendly takeover.

BANK RATINGS DROP: Standard & Poor's Corp. lowered slightly its rating on $13.3 billion in debt issued by some of the USA's top banks, due mostly to the Third World debt problem: Security Pacific Corp., Mellon Corp., Irving Bank Corp., Manufacturers Hanover Corp., Chase Manhattan Corp., Chemical New York Corp., Bankers Trust New York Corp. and Bank of Boston Corp.

CHINA-MASTERCARD DEAL? China's Great Wall credit card will merge with MasterCard International, China's official Xinhua News Agency said. Xinhua did not say when the agreement would be signed. The Great Wall credit card was introduced in June for foreign residents.

EARNINGS: First quarter — Westwood One Inc., $1.4 million (12 cents a share), vs. $830,000 (8 cents a share). Third quarter — Nike Inc., $4.3 million (13 cents), vs. $1.3 million (30 cents). Fourth quarter — Eastern Corp., loss of $27.1 million, vs. loss of $17.7 million; Peg Boys — Manny, Moe and Jack Inc., $8.3 million (45 cents), vs. $6.3 million (37 cents); U.S. Shoe Corp., $13.7 million (31 cents), vs. $28.2 million (56 cents).

Compiled by Chris Woszczyna

Inside MONEY

Amex, OTC	14B	Market Scoreboard	2B
Composites	4B	Mutual Funds	14B
Insiders	2B	New York exchange	8B

USA SNAPSHOTS

A look at statistics that shape your finances

Outlook bright for 2nd quarter

Most USA executives expect sales and profits to improve in the second quarter of this year.

Increase 72% — Sales 22%; Profits 67% — 28%

Same

Decrease

1-February survey of 1,200 executives at companies of all sizes and industries

Source: Dun & Bradstreet Corp. By Marcy Edwards-Mullins, USA TODAY

Feds ax stars' tax shelter

By Daniel Kadlec
USA TODAY

NEW YORK — Federal authorities cracked down Wednesday on a multi-million dollar tax shelter scheme that allowed hundreds of millionaire celebrities from Hollywood and Wall Street to write off fake losses on their income taxes.

Stuart Abrams, chief of the U.S. Attorney's major-crimes unit here, called the case "one of the largest tax-shelter cases ever prosecuted." The U.S. Attorney's office said the celebrities were not charged in the 31-count tax-fraud indictment. But some of the investors — including Michael Landon and Lorne Greene — have already been hit with a bigger bill from the Internal Revenue Service earlier this year.

Also among the clients:

■ CBS Inc. Chairman Laurence Tisch and his brother, Preston Robert Tisch, the U.S. Postmaster General. A spokesman for the Tisches said they may owe back taxes as a result and that they bought into the shelters on the advice of their tax lawyers.

■ Actor Sidney Poitier and TV producer Norman Lear.

■ Andy Warhol, the noted pop artist who died Feb. 22.

■ Michel David-Weill, general partner of Lazard Frères investment bankers.

"The investors were happily rigged three inches deep," quips investigator Elbert Hall, 52, of Chappaqua, N.Y., and William Black, 62, of Manhattan.

Allies' stance on dollar curbs selling

By Carl T. Hall
USA TODAY

Currency traders were afraid to go near the water Wednesday. Government bankers were waiting for them.

Most analysts say further declines in the dollar are inevitable. But all eyes now are on the Federal Reserve, the Bank of Japan and other central banks, which are poised to buy massive quantities of dollars if necessary to stem any sudden fall in the currency's value.

As a result, trading slowed to a crawl Wednesday. The dollar was little changed in New York, closing at 148.10 Japanese yen, vs. 148.35 on Tuesday, barely above the post-war low of 148.20 set Tuesday in Tokyo. It opened slightly higher today in Tokyo, at 148.43 yen. In New York, the dollar closed Wednesday at 1.8265 West German marks, vs. 1.8290 on Tuesday.

"It's kind of dull right now, but we might be on the brink of something exciting," said analyst P. Lek, head of foreign exchange at Bear, Stearns & Co. "It feels like the market wants to sell the dollar but it's afraid of central bank intervention." Adding to the caution and boosting the dollar Wednesday:

■ Dealers reported signs of intervention by central banks in West Germany, Japan and England, and the Fed bought dollars Tuesday.

■ Treasury Secretary James Baker III issued a reaffirmation statement that Washington and governments are prepared to cooperate to keep exchange rates stable. That reaffirmed the Feb. 22 agreement in Paris reached by the USA and five major allies.

■ Reuters, the British news agency, reported that Japan has unofficially asked some 30 companies to refrain from excessive dollar trading.

Dow slips 5.69 points

Special for USA TODAY

Stock prices eased Wednesday as investors collected some of their profits from this year's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 5.69 points to 1983.49 — its first drop since March 16. The broader market also was lower in moderate trading.

■ Market highlights, 3B

Industry keeps trucking

Here's how the interstate trucking industry has grown since deregulation began in 1980. Last year, trucking-industry failures were at an all-time high, but the percentage of failures is slowing.

Number of interstate trucking firms: 17,063; 36,237; 1979; 1986

Trucking industry failures per year: 186; 1,548; 1979; 1986

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Interstate Commerce Commission. By John Sherbon, USA TODAY

Banks are pushing last-minute IRAs

By Jim Henderson
USA TODAY

With just three weeks left in the IRA season, banks are rolling out their best deals.

Despite a hot stock market, more than half of individual retirement account investors will put their 1986 contributions in the bank, says James Dorney, publisher of *The IRA Reporter*. "The majority of people just don't feel comfortable sending their money off in the mail to a mutual fund."

The best banks are using higher rates to attract savers. Leading customers whose IRA certificates of deposit are maturing after this year's 20% gain on the Dow Jones industrial average, banks aren't trying to compete with mutual funds and brokerages for IRA customers, Dorney said.

"Rollins and artificially high come-on IRA rates are always the first signs of saving," said Robert Heady, publisher of *100 Highest Yields*. "Consumers are going to get hit with a lot of IRA CDs at 8% and high 7s" before April 15.

But high bait-and-switch rates aren't always a bad deal. The test: Ask for the annual effective yield. That shows what you'd earn with all interest compounded.

Some of the deals:

■ Boatmen's Shawnee Bank is offering a four-year IRA CD with a rate of 10% through April 15, 1988, after which it drops to 7%. Effective annual yield: an attractive 8.07%.

■ TCF Banking & Savings in Minneapolis offers 10% for the first 30 days on two- to five-year CDs. After 30 days that drops to the normal rate in effect when you bought your CD. The introductory rate plus the current yield of 8.35%, on a two-year CD translate into a 6.79% effective annual yield.

■ Norwest Bank in Minneapolis is offering IRA customers who open two- to five-year CDs a one-time option to convert to a higher prevailing rate after one year. That's the current annual effective yield on a 6.45% on a two-year CD, 6.85% on a five-year.

■ First City National Bank of Houston offers CDs pegged to inflation. The current yields on its IRA Plus CDs range from 7.45% on a two-year CD to 8.34% on a five-year. April 1 each year the bank will figure the inflation rate and add 3.5 percentage points. If that number is greater than the opening CD rate, the IRA holder will be given the higher rate.

■ Watch for fees. Traditionally banks haven't charged annual service fees for IRAs, but that's changing. A $10 fee can cut a 6.5% yield to a 4% rate on a $1,000 one-year CD.

■ Don't settle for a lower CD yield than the USA average: six months, 5.98%; one year, 6.22%; 2½ years, 6.61%; and five years, 7.16%.

Highest-yielding CDs for IRAs

Here are the banks and savings and loans with the highest-yielding five-year certificates of deposit for individual retirement accounts. Rates are subject to change daily.

Institution/Location	Stated rate	Annual yield
Astoria Federal S&L,L.I. City, N.Y. (718) 545-4400	8.05%	8.53%
Flagler Nat'l Bank,W. Palm Beach (800) 432-2265	8.00%	8.32%
First Fed Savings Bank,Tampa (813) 224-2273	7.30%	7.57%
Gill Savings,San Antonio (800) 531-4455	7.88%	8.31%

Source: 100 Highest Yields, Hoyt Publishing, North Palm Beach, Fla.

COVER STORY

Truckers pay stiff toll after deregulation

By Tony Brown
USA TODAY

More than 1,549 of the USA's 33,000 interstate trucking firms went bankrupt last year, says Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Thomas Donohoe calls that "an excellent sign."

He's pleased because the numbers show that, finally, six years after deregulation, the trucking industry's economic plunge is leveling off. Bankruptcies are at a historic high, but not growing. Profit margins are the best they've been since deregulation.

But thanks largely to deregulation, the USA's truckers are slugging through a maze of mergers, acquisitions, bankruptcies and new companies in a reshaped industry.

"The real shakeout since deregulation has just begun, and the business just has a bloody nose," said Forrest Baker, a trucking consultant with 40 years experience. "Wait 'til the real fighting starts.

"These truckers are overworked and underpaid.

PART FOUR: A three-month USA TODAY/Gannett News Service study of truck safety, published all this week, will be a key issue when Congress takes up truck problems across the USA this year. Earlier stories have shown that about 1 in 4 trucks is unsafe and have described the pressures truckers face.

COMING UP:

■ A 50-state report on laws, inspections.

■ Tips on how to safely share the road.

Please see COVER STORY next page ▶

Mild month warms up home sales

By Mark Memmott
USA TODAY

Home buyers were out in force last month, encouraged by sunny skies and a favorable mortgage-rate climate.

Existing homes sold at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.69 million units, the National Association of Realtors said Wednesday. That's 9% above January's pace and 10.8% higher than February 1986, NAR says. 2,505 million existing homes were sold.

Behind NAR's numbers:

■ February's average effective interest rate was 8.35%, including "points" — fees paid to lenders when obtaining a loan. That's down from 9.50% in January. The February 1986 average: 10.82%.

■ The Midwest posted the strongest regional sales increase: up 18.8% from February 1986 and 19.6% from January. "An incredibly mild winter" prompted buyers to get out and look at houses, said NAR economist Glenn Crellin.

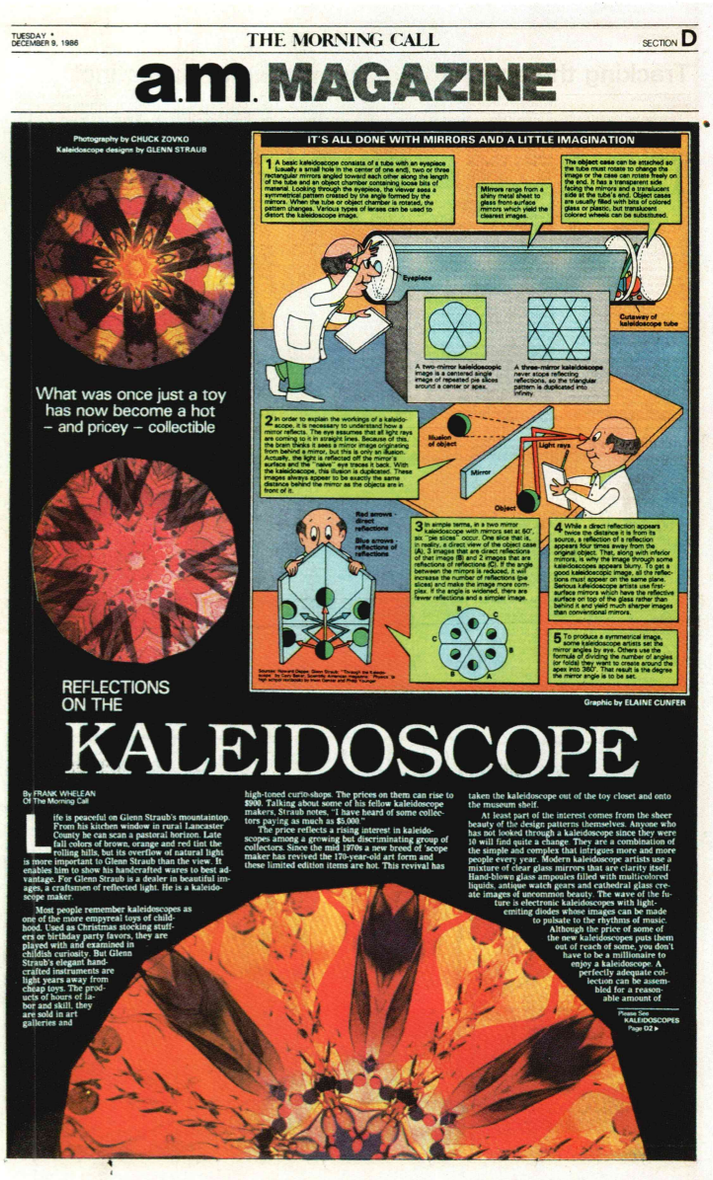
In February, the median price for an existing home was $85,900 — half of the homes sold for more, half for less, the NAR said. That's up 3.5% from January and 9.8% from February 1986.

Homes were most expensive in the Northeast, where the median was $136,200. The Midwest's $87,800 median was the lowest. Others: South, $82,700; West, $103,500.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1986 THE MORNING CALL SECTION D

a.m. MAGAZINE

Photography by CHUCK ZOVKO
Kaleidoscope designs by GLENN STRAUB

What was once just a toy has now become a hot – and pricey – collectible

IT'S ALL DONE WITH MIRRORS AND A LITTLE IMAGINATION

1 A basic kaleidoscope consists of a tube with an eyepiece (usually a small hole in the center of one end), two or three rectangular mirrors angled toward each other along the length of the tube and an object chamber containing loose bits of material. Looking through the eyepiece, the viewer sees a symmetrical pattern created by the angle formed by the mirrors. When the tube or object chamber is rotated, the pattern changes. Various types of lenses can be used to distort the kaleidoscope image.

Mirrors range from a shiny metal sheet to glass front-surface mirrors which yield the clearest images.

The object case can be attached so the tube must rotate to change the image or the case can rotate freely on the end. It has a transparent side facing the mirrors and a translucent side at the tube's end. Object cases are usually filled with bits of colored glass or plastic, but translucent colored wheels can be substituted.

Eyepiece

Cutaway of kaleidoscope tube

A two-mirror kaleidoscopic image is a centered single image of repeated pie slices around a center or apex.

A three-mirror kaleidoscope never stops reflecting reflections, so the triangular pattern is duplicated into infinity.

2 In order to explain the workings of a kaleidoscope, it is necessary to understand how a mirror reflects. The eye assumes that all light rays are coming to it in straight lines. Because of this, the brain thinks it sees a mirror image originating from behind a mirror, but this is only an illusion. Actually, what is reflected comes from the surfaces and "far" is reflected onto a mirror. With the kaleidoscope, this illusion is duplicated. These images always appear to be exactly the same distance behind the mirror as the objects are in front of it.

Illusion of object

Light rays

Mirror

Object

Red arrows - direct reflections

Blue arrows - reflections of reflections

3 In simple terms, in a two mirror kaleidoscope with mirrors set at 60°, six "pie slices" occur. One slice that is, in reality, a direct view of the object case (A), 3 images that are direct reflections of that image (B) and 2 images that are reflections of reflections (C). If the angle between the mirrors is reduced, it will increase the number of reflections (pie slices) and make the image more complex. If the angle is widened, there are fewer reflections and a simpler image.

4 While a direct reflection appears twice the distance it is from its source, a reflection of a reflection appears four times away from the original object. That, along with inferior mirrors, is why the image through some kaleidoscopes appears blurry. To get a good kaleidoscopic image, all the reflections must appear on the same plane. Serious kaleidoscope artists use first-surface mirrors which have the reflective surface on top of the glass rather than behind it and yield much sharper images than conventional mirrors.

5 To produce a symmetrical image, some kaleidoscope artists set the mirror angles by eye. Others use the formula of dividing the number of angles (or folds) they want to create around the apex into 360°. That result is the degree the mirror angle is to be set.

Graphic by ELAINE CUNFER

REFLECTIONS ON THE

KALEIDOSCOPE

By FRANK WHELEAN
Of The Morning Call

Life is peaceful on Glenn Straub's mountaintop. From his kitchen window in rural Lancaster County he can scan a pastoral horizon. Late fall colors of brown, orange and red tint the rolling hills, but its overflow of natural light is more important to Glenn Straub than the view. It enables him to show his handcrafted wares to best advantage. For Glenn Straub is a dealer in beautiful images, a craftsmen of reflected light. He is a kaleidoscope maker.

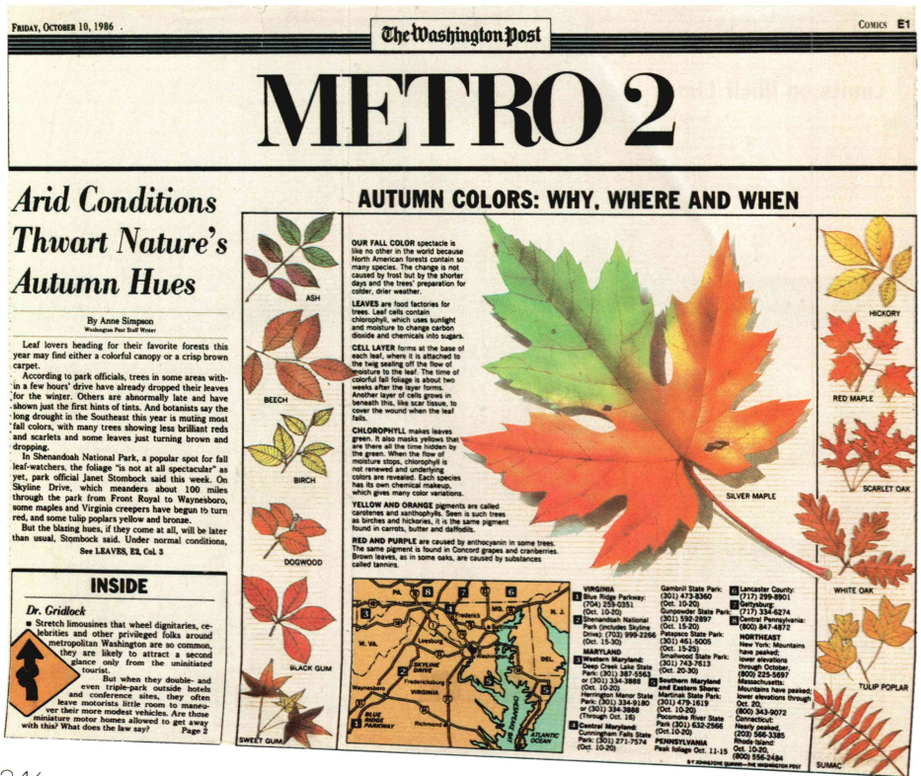
Most people remember kaleidoscopes as one of the more empyreal toys of childhood. Used as Christmas stocking stuffers or birthday party favors, they are played with and examined in childish curiosity. But Glenn Straub's elegant hand-crafted instruments are light years away from cheap toys. The products of hours of labor and skill, they are sold in art galleries and high-toned curio-shops. The prices on them can rise to $900. Talking about some of his fellow kaleidoscope makers, Straub notes, "I have heard of some collectors paying as much as $5,000."

The price reflects a rising interest in kaleidoscopes among a growing but discriminating group of collectors. Since the mid 1970s a new breed of 'scope maker has revived the 170-year-old art form and these limited edition items are hot. This revival has taken the kaleidoscope out of the toy closet and onto the museum shelf.

At least part of the interest comes from the sheer beauty of the design patterns themselves. Anyone who has not looked through a kaleidoscope since they were 10 will find quite a change. They are a combination of the simple and complex that intrigues more and more people every year. Modern kaleidoscope artists use a mixture of clear glass mirrors that are clarity itself. Hand-blown glass ampoules filled with multicolored liquids, antique watch gears and cathedral glass create images of uncommon beauty. The wave of the future is electronic kaleidoscopes with light-emitting diodes whose images can be made to pulsate to the rhythms of music.

Although the price of some of the new kaleidoscopes puts them out of reach of some, you don't have to be a millionaire to enjoy a kaleidoscope. A perfectly adequate collection can be assembled for a reasonable amount of

Please See KALEIDOSCOPES Page 02 ▶



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1986 The Washington Post COMICS E1

METRO 2

Arid Conditions Thwart Nature's Autumn Hues

By Anne Simpson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Leaf lovers heading for their favorite forests this year may find either a colorful canopy or a crisp brown carpet.

According to park officials, trees in some areas within a few hours' drive have already dropped their leaves for the winter. Others are abnormally late and have shown just the first hints of tints. And botanists say the long drought in the Southeast this year is muting most fall colors, with many trees showing less brilliant reds and scarlets and some leaves just turning brown and dropping.

In Shenandoah National Park, a popular spot for fall leaf-watchers, the foliage "is not at all spectacular" as yet, park official Janet Stombock said this week. On Skyline Drive, which meanders about 100 miles through the park from Front Royal to Waynesboro, some maples and Virginia creepers have begun to turn red, and some tulip poplars yellow and bronze.

But the blazing hues, if they come at all, will be later than usual, Stombock said. Under normal conditions,

See LEAVES, E2, Col. 3

INSIDE

Dr. Gridlock

■ Stretch limousines that wheel dignitaries, celebrities and other privileged folks around metropolitan Washington are so common, they are likely to attract a second glance only from the uninitiated tourist.

But when they double- and even triple-park outside hotels and conference sites, they often leave motorists little room to maneuver their more modest vehicles. Are those miniature motor homes allowed to get away with this? What does the law say? Page 2

AUTUMN COLORS: WHY, WHERE AND WHEN

OUR FALL COLOR spectacle is like no other in the world because North American forests contain so many species. The change is not caused by frost but by the shorter days and the trees' preparation for colder, drier weather.

LEAVES are food factories for trees. Leaf cells contain chlorophyll, which uses sunlight and moisture to change carbon dioxide and chemicals into sugars.

CELL LAYER forms at the base of each leaf, where it is attached to the twig sealing off the flow of moisture to the leaf. The time of colorful fall foliage is about two weeks after the layer forms. Another layer of cells grows in beneath this, like scar tissue, to cover the wound when the leaf falls.

CHLOROPHYLL makes leaves green. It also masks yellows that are there all the time hidden by the green. When the flow of moisture stops, chlorophyll is not renewed and underlying colors are revealed. Each species has its own chemical makeup, which gives many color variations.

YELLOW AND ORANGE pigments are called carotenes and xanthophylls. Seen in such trees as birches and hickories, it is the same pigment found in carrots, butter and daffodils.

RED AND PURPLE are caused by anthocyanin in some trees. The same pigment is found in Concord grapes and cranberries. Brown leaves, as in some oaks, are caused by substances called tannins.

ASH
BEECH
BIRCH
DOGWOOD
BLACK GUM
SWEET GUM
HICKORY
RED MAPLE
SILVER MAPLE
SCARLET OAK
WHITE OAK
TULIP POPLAR
SUMAC

VIRGINIA
1 Blue Ridge Parkway: (704) 259-0351 (Oct. 10-20)
2 Shenandoah National Park (includes Skyline Drive): (703) 999-2266 (Oct. 15-30)

MARYLAND
3 Western Maryland: Deep Creek Lake State Park: (301) 387-5563 or (301) 334-3888 (Oct. 10-20)
Herrington Manor State Park: (301) 334-9180 or (301) 334-3888 (Through Oct. 16)
4 Central Maryland: Cunningham Falls State Park: (301) 271-7574 (Oct. 10-20)
Gambrill State Park: (301) 473-8360 (Oct. 10-20)
Gunpowder State Park: (301) 592-2897 (Oct. 15-20)
Patapsco State Park: (301) 461-5005 (Oct. 15-25)
5 Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore: Martinak State Park: (301) 479-1619 (Oct. 10-20)
Pocomoke River State Park: (301) 632-2566 (Oct. 10-20)

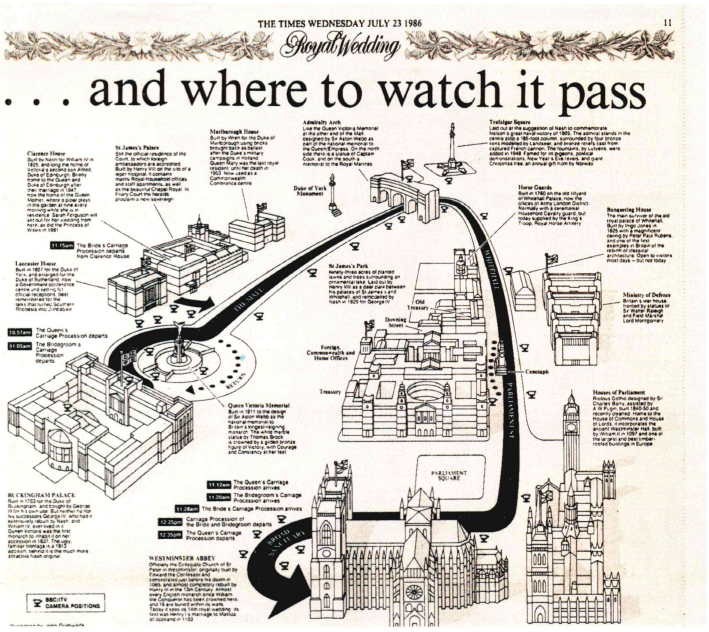
PENNSYLVANIA
Peak foliage Oct. 11-15
6 Lancaster County: (717) 299-8901
7 Gettysburg: (717) 334-6274
8 Central Pennsylvania: (800) 847-4872

NORTHEAST
New York: Mountains have peaked; lower elevations through October. (800) 225-5697
Massachusetts: Mountains have peaked; lower elevations through Oct. 20. (800) 343-9072
Connecticut: Nearly peaks. (203) 566-3385
Rhode Island: Oct. 10-20. (800) 556-2484

BY ANNE SIMPSON—THE WASHINGTON POST

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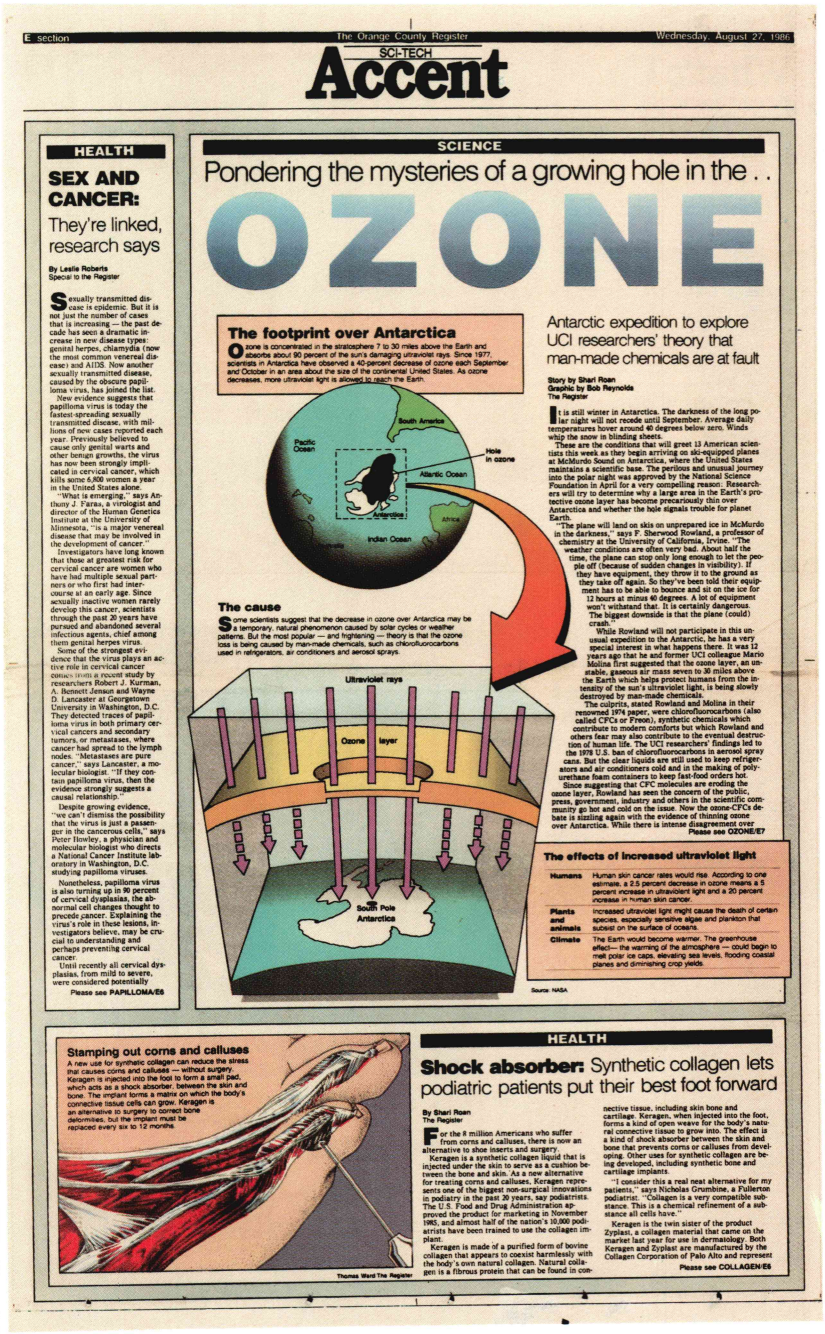
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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 23 1986 11

Royal Wedding

. . . and where to watch it pass

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Bob Reynolds


E section The Orange County Register Wednesday, August 27, 1986

SCI-TECH Accent

HEALTH

SEX AND CANCER: They're linked, research says

By Leslie Roberts
Special to the Register

Sexually transmitted disease is epidemic. But it is not just the number of cases that is increasing — the past decade has seen a dramatic increase in new disease types: genital herpes, chlamydia (now the most common venereal disease) and AIDS. Now another sexually transmitted disease, caused by the obscure papilloma virus, has joined the list.

New evidence suggests that papilloma virus is today the fastest-spreading sexually transmitted disease, with millions of new cases reported each year. Previously believed to cause only genital warts and other benign growths, the virus has now been strongly implicated in cervical cancer, which kills some 6,400 women a year in the United States alone.

"What is emerging," says Anthony J. Faras, a virologist and director of the Human Genetics Institute at the University of Minnesota, "is a major venereal disease that may be involved in the development of cancer."

Investigators have long known that those at greatest risk for cervical cancer are women who have had multiple sexual partners or who first had intercourse at an early age. Since sexually inactive women rarely develop this cancer, scientists through the past 20 years have pursued and abandoned several infectious agents, chief among them genital herpes virus.

Some of the strongest evidence that the virus plays an active role in cervical cancer comes from a recent study by researchers Robert J. Kurman, A. Bennett Jenson and Wayne D. Lancaster at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. They detected traces of papilloma virus in both primary cervical cancers and secondary tumors, or metastases, where cancer had spread to the lymph nodes. "Metastases are pure cancer," says Lancaster, a molecular biologist. "If they contain papilloma virus, then the evidence strongly suggests a causal relationship."

Despite growing evidence, "we can't dismiss the possibility that the virus is just a passenger in the cancerous cells," says Peter Pinkey, a physician and molecular biologist who directs a National Cancer Institute laboratory in Washington, D.C., studying papilloma viruses.

Nonetheless, papilloma virus is also turning up in 90 percent of cervical dysplasias, the abnormal cell changes thought to precede cancer. Explaining the virus's role in these lesions, investigators believe, may be crucial to understanding and preventing cervical cancer.

Until recently all cervical dysplasias, from mild to severe, were considered potentially

Please see PAPILLOMA/E6

SCIENCE

Pondering the mysteries of a growing hole in the . .

OZONE

The footprint over Antarctica

Ozone is concentrated in the stratosphere 7 to 30 miles above the Earth and absorbs about 90 percent of the sun's damaging ultraviolet rays. Since 1977, scientists in Antarctica have observed a 40-percent decrease of ozone each September and October in an area about the size of the continental United States. As ozone decreases, more ultraviolet light is allowed to reach the Earth.

The cause

Some scientists suggest that the decrease in ozone over Antarctica may be a temporary, natural phenomenon caused by solar cycles or weather patterns. But the most popular — and frightening — theory is that the ozone loss is being caused by man-made chemicals, such as chlorofluorocarbons used in refrigerators, air conditioners and aerosol sprays.

Source: NASA

Antarctic expedition to explore UCI researchers' theory that man-made chemicals are at fault

Story by Shari Roan
Graphic by Bob Reynolds
The Register

It is still winter in Antarctica. The darkness of the long polar night will not recede until September. Average daily temperatures hover around 40 degrees below zero. Winds whip the snow in blinding sheets.

These are the conditions that will greet 13 American scientists this week as they begin arriving on ski-equipped planes at McMurdo Sound on Antarctica, where the United States maintains a scientific base. The perilous and unusual journey into the polar night was approved by the National Science Foundation in April for a very compelling reason: Researchers will try to determine why a large area in the Earth's protective ozone layer has become precariously thin over Antarctica and whether the hole signals trouble for planet Earth.

"The plane will land on skis on unprepared ice in McMurdo in the darkness," says F. Sherwood Rowland, a professor of chemistry at the University of California, Irvine. "The weather conditions are often very bad. About half the time, the plane can stop only long enough to let the people off (because of sudden changes in visibility). If they have equipment, they throw it to the ground as they take off again. So they've been told their equipment has to be able to bounce and sit on the ice for 12 hours at minus 40 degrees. A lot of equipment won't withstand that. It is certainly dangerous.

The biggest downside is that the plane (could) crash.

While Rowland will not participate in this unusual expedition to the Antarctic, he has a very special interest in what happens there. It was 12 years ago that he and former UCI colleague Mario Molina first suggested that the ozone layer, an unstable, gaseous air mass seven to 30 miles above the Earth which helps protect humans from the intensity of the sun's ultraviolet light, is being slowly destroyed by man-made chemicals.

The culprits, stated Rowland and Molina in their renowned 1974 paper, were chlorofluorocarbons (also called CFCs or Freon), synthetic chemicals which contribute to modern comforts but which Rowland and others fear may also contribute to the eventual destruction of human life. The UCI researchers' findings led to the 1978 U.S. ban of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosol spray cans. But the clear liquids are still used to keep refrigerators and air conditioners cold and in the making of polyurethane foam containers to keep fast-food orders hot.

Since suggesting that CFC molecules are eroding the ozone layer, Rowland has seen the concern of the public, press, government, industry and others in the scientific community go hot and cold on the issue. Now the ozone-CFCs debate is sizzling again with the evidence of thinning ozone over Antarctica. While there is intense disagreement over

Please see OZONE/E7

The effects of increased ultraviolet light

Humans	Human skin cancer rates would rise. According to one estimate, a 2.5 percent decrease in ozone means a 5 percent increase in ultraviolet light and a 20 percent increase in human skin cancer.
Plants and animals	Increased ultraviolet light might cause the death of certain species, especially sensitive algae and plankton that subsist on the surface of oceans.
Climate	The Earth would become warmer. The greenhouse effect— the warming of the atmosphere — could begin to melt polar ice caps, elevating sea levels, flooding coastal plains and diminishing crop yields.

Stamping out corns and calluses

A new use for synthetic collagen can reduce the stress that causes corns and calluses — without surgery. Keragen is injected into the foot to form a small pad, which acts as a shock absorber, between the skin and bone. The implant forms a matrix on which the body's connective tissue cells can grow. Keragen is an alternative to surgery to correct bone deformities, but the implant must be replaced every six to 12 months.

Thomas Ward The Register

HEALTH

Shock absorber: Synthetic collagen lets podiatric patients put their best foot forward

By Shari Roan
The Register

For the 8 million Americans who suffer from corns and calluses, there is now an alternative to shoe inserts and surgery.

Keragen is a synthetic collagen liquid that is injected under the skin to serve as a cushion between the bone and skin. As a new alternative for treating corns and calluses, Keragen represents one of the biggest non-surgical innovations in podiatry in the past 20 years, say podiatrists. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved the product for marketing in November 1985, and almost half of the nation's 10,000 podiatrists have been trained to use the collagen implant.

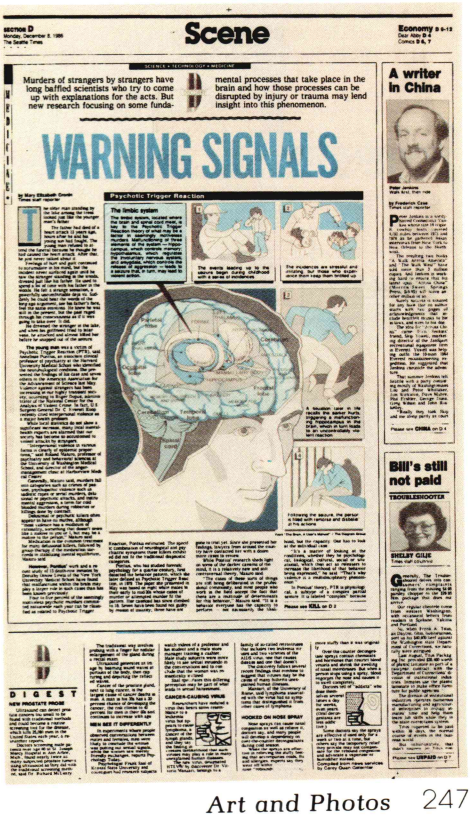
Keragen is made of a purified form of bovine collagen that appears to coexist harmlessly with the body's own natural collagen. Natural collagen is a fibrous protein that can be found in connective tissue, including skin bone and cartilage. Keragen, when injected into the foot, forms a kind of open weave for the body's natural connective tissue to grow into. The effect is a kind of shock absorber between the skin and bone that prevents corns or calluses from developing. Other uses for synthetic collagen are being developed, including synthetic bone and cartilage implants.

"I consider this a real neat alternative for my patients," says Nicholas Grumbine, a Fullerton podiatrist. "Collagen is a very compatible substance. This is a chemical refinement of a substance all cells have."

Keragen is the twin sister of the product Zyplast, a collagen material that came on the market last year for use in dermatology. Both Keragen and Zyplast are manufactured by the Collagen Corporation of Palo Alto and represent

Please see COLLAGEN/E6

Award of Excellence
THE SEATTLE TIMES
Seattle, Washington
James McFarlane


SECTION D Monday, December 8, 1986 The Seattle Times

Scene

Economy B 6-13
Dear Abby B 4
Comics B 6, 7

Murders of strangers by strangers have long baffled scientists who try to come up with explanations for the acts. But new research focusing on some fundamental processes that take place in the brain and how those processes can be disrupted by injury or trauma may lend insight into this phenomenon.

MEDICINE

WARNING SIGNALS

Psychotic Trigger Reaction

A writer in China

Bill's still not paid

DIGEST

Redesign

Silver Award
THE NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York
Tom Bodkin,
Linda Brewer

ART VIEW/John Russell

Painting With Fanciful Strokes

HE HAS A LOOK OF THE NORTHern Renaissance. Alert, bald, trim-bearded and rufous, he could have been a reluctant halberdier, somewhere in the Low Countries. A predestined word-man — printer, lexicographer, calligrapher, master of verbal jiu-jitsu — he could have been on the staff of the Imprimerie Plantin in Antwerp in the second half of the 16th century, when the great printer-publisher was at his apogee. There is also something about him that comes from quite another cultural source — somewhere far to the south and the east, where indignity and misadventure and relocation were inbuilt and recurrent.

He is, furthermore, a man of strange blameless passions. Decorated invoices, worthless stock certificates, obsolete air-force navigational charts and ancient hand-written archival materials spark his imagination. As for the iron manhole covers that turn up on every street in New York, many is the time that he has gone down on his knees the better to scrutinize them, braving the amazement (and, sometimes, the suspicion) of passers-by. Able to date those manhole covers almost to the day of their design, he eyes them with the concentrated and affectionate attention that others give to porcelain by Kaendler or tables and chairs by Riesener or Jacob.

A difficult man to place, you may say, and you would be quite right. One of the best-regarded painters and printmakers in Europe, and the subject of a 20-year retrospective exhibition that can be seen at the Guggenheim Museum through May 3, Pierre Alechinsky was born in Brussels in 1927. His father, a Russian Jew, was a doctor who had to leave the Crimea when General Wrangel, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the region, embarked on a particularly vindictive campaign of pogroms. With his wife, a Belgian woman who was also a doctor, he remade his life from zero in Western Europe. After living in Milan for several years and passing his medical examinations all over again in a new language, Dr. Alechinsky hung out his shingle in Brussels.

□

Pierre Alechinsky in his parents' eyes was born to be a doctor, but it didn't work out. "I was not actually thrown out of school," he said the other day, "but I was in the category called 'nonreadmitted.' " Though sensitive to Belgian humor (a phenomenon rarely penetrated by non-Belgians) and quite willing to see himself on occasion as a character in one of Isaak Babel's stories of Crimean life, he hankers neither for Brussels nor the Crimea.

Nor does he especially seek out the company of other artists, though he is steadfast in friendship and was a founding member after World War II of the Cobra group, which also included Karel Appel, Asger Jorn, Corneille and Carl-Henning Pedersen. (The acronym Cobra is an amalgam of Copenhagen-Brussels and Amsterdam, the three cities from which the group stemmed, but it also has overtones of violence and bite that were often appropriate to the turbulent images for which its members were best known.)

Like many another veteran of the late 1940's Alechinsky can never forget and does not expect to recapture the extraordinary climate of camaraderie that animated the art world in Paris after World War II. "We moved so easily from one generation to another," he says of that time. But now he knows, as does every other artist in middle life, that making art is a lonely business.

"I wake up at night and worry about my students," he said. "There they are, 14 or 16 to a studio in the school. They have each other, and if they get stuck they can always duck out to the movies. But when you're a full-grown artist you have nothing but your own four walls for company. Going to the movies doesn't help, either."

Alechinsky in this country is both known and not so known. In 1976 he won the prestigious Carnegie Prize in Pittsburgh, and in the following year he had a very large exhibition at the Museum of Art in the Carnegie Institute. In 1980 he had a print retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. For 25 years, he was represented by the Lefebre Gallery in New York. (His present show is dedicated to the memory of the late John Lefebre, a dealer as remarkable for deep feeling as for probity.)

He has written books of his own, illustrated books by others, won many a prize and many a commission. (Visitors to the Ministry of Culture in Paris often find themselves in a reception room in which the walls, the ceiling and the rug are all the work of Alechinsky.) But he is not a pushy artist, any more than John Lefebre was a pushy dealer. Discretion is one of the master qualities of his work, as of his life, and although many younger painters worry all the time about marketing strategies, I doubt that he has ever heard of them.

Married to the same delicious wife since 1949, he is the despair of the gossip columnists. The Alechinskys live primarily in Bougival, not far from Paris, and treat their handsome apartment on the East River in Manhattan as a perch that they can go to, or not, as the fancy takes them. Most of the time he stays home and works, minding his own business except that one day a week during the school year, since 1983, he has served as professor of painting at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He loves his students, but frets about their future. "They don't read. They never go to the Louvre. What on earth will become of them?"

His present show starts from, and is built around, a painting called "Central Park." Dated 1965, it consists of a large central rec-

Many of Alechinsky's creations are conversational in tone, told with relish, and never allowed to go on too long.

tangle, high in color, that takes the view northward from a high story on Central Park South and transforms it into something that is part map, part unidentified animal. The Mexican poet Octavio Paz wrote a poem about this painting, just a few months ago, which he tells us how "Alechinsky draws an magnetic rectangle,/a trap of lines, a cor of ink:/inside there is a fallen beast,/two eyes and a twisting rage." (This poem, memorably well translated by Eliot Weinberger, is printed in full in the Guggenheim catalogue.)

Prompted by the ritual injunction, "Don cross Central Park at night," this inner rectangle epitomizes the look of the park at night, when (to quote once more from Paz) "enclosed in a ring of light/the grass beast sleeps with eyes open,/the moon enhances razors,/the water in the shadows has becom green fire." The personified park glares o us, each of its hooded eye pupils seemingly as big as a football field. Roads criss-cross beneath its huge half-slumbering body, and we realize how much has been cropped from the original image, leaving us face to face, and almost breath to breath, with a legendary monster. We could conclude, with Octavio Paz, that "the painting is not a vision, but a spell."

If it is not an evil spell, it is because of the compartmented drawings (close on 50 of them, according to my count) which surround the inner rectangle of the painting on all four sides and combine to cast out fears. Those drawings keep up a kind of moto perpetuo of wit and fancy — not without an occasional reference to our local mores — that brings down the emotional temperature of the picture. But, at the same time, the fact that all the drawings are in black and white (India ink on paper) serves to isolate the central image and heightens its chromatic impact. Yet we remain confident that the "co

Continued on Page 38



The New York Times/Ruby Washington

Pierre Alechinsky in front of "The Dog King" (1982) at his Guggenheim show.

GALLERY VIEW/ Michael Brenson

Sculpture That Springs From Surrealism

WHILE THE EAST VILLAGE is not known as a sculpture center, there are an unusually high number of sculpture exhibitions there now, and they provide one more indication of the strength of the current sculpture situation. The best of these shows are not going to satisfy addicts of the new. They are likely to reward a search for independence and imagination. Their common ground is Surrealism.

Katie Seiden's exhibition at the Sensory Evolution Gallery (420 East 13th Street, through today) is overcrowded and uneven, but it is the one sculpture show with the kind of humor, bawdiness and energy that helped put the East Village on the art map. There are cement pieces hanging from the ceiling and wall pieces lined with egg cartons that look like blades or teeth. There are smaller works that formulate wacky but pointed responses to recent New York City crimes — including a page from an imaginary diary of Robert Chambers in which he discusses Jennifer Levin.

In her most totemic works, Seiden buries the soles and heels of boots and shoes within rectangular structures and then coats everything with white Hydrostone. By turning the open parts of the boots into a profusion of orifices, the artist makes the foot into a symbol of female, as well as male sexuality. These works are another sign of a curious and widespread fascination with feet that can be felt in the paintings of Philip Guston and Louisa Chase, in a sculpture of Richard Rezac and in a recent installation of Maura Sheehan. The first modern artist to make a work focusing on feet may have been the Surrealist painter, René Magritte.

Of the many sculptors currently exhibiting in the East Village, Vito Acconci is the best known. His first show at the International With Monument Gallery (111 East Seventh Street, through March 22) has enough bite in it to remind us what he is capable of. All three works in the show refer to the environment and arouse expectations of relaxation and leisure. All three use a Surrealist incongruity to create a sense of violence and unease.

"Overstuffed Chair" is a recliner coated with cement, with three wood stools jammed into it. In a "Hole in the Ground," a rustic bridge crosses a peaceful garden that is built over a sewage pipe. One end of the pipe is closed. Sticking out the other, flat on the floor, is a black rubber pad suggesting the shadow of someone who sleeps in the sewer, or a figure who has just oozed out of it and congealed like tar.

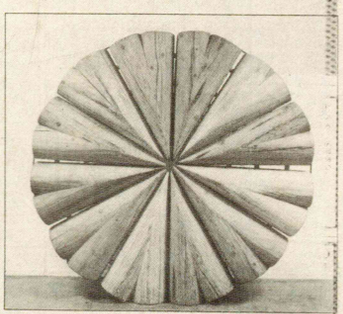
The show stopper is "Landing." Three 11½-foot-long aluminum boats, one intact, the others bent and chopped up, fit together like cut-outs. The top boat is tipped forward and tilted to one side. In the bow is a pool of blue water filled with live koi, a common pond fish. There are plants as well, and they, too, are in the boats rather than around it. It is as if fish and plants that are accustomed to seeing boats floating over and through them with impunity had decided to let the boats and their owners know what it feels like to be occupied.

Katie Seiden's show has the humor and energy that helped put the East Village on the art map.

The one sculptor in the comparatively small East Village galleries who is presenting large-scale work is Hanno Ahrens. In his first solo show in New York (at the Sharpe Gallery, 173 Avenue B, through March 15), there is a reverence for the texture and expressive potential of wood that grows out of the northern European tradition. So does the feeling for the supernatural that is reflected in the artist's predilection for circles and crosses and his attraction to white light — which also brings to mind the light artists of California, where Ahrens was raised.

Ahrens's two best sculptures combine wood and plaster. The largest work is like a primitive, futuristic crucifixion. The vertical of the cross is made of wood; the horizontal bar is plaster painted yellow, pointed at the edges, and stretched across the gallery like antlers or wings. Pinned to the center of the broken, vertical, wood support is a large, concave plaster bowl or disk that brings to mind African Dakota sculptures and Giacometti's "Spoon Woman," which was inspired by them. Like some of the best Surrealist sculptors, Ahrens invites us in, then engages us in a way that is both protective and menacing.

Joe Smith could hardly be more different. In his small, quiet, abstract works, on display in two group shows (at the P. P. O. W. Gallery, 327 East Eighth Street and at the Wolf Gallery, 513 East Sixth Street, both through today), he uses wood, glass and sometimes string and stone. Although none of the objects in any sculpture are actually attached, they all seem immovable. The work is about relationships that seem at the same time purposional and inevitable.



Hanno Ahrens's untitled 1984 wood sculpture in his show at the Sharpe Gallery.

As in Surrealist objects, Smith creates a tension between longing and distance. In one sculpture in the P. P. O. W. Gallery, there is a stone slab, about a foot tall, standing upright on the floor. On one side is a ball, on the other a pane of glass shaped like the lid of a coffin. The ball and pane seem to be listening to each other through the wall. They are even connected by a wire. But actual contact is impossible.

The tension can be more profound. In Smith's sculpture at the Wolf Gallery, a tiny covered bridge closed at one end and made of glass rests on two wood blocks, most of them painted white. Inside and surrounding the glass are blocks of wood, each one different, all of them completely white. All the blocks seem to be aware of each other. But those that seem to be pushing or even leaning against each other are always separated by glass. While the barrier between inside and outside seems to be breaking down more and more in Smith's work, the membrane separating them remains inviolable. The way these small, open sculptures take over their space brings to mind earlier, closed sculptures by Joel Shapiro, in which the relation inside and outside was also a pressing issue.



FILM

FILM VIEW/ Vincent Canby

Anatomy of an 'R' Rating

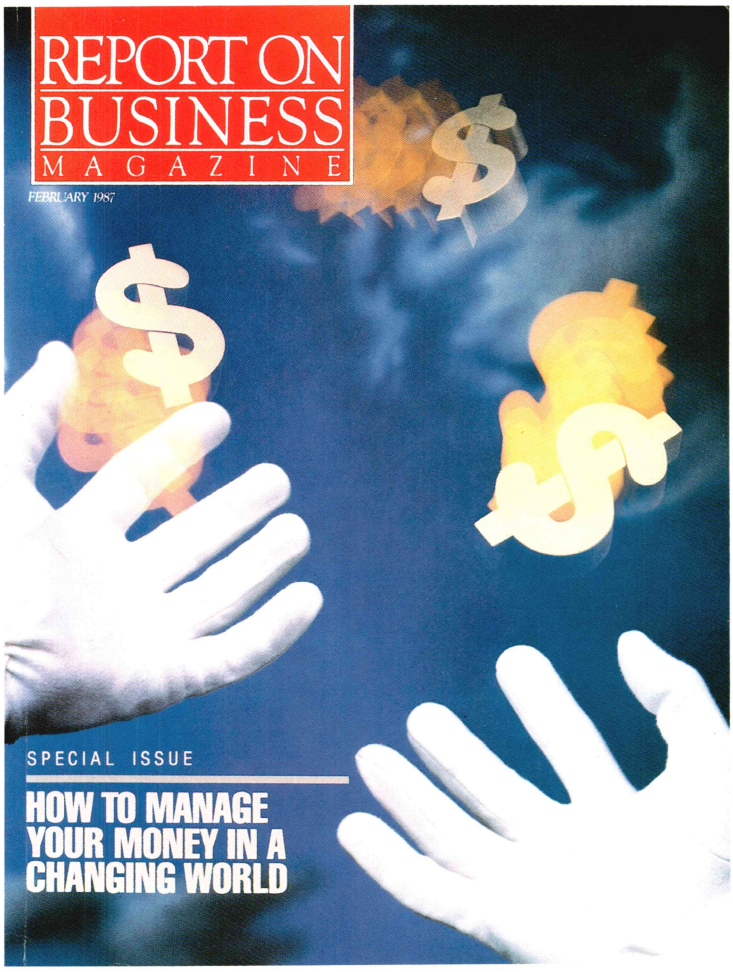
After repeated screenings, appeals board members seem to lose touch with the overall film.

THIS WEEK

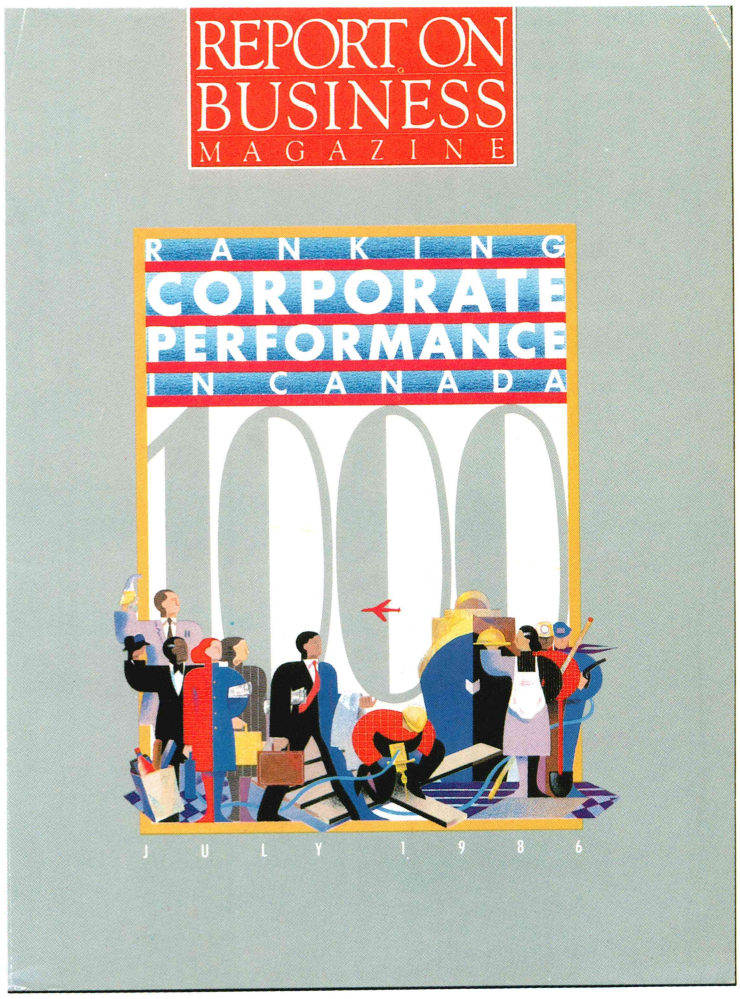
Two Who Were There View 'Platoon'

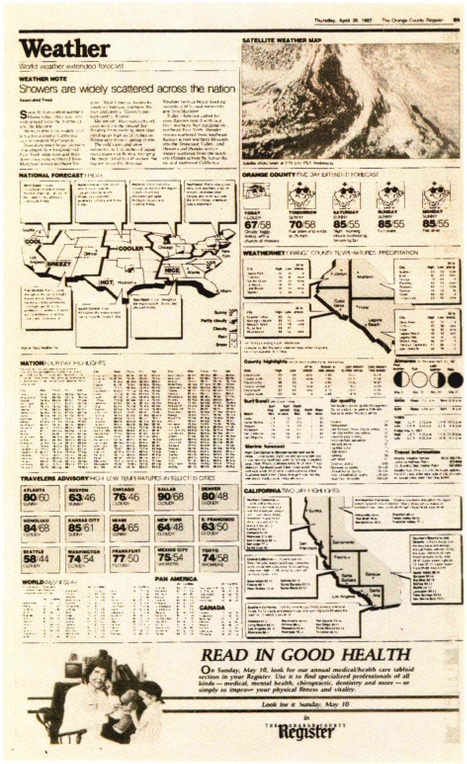
The Correspondent

The Marine Officer



Award of Excellence
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Globe and Mail staff





Weather

World weather extended forecast

WEATHER NOTE

Showers are widely scattered across the nation

Associated Press

SATELLITE WEATHER MAP

NATIONAL FORECAST/TODAY

ORANGE COUNTY/FIVE-DAY EXTENDED FORECAST

WEATHERNET/ORANGE COUNTY FLOW-NATURES PRECIPITATION

NATIONAL/FOUR-DAY HIGHLIGHTS

TRAVELERS ADVISORY/HIGH LOW TEMPERATURES IN SELECTED CITIES

CALIFORNIA/FOUR-DAY HIGHLIGHTS

WORLD/FOUR-DAY HIGHLIGHTS

PAN AMERICA

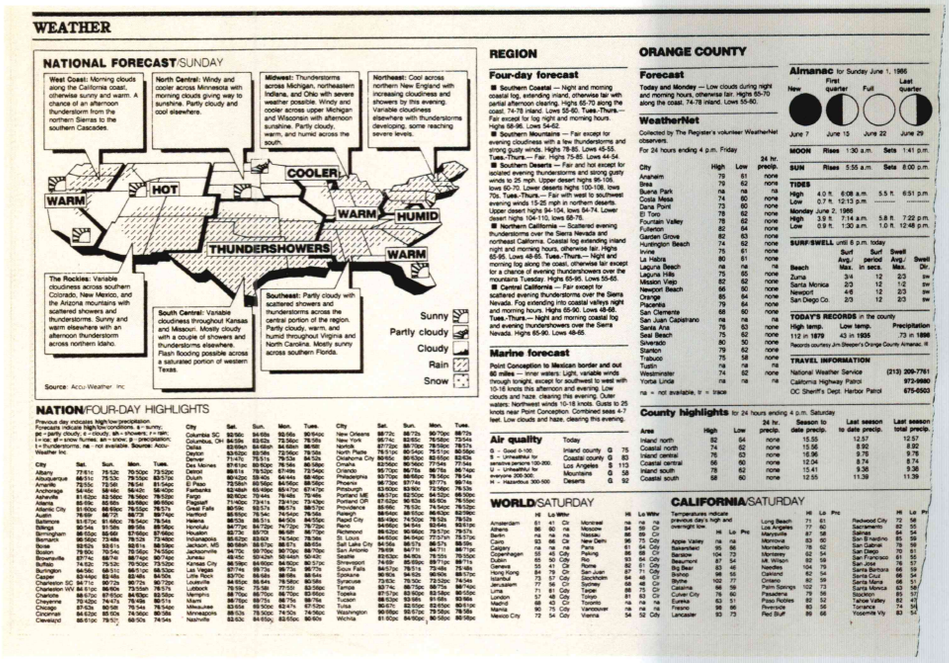
CANADA

READ IN GOOD HEALTH

On Sunday, May 10, look for our annual medical/health care tabloid section in your Register. Use it to find specialized professionals of all kinds — medical, mental health, chiropractic, dentistry and more — or simply to improve your physical fitness and vitality.

Look for it Sunday, May 10

in "The Orange County" Register



WEATHER

NATIONAL FORECAST/SUNDAY

West Coast: Morning clouds along the California coast, otherwise sunny and warm. A chance of an afternoon thunderstorm from the northern Sierras to the southern Cascades.

North Central: Windy and cooler across Minnesota with morning clouds giving way to sunshine. Partly cloudy and cool elsewhere.

Midwest: Thunderstorms across Michigan, northeastern Indiana, and Ohio with severe weather possible. Windy and cooler across upper Michigan and Wisconsin with afternoon sunshine. Partly cloudy, warm, and humid across the south.

Northeast: Cool across northern New England with increasing cloudiness and showers by this evening. Variable cloudiness elsewhere with thunderstorms developing, some reaching severe levels.

HOT · WARM · COOLER · HUMID · THUNDERSHOWERS · WARM

The Rockies: Variable cloudiness across southern Colorado, New Mexico, and the Arizona mountains with scattered showers and thunderstorms. Sunny and warm elsewhere with an afternoon thunderstorm across northern Idaho.

South Central: Variable cloudiness throughout Kansas and Missouri. Mostly cloudy with a couple of showers and thunderstorms elsewhere. Flash flooding possible across a saturated portion of western Texas.

Southeast: Partly cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms across the central portion of the region. Partly cloudy, warm, and humid throughout Virginia and North Carolina. Mostly sunny across southern Florida.

Sunny · Partly cloudy · Cloudy · Rain · Snow

Source: Accu-Weather Inc

NATION/FOUR-DAY HIGHLIGHTS

Previous day minimums, high/low precipitation. Forecasts indicate high/low conditions. s = sunny, pc = partly cloudy, c = cloudy, sh = showers, t = rain, sf = snow flurries, sn = snow, p = precipitation, t = thunderstorms, na = not available. Source: Accu-Weather Inc

City	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
Albany	77/61c	75/52c	70/50pc	73/50pc
Albuquerque	83/51s	75/52s	75/52pc	82/57pc
Anchorage	70/53c	72/56t	76/54t	81/54pc
Archorage	54/42c	58/46c	58/42c	58/40pc
Asheville	81/52pc	82/56pc	78/56pc	78/52pc
Atlanta	85/55c	86/55c	83/66pc	86/60pc
Atlantic City	81/60pc	66/60pc	76/52pc	76/57c
Austin	91/70s	86/72t	88/73t	89/74pc
Baltimore	81/57pc	81/60pc	78/54pc	78/54t
Billings	84/57s	86/57s	86/57s	86/57pc
Birmingham	86/59pc	88/66t	87/66pc	87/66pc
Bismarck	86/52pc	73/48s	78/52s	73/48pc
Boise	85/52s	83/51s	88/51s	88/58pc
Boston	78/60c	70/54c	76/56pc	74/55pc
Brownsville	87/74c	88/74t	88/74pc	90/74pc
Buffalo	74/52c	75/52c	70/50pc	73/52pc
Burlington	66/54c	68/51c	68/51pc	68/52pc
Casper	83/49pc	82/49s	86/49s	86/52s
Charleston SC	82/62c	82/62c	80/64c	80/59pc
Charleston WV	84/51pc	86/60s	79/55pc	78/57c
Charlotte	86/57pc	87/65pc	84/62pc	83/56pc
Cheyenne	76/52pc	74/47c	76/48s	80/51s
Chicago	87/62s	80/58t	76/54t	76/54pc
Cincinnati	84/62pc	85/57s	74/56pc	80/58s
Cleveland	88/61pc	79/57c	66/50s	74/54s
Columbia SC	88/66c	84/66c	84/66pc	86/64pc
Columbus, OH	84/59c	83/62c	73/56pc	78/58s
Dallas	93/66pc	84/68pc	84/68pc	86/68t
Dayton	83/62pc	69/58s	72/56pc	78/58s
Denver	71/47c	75/51s	78/53s	84/53s
Des Moines	87/61pc	69/52pc	76/54s	86/58pc
Detroit	87/61s	80/58t	76/54t	76/54pc
Duluth	85/52pc	58/40s	64/44s	68/46pc
El Paso	93/66s	90/66pc	84/56pc	88/56pc
Fairbanks	68/48sh	65/49pc	68/47pc	67/47pc
Fargo	86/60pc	70/44s	76/48s	79/48s
Flagstaff	71/40pc	73/41s	73/41pc	73/42pc
Great Falls	86/56c	93/57s	86/57s	88/57pc
Hartford	86/60c	76/54c	74/50pc	74/55pc
Helena	86/53s	86/51s	84/50s	84/52pc
Honolulu	86/73pc	86/73s	86/73pc	86/73pc
Houston	92/72c	89/73t	86/68pc	86/72pc
Indianapolis	85/62pc	83/63t	74/54pc	78/56s
Jackson, MS	88/66pc	88/67pc	88/67pc	88/70pc
Jacksonville	94/70c	89/70pc	88/70pc	84/70pc
Juneau	48/40c	50/42sh	56/44sh	50/43c
Kansas City	86/58pc	84/60pc	84/62pc	90/57pc
Las Vegas	97/71s	97/71s	96/70s	96/70s
Little Rock	87/70c	88/68s	88/68s	88/64s
Louisville	84/62pc	86/64s	78/58pc	80/58s
Lubbock	91/59c	75/58t	77/55t	83/56pc
Memphis	88/70pc	86/70pc	86/70pc	83/66pc
Miami	86/70pc	88/75s	88/75s	88/76s
Milwaukee	83/65s	69/50pc	62/47t	67/52pc
Minneapolis	88/63s	78/50pc	74/52s	74/56pc
Nashville	83/63c	84/65pc	83/65pc	86/60s
New Orleans	88/72c	88/73s	90/75pc	88/73s
New York	85/74c	83/65c	76/58pc	73/54s
Norfolk	87/72pc	88/70pc	78/58pc	78/57s
North Platte	76/51pc	80/54pc	75/51pc	80/58pc
Oklahoma City	92/65c	85/63pc	83/66pc	77/52s
Omaha	83/56pc	80/56pc	76/56t	77/52s
Orlando	93/70c	89/70pc	86/70s	86/74s
Philadelphia	87/70c	86/62pc	78/56pc	78/54s
Phoenix	96/73pc	93/74s	97/77s	99/74s
Pittsburgh	83/62pc	83/60c	72/56pc	76/52c
Portland ME	68/57pc	62/50pc	64/52pc	66/50pc
Portland OR	67/52pc	66/53s	65/50s	76/50pc
Providence	86/66c	76/52c	74/54pc	76/52pc
Reno	89/58pc	89/58s	89/58s	89/58s
Rapid City	83/49pc	74/50pc	75/52s	79/53s
Reno	94/60pc	94/64t	93/64s	93/61pc
Richmond	84/66pc	84/64pc	79/57pc	79/57c
St. Louis	84/60pc	84/64pc	77/57pc	73/57pc
Salt Lake City	84/56s	86/57s	86/57s	88/58s
San Antonio	79/68t	84/71t	84/71t	86/71pc
Seattle	61/52pc	64/52s	76/55s	76/55pc
Shreveport	94/69c	89/69pc	89/70pc	86/70c
Sioux Falls	84/59pc	76/52s	77/52s	78/48s
Spokane	80/60s	84/52s	86/60s	88/57pc
Syracuse	73/63c	76/50c	72/52pc	74/54s
Tampa	92/74c	88/72pc	88/75s	88/74pc
Topeka	87/57pc	83/60pc	83/58pc	86/58pc
Tucson	98/63pc	93/66s	91/65s	93/66s
Tulsa	86/67c	82/65pc	83/65pc	83/61pc
Washington	86/69pc	87/67pc	79/58pc	78/58s
Wichita	91/62pc	84/60pc	80/58pc	86/58pc

REGION

Four-day forecast

■ **Southern Coastal** — Night and morning coastal fog, extending inland, otherwise fair with partial afternoon clearing. Highs 65-70 along the coast; 74-78 inland. Lows 55-60. Tues.-Thurs.— Fair except for fog night and morning hours. Highs 68-96. Lows 54-62.

■ **Southern Mountains** — Fair except for evening cloudiness with a few thunderstorms and strong gusty winds. Highs 78-85. Lows 45-55. Tues.-Thurs.— Fair. Highs 75-85. Lows 44-54.

■ **Southern Deserts** — Fair and hot except for isolated evening thunderstorms and strong gusty winds to 25 mph. Upper desert highs 95-106, lows 60-70. Lower deserts highs 100-108, lows 70s. Tues.-Thurs.— Fair with west to southwest evening winds 15-25 mph in northern deserts. Upper desert highs 94-104, lows 64-74. Lower desert highs 104-110, lows 68-76.

■ **Northern California** — Scattered evening thunderstorms over the Sierra Nevada and northeast California. Coastal fog extending inland night and morning hours, otherwise fair. Highs 85-95. Lows 48-65. Tues.-Thurs.— Night and morning fog along the coast, otherwise fair except for a chance of evening thunderstowers over the mountains Tuesday. Highs 85-95. Lows 55-65.

■ **Central California** — Fair except for scattered evening thunderstorms over the Sierra Nevada. Fog extending into coastal valleys night and morning hours. Highs 85-90. Lows 48-58. Tues.-Thurs.— Night and morning coastal fog and evening thunderstowers over the Sierra Nevada. Highs 85-90. Lows 48-58.

Marine forecast

Point Conception to Mexican border and out 60 miles — Inner waters: Light, variable winds through tonight, except for southwest to west with 10-16 knots this afternoon and evening. Low clouds and haze, clearing this evening. Outer waters: Northwest winds 10-18 knots. Seas to 25 knots near Point Conception. Combined seas 4-7 feet. Low clouds and haze, clearing this evening.

Air quality

Today

	Inland county	G	75
G – Good 0-100	Coastal county	G	83
M – Moderate 101-200	Los Angeles	S	113
S – Unhealthful for everyone 200-300	Mountains	G	58
U – Unhealthful for everyone 200-300	Deserts	G	92
H – Hazardous 300-500			

ORANGE COUNTY

Forecast

Today and Monday — Low clouds during night and morning hours, otherwise fair. Highs 65-70 along the coast; 74-78 inland. Lows 55-60.

WeatherNet

Collected by The Register's volunteer WeatherNet observers.

For 24 hours ending 4 p.m. Friday

City	High	Low	24 hr. precip.
Anaheim	79	61	none
Brea	79	62	none
Buena Park	na	na	na
Costa Mesa	74	60	none
Dana Point	73	60	none
El Toro	78	62	none
Fountain Valley	78	62	none
Fullerton	82	64	none
Garden Grove	82	63	none
Huntington Beach	74	62	none
Irvine	75	61	none
La Habra	80	61	none
Laguna Beach	na	na	na
Laguna Hills	75	65	none
Mission Viejo	82	62	none
Newport Beach	66	60	none
Orange	85	64	none
Placentia	79	64	none
San Clemente	68	60	none
San Juan Capistrano	na	na	na
Santa Ana	76	63	none
Seal Beach	75	62	none
Silverado	80	50	none
Stanton	79	62	none
Trabuco	75	58	none
Tustin	na	na	na
Westminster	74	62	none
Yorba Linda	na	na	na

na = not available, tr = trace

Almanac for Sunday June 1, 1986

First quarter: New · Full · Last quarter

June 7 · June 15 · June 22 · June 29

MOON Rises 1:30 a.m. Sets 1:41 p.m.

SUN Rises 5:55 a.m. Sets 8:00 p.m.

TIDES

High	4.0 ft.	6:08 a.m.	5.5 ft.	6:51 p.m.
Low	0.7 ft.	12:13 p.m.		
Monday June 2, 1986				
High	3.9 ft.	7:14 a.m.	5.8 ft.	7:22 p.m.
Low	0.9 ft.	1:30 a.m.	1.0 ft.	12:48 p.m.

SURF/SWELL until 6 p.m. today

Beach	Surf Avg./ Max.	Surf period in secs.	Swell Avg./ Max.	Swell Dir.
Zuma	3/4	12	2/3	sw
Santa Monica	2/3	12	1/2	sw
Newport	4/6	12	2/3	sw
San Diego Co.	2/3	12	2/3	sw

TODAY'S RECORDS in the county

High temp.	Low temp.	Precipitation
112 in 1879	43 in 1935	.73 in 1886

Records courtesy Jim Strecker's Orange County Almanac. ®

TRAVEL INFORMATION

National Weather Service	(213) 209-7761
California Highway Patrol	973-0990
OC Sheriff's Dept. Harbor Patrol	675-6500

County highlights to 24 hours ending 4 p.m. Saturday

Area	High	Low	24 hr. precip.	Season to date precip.	Last season to date precip.	Last season total precip.
Inland north	82	54	none	15.55	12.57	12.57
Coastal north	74	62	none	11.56	8.92	8.92
Inland central	76	63	none	16.96	9.76	9.76
Coastal central	66	60	none	12.04	8.74	8.74
Inland south	78	62	none	15.41	9.36	9.36
Coastal south	68	60	none	12.55	11.39	11.39

WORLD/SATURDAY

Temperatures indicate previous day's high and overnight low.

	Hi	Lo	Wthr
Amsterdam	61	41	Cr
Athens	86	68	na
Berlin	na	na	na
Cairo	93	68	na
Calgary	68	45	Cdy
Copenhagen	58	45	Cdy
Dublin	61	50	Cdy
Geneva	59	41	Cr
Hong Kong	84	79	Cr
Istanbul	73	57	Cdy
Jerusalem	77	54	Cr
Lima	71	61	Cdy
London	58	45	Cdy
Madrid	68	43	Cr
Manila	90	75	Cdy
Mexico City	72	54	Cdy
Montreal	na	na	na
Moscow	64	50	Cr
Nassau	86	73	Cdy
New Delhi	96	73	Cdy
Paris	64	54	Cdy
Peking	86	68	Cr
Rio	93	81	Cdy
Rome	82	61	Cdy
San Juan	87	71	Cdy
Stockholm	64	48	Cr
Sydney	68	58	Cdy
Tokyo	84	73	Cr
Toronto	na	na	na
Vancouver	na	na	na
Vienna	54	52	Cdy

CALIFORNIA/SATURDAY

	Hi	Lo	Pre
Long Beach	71	61	
Los Angeles	77	61	
Lucerne	87	38	
Monrovia	83	60	
Montebello	78	62	
Monterey	62	54	
Mt. Wilson	82	54	
Needles	104	79	
Oakland	62	54	
Ontario	82	59	
Palm Springs	102	73	
Pasadena	79	58	
Paso Robles	82	47	
Riverside	83	58	
Red Bluff	86	66	
Richmond City	62	56	
Sacramento	82	54	
Salinas	64	54	
San B'nardino	85	59	
San Gabriel	78	59	
San Diego	70	61	
San Francisco	61	55	
San Jose	76	57	
Santa Barbara	68	54	
Santa Cruz	66	54	
Santa Maria	66	51	
Santa Monica	63	58	
Stockton	83	57	
Sunol Valley	82	47	
Torrance	74	56	
Yosemite Vly	83	54	

Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Nanette Bisher

Award of Excellence
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Jim Ireland, Anna Janes



a T-shirt or an empty tin can. And in the marketplace, women squatted before mounds of sweet potatoes and a half-cooked pig carcass, oblivious to helicopters hovering nearby with pipes for oil drilling. A man armed with a bow and arrows and adorned with bird-of-paradise feathers watched his near-naked, barefoot friend kick-start a Yamaha motorcycle.

No tourists came to the nearby West Sepik District when I worked here as a malaria control officer 15 years ago. With a team of half a dozen *bois* and 20 or more carriers hauling aluminum patrol boxes strung from poles across their shoulders, we marched through the remote jungles for weeks, spraying houses with DDT, taking blood samples and passing out anti-malaria medicine. Light aircraft were like flying trucks then, hauling our gear, us and once even a sedated but very large bull to remote and often unlicenced missionary airstrips. Unpredictable weather, rugged terrain, lack of navigational aids and makeshift dirt strips make Papua New Guinea one of the world's most dangerous places to fly. There were no accidents in my district that year. Within six months of my departure, however, three pilots with whom I had flown disappeared into the mountains.

When we break back into the glaring midday sun, the blood returns to my whitened knuckles. The muddy Sepik, Papua New Guinea's longest river at 966 kilometres, slithers off into the expanse of dull green jungle as far as we can see. An occasional flash of a tin roof marks a lonely mission or administration station. In a few small clearings, rows of sweet potatoes grow in mounds like miniature graves. It is an empty, lonely land. The cabin temperature slowly rises as we descend over a vast jungle area of oxbows

WASEMI MAN WEARS KINA SHELLS (FAR LEFT); WOMEN CLOAKED IN TREE BARK

Award of Excellence
THE DAILY BREEZE
Torrance, California
Mario Garcia,
Jeannie Grand,
Ron Londen

Movie season
Sissy Spacek among stars in Christmas releases —D10

USC loses
Notre Dame rallies to beat the Trojans on a last-second field goal —C1

Christmas toys
Talking gizmos will make for yappy Yule day —D1

SUNDAY

Torrance, California
92nd Year — No. 334

The Daily Breeze

Sunday
★ November 30, 1986

Iran deal approval shrouded

Famed actor Cary Grant dead at 82

DAVENPORT, IOWA (AP) — Movie actor Cary Grant died early today at a hospital where he had been rushed the night before, a lawyer for the actor said. Grant was 82.

Grant's lawyer, Stanley Fox, told The Associated Press by telephone from Beverly Hills, Calif. that he had been informed of the actor's death.

"It's true," Fox said when asked to confirm the death.

Grant, the stylish leading man of films for more than 30 years, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital emergency room at 9:30 p.m. Saturday, according to Marilyn Morne, night nursing supervisor.

Grant was to have appeared at a local theater Saturday night. The show was canceled when Grant became ill.

"He was one of the finest men I've ever known in my life," Fox said in an interview with the United Stations Radio Network.

Hospital officials were not releasing information at the request of the actor's wife, Barbara Harris, said spokesman Tony Warren.

She has asked that a complete clamp be put on any information. People have that right even if they are Cary Grant," he said.

Warren said Grant was treated by Dr. James Glisson, a cardiologist, who had been called to Grant's hotel when the actor became ill and who accompanied him to St. Luke's.

They took him up to another floor for some specialized work," said James Stobler, president of the hospital.

Grant was to have appeared in a show at a local theater. The program was canceled when the actor became ill.

The show at the Adler Theatre, entitled "A Conversation with Cary Grant," was to have included a 90-minute program featuring clips from several of Grant's movies, followed by a talk and then a question and answer period with the actor.

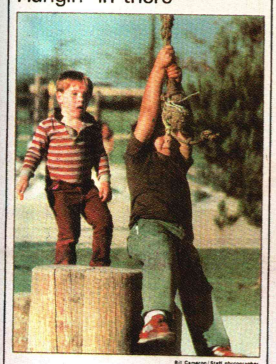
Lois Jecklin, director of Visiting Artists, which sponsored Grant's appearance, said the actor had appeared to feel all right during 4 p.m. rehearsals.

Grant, a native of Great Britain, starred in 72 movies, including classics such as "The Philadelphia Story," "Bringing Up Baby" and "North by Northwest."

His last movie, "Walk, Don't Run," was made in 1966.

He was married five times, the last time in 1981.

Hangin' in there



Bill Cameron / Staff photographer

Lawrence Keller, 6, of Torrance takes off on the cable slide at Columbia Park in Torrance, while a visiting Donnie Parker, 4, of Camarillo checks his technique as he awaits his turn.

'The system wasn't followed'

By Michael J. Sniffen
Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's arms shipments to Iran were authorized in documents prepared outside the normal National Security Council channels used for the most secret U.S. operations abroad, according to knowledgeable White House sources.

The sources said that the three security council officers assigned to prepare all presidential "findings" — documents authorizing secret U.S. efforts to influence events abroad — were never told about Reagan's January 1986 approval of the Iran shipments.

Coupled with earlier revelations of limited record-keeping by Lt. Col. Oliver North, a security council official at the center of the Iranian operation, this disclosure adds new importance to the FBI's current effort to determine whether North shredded documents last weekend. It also raises questions about White House assurances that duplicates of all key documents are kept in systematic central files.

"The system wasn't followed," one of the sources said. Another added: "They bypassed the process, they went out of channels."

Speaking on condition of anonymity, one source said the three security council officials responsible for findings never saw any documents about the Iranian arms effort and first got official word of it when the operation became public earlier this month.

Another source said that when the official in charge of the office, Kenneth E. deGraffenreid, heard rumors about the operation, he was "told not to ask about it."

Iran / A8

■ Friends say Lt. Col. Oliver North is more like a 'good soldier' following orders than a scapegoat for arms deals with Iran.

Page A4.

'Clean house' immediately, Moynihan advises Reagan

By Gerald M. Boyd
N.Y. Times News Service

SANTA BARBARA — President Reagan tried on Saturday to draw attention away from the Iran arms sales crisis by urging Americans not to forget that "there are many other issues that concern us."

The president's brief appeal in his weekly radio broadcast came amid congressional warnings that the Reagan presidency would become ineffective unless the crisis was handled better.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, giving a Democratic response to Reagan, said:

"Your presidency, sir, is teetering. It can be saved. But only you can save it, and only if you will talk with us, the Congress."

Moynihan noted that although he was a Democrat, he served President Nixon's Cabinet at the time of the Watergate scandal and was thus familiar with how such incidents can grow worse.

Reagan's five-minute speech, which he delivered from his ranch in the Santa Ynez Mountains, reflected the belief of White House advisers that they are virtually helpless for the time being in controlling damage from the crisis.

They said in private interviews this week that they were to gradually restore the administration's credibility over several months.

Reagan sought to draw attention in his speech on Saturday to the need to reduce the federal deficit, which he said would be a key priority when he returned to Washington on Sunday.

Speech / A8

Bush expected to make statement on Iran soon

By R.W. Apple Jr.
N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, who has been all but invisible to the public since the crisis over arms shipments to Iran erupted, intends to make a public statement on the situation soon, perhaps this week, according to friends and associates.

"He is not trying to distance himself from the president," one friend said Saturday. "It would be a very serious error to avoid comment altogether, but it is only prudent to wait for a bit while the situation resolves itself. Whatever he says will not only attract a lot of attention now, it will be remembered all through 1988."

Bush's behavior has been closely watched because he formerly headed the CIA, which played a role in the arms shipments; because he and a member of his staff have links to the rebels in Nicaragua, who received part of the proceeds of the arms sales, and because he is the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

Bush has said nothing publicly and has made no public appearances since the Iran affair became a dominant issue in Washington 10 days ago. But his friends dismiss charges that he has been hiding as part of a strategy to insulate himself from the damage the controversy has caused to the administration's credibility.

In fact, several Bush supporters said, he had been meeting every day with Reagan to discuss the crisis until he left the capital Wednesday to spend the long Thanksgiving weekend with his family in Kennebunkport, Maine. At those meetings and in repeated telephone conversations, as aide said, the vice president offered detailed advice to Reagan.

"His role has in fact been larger than it might have been," the aide added.

Bush / A8

Inside

■ FEED THE METER — Time's running out on free parking at Playa del Rey. See Page B1.

■ PROTEST QUASHED — The South Korean government uses a massive police mobilization to block a scheduled opposition rally in Seoul. See Page B4

Ann Landers D4
Boggle B8
Business E1-5
Classified D11,E6-H4
Consumer D11
Crossword F3
Life/Arts D1,10
Movies D10
Obituaries B10
Opinion B10
Outlook A10
Perspective A11
Real estate D12
Sports C1-11
Weather D11

Could there be titanium in them thar' beaches?

By Dirk Brosma
Staff writer

John O'Grady has a moneymaking idea, a small factory near Torrance and the zeal of a warrior.

But don't call him an entrepreneur. At 71, the tough-talking former naval officer already has made his fortune and is no longer interested in mere riches.

O'Grady has a higher calling. He is determined to help the United States become self-sufficient in the production of titanium, a strategically important metal used to make jet fighters and warships.

"You have to decide if you are patriotic or not patriotic. I'm patriotic," O'Grady growled. "I function for God, country and myself."

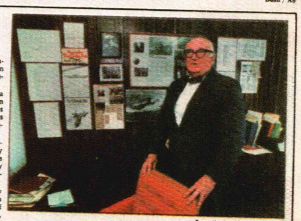
O'Grady said he believes the key lies on a San Francisco beach. He claims to have discovered a potential "treasure house" of titanium deposited in the sand and ocean floor at San Francisco's Ocean Beach.

Commercial mining of titanium at a public beach is shaping up to be an uphill fight. But O'Grady dismisses skeptics — and there are plenty — as spineless waffflers who do not fully appreciate the importance of his task.

"God has presented me with an opportunity that I can justify as my dream," said O'Grady, who attends Catholic church services at 7:30 every morning near his apartment in downtown Los Angeles.

While in the Navy during the early 1950s, O'Grady said, he helped develop the nuclear powered submarine and has since operated several businesses.

Titanium / Back page



Bruce Hazelton / Staff photographer

Titanium hunter and ex-Navy officer John O'Grady deems himself a patriot.

THE
A COPLEY LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER

Daily Breeze

December 21, 1986
Torrance, California
92nd year/Number 355

SUNDAY

Chief executives' Christmas wishes
Santa asked for bright economy
BUSINESS C1

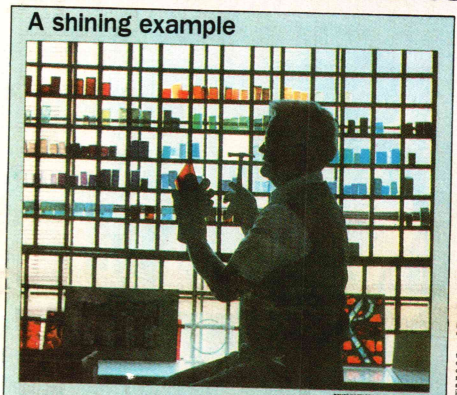
New life in small towns
'Blue Velvet' helps change old image
LIFE/ARTS E1



With Kareem out, Lakers fall to Mavs
Eye injury sidelines center
SPORTS D1

Chinese students protest

A shining example



BRUCE HAZELTON/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

The Rev. Douglas Judson works on a piece of stained glass in his Pasadena studio.

Demand freedom in Shanghai march

By Edward A. Gargan
N.Y. TIMES NEWS SERVICE

BEIJING, China — In the largest student demonstrations since the end of the Cultural Revolution, 30,000 to 35,000 students marched on the streets of Shanghai Saturday shouting demands for democracy and press freedom, according to foreigners who saw the protests.

Throughout the day, thousands of students poured into a huge expanse of pavement known as People's Square, and thousands of others demonstrated outside city government offices on the tree-lined Bund, the promenade running along the west bank of the Huangpu River.

In People's Square, students carried huge placards reading, "Long Live Freedom," and "Give Us Democracy," the foreigners said.

The Shanghai demonstrations are the largest in what has been two weeks of sporadic student protests calling for greater democracy and student rights in China. In Wuhan and Hefei, several thousand students marched on government offices last week. And in Beijing, several wall posters were put up calling for greater freedom, although there were no demonstrations.

For the first time since the student protests began, the official New China News Agency acknowledged the demonstrations by publishing an interview with an unidentified "leading official of the higher learning department of the State Education Commission."

It's true that some college students in Hefei, Wuhan, Shanghai and other cities have

CHINA/A8

Artist toils in refracted glory

Janet Barber
Staff writer

The Rev. Douglas Judson of Torrance remembers scrounging through his father's stained glass workshop as a boy in Highland Park, looking for "just the right" color of glass.

Then, watching the artisans chip away at thick chunks of colored glass, he would fantasize about the windows he would make when he grew up.

Years later, Judson would realize his dream of working in the family workshop, Judson Studios, the premier stained glass company on the West Coast. But he would share it with another career — the priesthood.

On a recent afternoon, he pieced together a puzzle of glass that later would become a window for Our Savior Lutheran Church in Westchester. Judson said one reason he became an Episcopal priest was because of stained glass.

During his entire life he has been surrounded by inspirational windows. Their biblical themes ran deep in the boy who spent hours staring at the vivid colors.

"They definitely influenced me," said Judson, standing in the dusty workshop cluttered with piles of jewel-like glass chips.

Judson, 51, didn't become a priest until he was 30 and had a family.

"I became one when I couldn't run away from it any more," said Judson, now the rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Day School in Compton.

A former minister at St. Francis Episcopal Church in Palos Verdes Estates, Judson splits his time between the church and the workshop.

"I have the best of both worlds. I have my church and I have my stained glass," he said.

Judson works 30 hours a week for one of the most respected stained glass companies in the country. At an annual stained glass convention in Toronto last year, Judson Studios was the only company west of the Mississippi River.

I have the best of both worlds. I have my church and I have my stained glass.
—The Rev. Douglas Judson

JUDSON/BACK PAGE

Panel asks Secord to testify about Iran

By Bryan Brumley
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

WASHINGTON — The House Intelligence Committee has summoned a key player in the Iran arms controversy in an effort to determine before Christmas whether any money from the sales went to Nicaraguan rebels, a congressional source said Saturday.

The committee wants retired Maj. Gen. Richard V. Secord to appear before the panel behind closed doors to explain what happened to money Iran paid for the sales and deposited in a Swiss bank.

Although Attorney Gen. Edwin Meese III said last month that $10 million to $30 million from the sales went to help Nicaragua's Contra rebels, members of the Senate intelligence committee say they cannot determine how much, if any, of the money went to the Contras. Senate investigators said $4 million to $10 million more be a more accurate figure.

"Secord is supposedly involved at both ends, in Central America and Iran. There are a lot of questions for him," said a congressional source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Secord, 54, played a role in negotiations that led to the shipment of arms to Tehran and the release of three American hostages by Lebanese terrorists with links to Iran, according to Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian who arranged the contacts with the Tehran government.

PANEL/A6

A NEW ERA

Breeze moves ahead with redesign, reorganization

Welcome to the "new" *Daily Breeze*.

Today marks the culmination of a redesign project for our newspaper that began six months ago with the selection of a nationally renowned consultant from The Poynter Institute for Media Studies in St. Petersburg, Fla., and involved literally hundreds of hours of work by editorial and production employees of *The Daily Breeze*, *Evening Outlook* and *News-Pilot*.

We began phasing in changes in body type, headline typefaces and design elements two weeks ago. With this issue, you will see a new nameplate, section headings, columnist logos, promotion boxes and numerous makeup devices designed to help package and display news and features to make reading the paper easier.

And that is the reason we've made these changes — for the benefit of our readers.

The redesign that you see in this issue will be introduced in daily editions of *The Outlook* and *News-Pilot* on Jan. 1.

The layout of a daily newspaper is an important element in presenting news in an orderly, aesthetically pleasing fashion that encourages and promotes higher readership. Often, its impact is subtle and hardly noticed

NEW ERA/A8

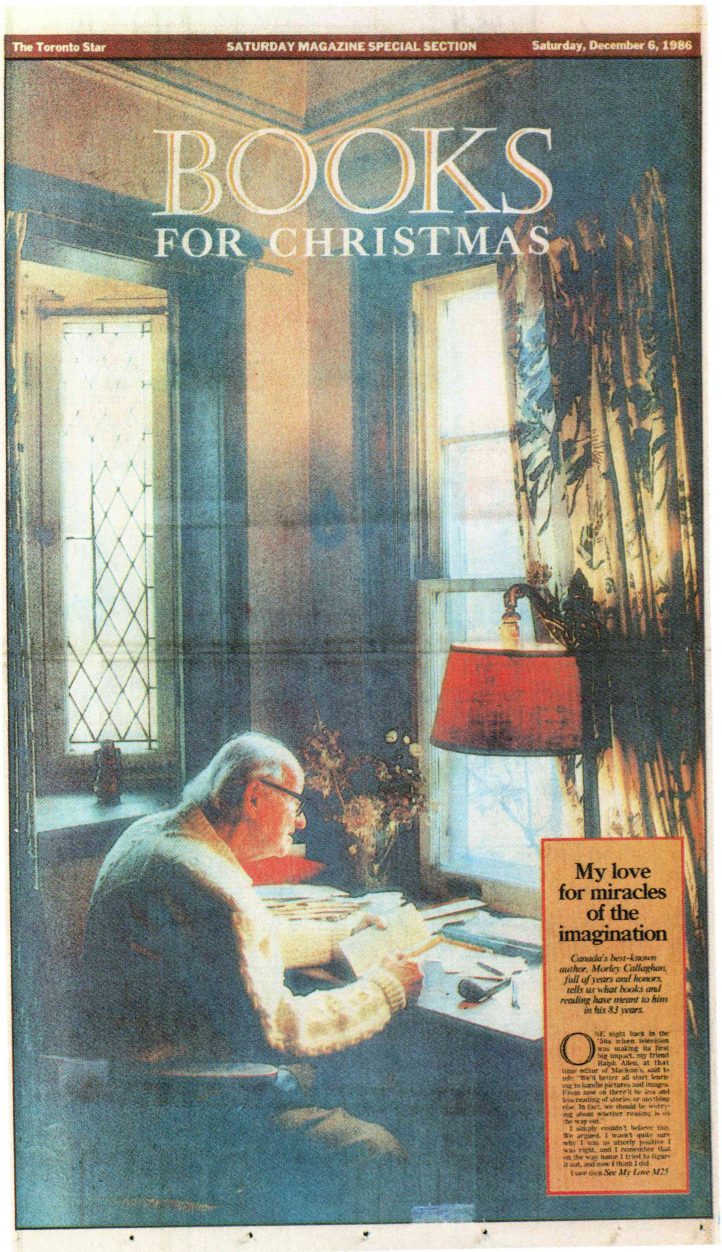
INSIDE TODAY

The walk through: *A new book discusses the ins and outs of a homebuyers' final inspection* /C6

Contest winners: *Readers' imaginations take flight in finishing holiday tale* /E1

Ann Landers D3
Boggle B7
Business A11
Classified D4
Consumer D4
Crossword D4
Life/Arts E1,7
Movies E7
Obituaries B11
Opinion C7
Perspective A11
Real estate D4
Sports B1,10
Travel E1,4
Weather B11

Award of Excellence
THE TORONTO STAR
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Mark Summers




THE TORONTO STAR BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1986 M5

How the past gave our city its future

By Donald Jones

NO BOOK about Toronto ever had a more profound effect on this city than Eric Arthur's Toronto, No Mean City. When it first appeared in 1964, entire blocks of downtown Toronto were being demolished by developers and Arthur filled his book with hundreds of photographs and stories about the great Georgian and Victorian buildings that Toronto had lost and those that must be saved. It was his book, more than any other single work, that sparked the preservation movement of the 1960s and 1970s that saved hundreds, if not thousands of Toronto's most beautiful and historic buildings. In the words of one reviewer, "By showing Toronto its past, Eric Arthur gave it a future as a civilized city."

This year, although many major new books about Toronto have been published, the most important is a new revised edition of Eric Arthur's classic, Toronto, No Mean City.

Arthur was in his 80s when he died in Toronto in 1982 and in his 60s when he wrote this book. Those who met him for the first time during those years remember him as a distinguished professor emeritus of the University of Toronto. Only a few Torontonians today know what an extraordinarily talented young man he was when he first arrived in this city in 1923. He was born in New Zealand in 1898 and from his earliest years at school he knew he wanted to be an architect. He became a student of what was then the finest school of its kind in Britain, the School of Architecture at the University of Liverpool, and not only graduated with first-class honors, he was the first to receive the Lord Leverahume Prize for architecture.

There was now only one place he wanted to work and we almost immediately accepted and joined the firm of the man who was then the most renowned architect in Britain, Sir Edward Lutyens. In 1923 a visitor from Toronto offered him a position with the new school of architecture at the University of Toronto and, at the age of 25, he arrived in this city as one of the university's youngest associate professors. He never planned to remain permanently in Toronto, but the city and its buildings delighted him and Toronto became his home for the rest of his life. Over the next 60 years, he inspired and influenced three generations of architecture students and was one of the first to discover that many of Toronto's most historic buildings were still standing, covered by a century of grime, on streets in parts of the city that few Torontonians ever visited.

In the early 1960s, to make all Torontonians aware of the rich architectural heritage of this city, he started writing the book that will always be associated with him. For its title, he chose words spoken in pride by Paul (Acts 21:39) "I am . . . a man of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city" and called his book, Toronto, No Mean City.

The book created a sensation and in later years was reprinted a number of times, but by 1982, when Eric Arthur died, it was almost impossible to find a copy of any of these reprints. It was then that Stephen A. Otto, a scholar in this city and the man who had headed the Ontario government's heritage conservation program for years, called on the original publishers and insisted that Arthur's book must never be allowed to go out of print.

THE publishers agreed the book was important, but there were problems. The original type could no longer be used and the cost of resetting the entire book in its original large format would make it almost prohibitively expensive. Otto knew that a wealth of new information had become available since Arthur documented the original edition and it became obvious to everyone that the ideal solution was to bring out a compact, updated edition, in both a hard cover and as a quality paperback, but the publishers would only agree if Otto would undertake the project.

By then, there was great enthusiasm for the plan and Otto spent the next two years re-writing and re-editing the original work. He also made major additions that would have won Eric Arthur's whole-hearted approval. He included the first comprehensive record of all of the major architects and builders of Toronto's past, and produced a greatly expanded account of the origin of Toronto street names. There is so much new information in the book that even people who own copies of the 1964 or the 1968 Revised Edition of Toronto, No Mean City that has become one of the most significant and enduring books of this season (University of Toronto Press. Paperback $18.95, Cloth $40).

The most sumptuous book ever printed about Toronto, Toronto in Art (Fitzhenry and Whiteside, $50) won the City of Toronto Book Award in 1984 and is still this city's most beautiful souvenir book. Through the use of more than 170 paintings, watercolors and prints it records a century and a half of Toronto from 1834 to 1966 as seen through the eyes of artists. The text is not about the artistic merits of the paintings but about the scenes they painted and it is likely the most authoritative text that will ever appear in any work of art about Toronto. For the book was written and edited by the former head of the Canadian history department of the Metropolitan Toronto Library, Edith G. Firth, who has helped more writers of books about Toronto than any other person. One of the most useful books of 1986 is a guide to hundreds of the architectural sights of this city (Toronto Architecture: A City Guide, Mercury Books, $14.95).

In a series of walking tours, Patricia McHugh traces the architectural heritage of Toronto from its Georgian mansions to its mad theatrical new skyscrapers and writes with an enthusiasm and authority that will delight everyone who has ever wanted to explore the city on their own.

Finally, as gifts for everyone who has ever wanted to start or complete a collection of the most important works about Toronto and about the lives of the major figures in Canada's past, two works are indispensable. The first is a two-volume history of The Town Of York, edited by Edith G. Firth, and is a fascinating and intriguing collection of personal letters and extracts from diaries, journals, newspaper reports and official papers that document the history of Toronto in the years before 1834 when it was the little town of York. Volume I, 1793-1815, reveals why it was chosen as a capital city and its early history. Volume II, 1815-1834 reveals how it became a worthy capital. Both books were originally published in the 1960s and are now out of print but can readily be found through the services of any major rare-book dealer listed in the Yellow Pages (see: Book Dealers — Rare Books).

The second of the two indispensable works is a series of books that constitute the single most important publishing event currently taking place in Canada. In the 1960s, the University of Toronto Press began publishing the first volumes of its Dictionary Of Canadian Biography that will record the lives of the thousands of men and women who have played a major role in the history of Canada. Each volume contains approximately 500 biographies, written by hundreds of Canada's leading scholars and authorities and is being published in both English and French editions. To every contributor the brief has always been: "To produce readable and stimulating treatments of their subject . . . that will be as interesting to readers who might wish to read them cover to cover as they would be to serious researchers." Volumes have been appearing at regular intervals. Nine have been published to date and the 1986 volume covers the period 1851-1860 (University of Toronto Press, $60). For generations to come, this will be the definitive work.

S-C-I-E-N-C-E

Hocus-pocus, making it so easy

By Jack Miller

SCIENCE books don't have to sound like text books, although most of them tend to. Here are three of the current crop that show promise. If you're Christmas shopping for a reader: The Dog That Universe Changed, by James Burke, from BBC Enterprises, available through Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Canada at $24.95.

If you've been following the TV series of the same name (with the same author as narrator), you've already sized up this piece of work. All I have to tell you, then, is that an equally-illustrated permanent record is available.

That's good, since there is altogether too much here to absorb at the rate of one concentrated hour of viewing a week. If you don't know the TV show, all the more reason to buy.

But don't let the title mislead you. This book is not talking about one day. It's more like eight stories about turning points in the history of the human race when some discovery or event caused a fundamental change in the way civilization looked at itself and the world around it.

One point Burke makes nicely is that science, through the centuries, has kept discovering that what it had been calling fact was in fact all wrong and should be replaced with new facts. And people have tended to accept each revelation as a new gospel, seldom suggesting that science is unreliable.

The book is a fabulous combination of historical sweep and historical trivia, which keeps it both exciting and gossipy-readable.

The Twin Dimensions!, by Geza Szamosi, from McGraw-Hill Ryerson at $22.95. Geza Szamosi is a Hungarian scholar, a professor of physics now at the University of Windsor, whose teaching and research have taken him through much of Europe, Israel and Japan.

Along the way, he has reached a basic idea on space and time, the dimensions referred to in the title. These are not great facts which we have ferreted out and studied, as he puts it. Instead, they are concepts that we invented, to get a leg-up on the animals. They exist only for human, because they exist in one of the proofs that our minds exist, which in turn sets us apart.

Szamosi gets into the study of light and how different creatures have evolved to get more or less information from the stimuli it offers (frogs, for instance, "see" only motion — if you're ever confronted by a giant mutant frog).

In this chapter, he delivers, almost as an afterthought, one of the few understandable explanations of quantum theory I've seen, and it's all in a few paragraphs (page 184).

This is heavy subject matter, but Szamosi has a knack of writing conversationally on a theme that too many people discuss professorially. He makes it readable.

Pioneering Space, by James and Alcestis Oberg, McGraw-Hill, priced at $24.50. I reviewed this book a while ago, but it's such a treat (and also such an eye-opener) for would-be astronauts that I include it again, for those who missed the last notice or who may have forgotten.

The volume is subtitled "Living On The Next Frontier" and that's what it records in 274 pages packed with history, technical detail, human emotion, and a lively sense of humor.

For example, in orbit everybody looks younger, with leaner waists and bigger chests and thinner legs and no sagging of the face. Yet if that makes the natural urges bubble in roved minutes, it could cause more frustration than it's worth. Consider the hilarious-ly incongruous problems of love-making in weightlessness, as detailed on pages 182-189.

In the funny-but-not-really-funny category is the section on what weightlessness does to the human digestive system — creating gas non-stop, with none of it coming out as burps because it always travels the other way.

This is a history of both the U.S. and Soviet space programs, with great detail about the feelings of the Soviet cosmonauts up there and even their families down here. But it's also a preview of future life in orbit, and in colonies on Mars or the moon. If you've dreamed of living out your days in the sky or on some other world, you may find this book discouraging. But the odds are you won't be able to put it down.

C-O-M-P-U-T-E-R-S

Bytes of data in layman's language

By George Brett

PERSONAL computers — the tools/toys of the Information Age that have taken over desktops in offices, schools and homes — were supposed to reduce the amount of paper in our lives. Instead, they have created a whole new cash-industry within publishing as computer experts with a flair for layman's language compete to explain to us how our hardware (the computer) and software (the programs on diskette that make the hardware go) work.

While you might expect that such versatile folk would have been hired to write the hardware and software manuals, long-suffering computer users will swear that only people incapable of writing an intelligible sentence were hired for that chore.

Manuals are generally improved these days, probably due to the storm of abuse heaped on hardware/software firms for their vile earlier efforts. Increasing use of diskette-based tutorials also have helped.

But if you want to study a subject, and then be able to clear up questions quickly on a continuing basis, nothing beats a clearly written book with a complete and easy-to-use index.

Book chains and computer stores have computer-book sections. Two of the best places to shop for computer books in downtown Toronto are the World's Biggest Bookstore (on the north side of Edward St. — a block north of Dundas St., west from Yonge St.) and Lichtman's (west side of Yonge St., just south of Richmond St.).

Each has literally hundreds of titles, almost all in software, that will absorb the computer aficionado for hours. The prices shown may vary with the store.

Here are a few areas within computer books that may interest the computer owner on your Christmas shopping list:

☐ An operating system is a program that performs such vital functions as formatting diskettes, copying files and keeping track of what is on diskettes. MS-DOS — which stands for Microsoft disk operating system — is cantankerous and intrusive. But since International Business Machines Corp. made it the standard operating system for business, computer users have to learn to live with it.

Among dozens of books written to make MS-DOS understandable, check out Running MS-DOS ($33.95) and Supercharging MS-DOS ($28.95), for novice and experienced computer users, respectively. Both are written by Van Wolverton and published by Microsoft Press.

Advanced computerists might also like MS-DOS Developer's Guide ($38.95), by John Angermeyer and Kevin Jaeger. Publisher: Waite Group.

☐ You will find books on your particular computer, no matter how obscure it is. But since the IBM PC and close facsimiles (called clones) are the most popular, they have had the most ink devoted to them.

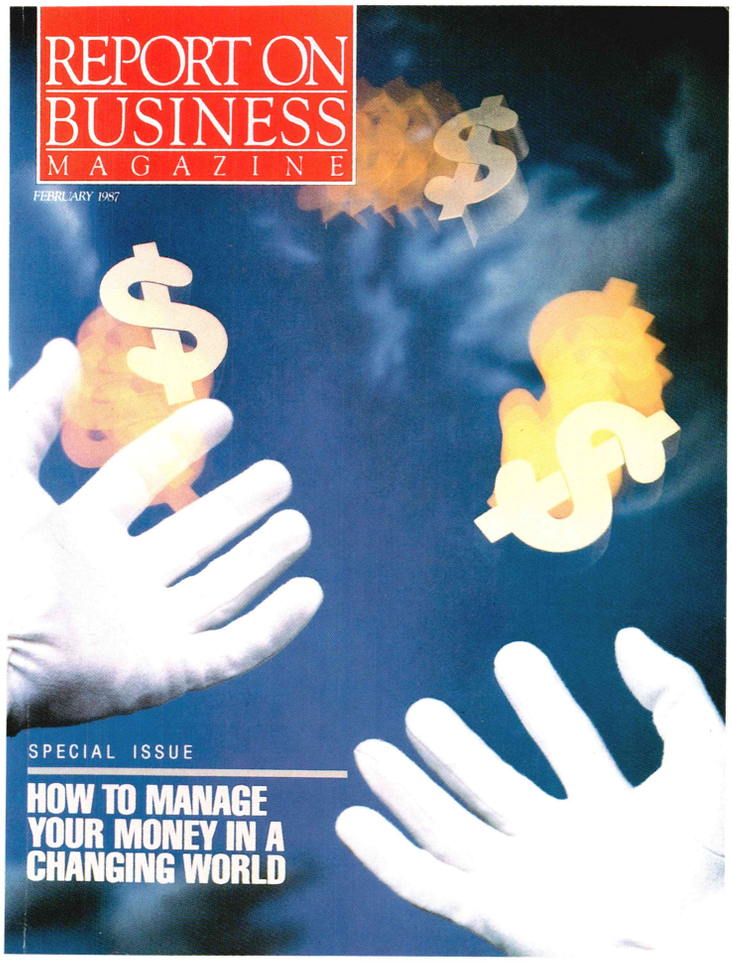
Included are an introductory book called Handbook For Your IBM PC ($24.95), by Louis Frenzel Jr. and Louis Frenzel III, published by Howard W. Sams and Co. Inc.; BASIC Primer For The IBM PC and XT (BASIC is the most-used language for writing computer programs, $21.25, by Bernd Enders and Bob Petersen, published by Waite Group; The IBM PC From The Inside Out ($27.95), a more technical book by Murray Sargent III and Richard Shoemaker, published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc. (if you want on an AT version of the computer, be sure to get the revised version), and Programmer's Guide To The IBM PC ($29.95), by computing whizkid Peter Norton, published by Microsoft Press.

☐ The only computer that has proved itself and stood firm against the MS-DOS/IBM PC standard is Apple's congenial Macintosh.

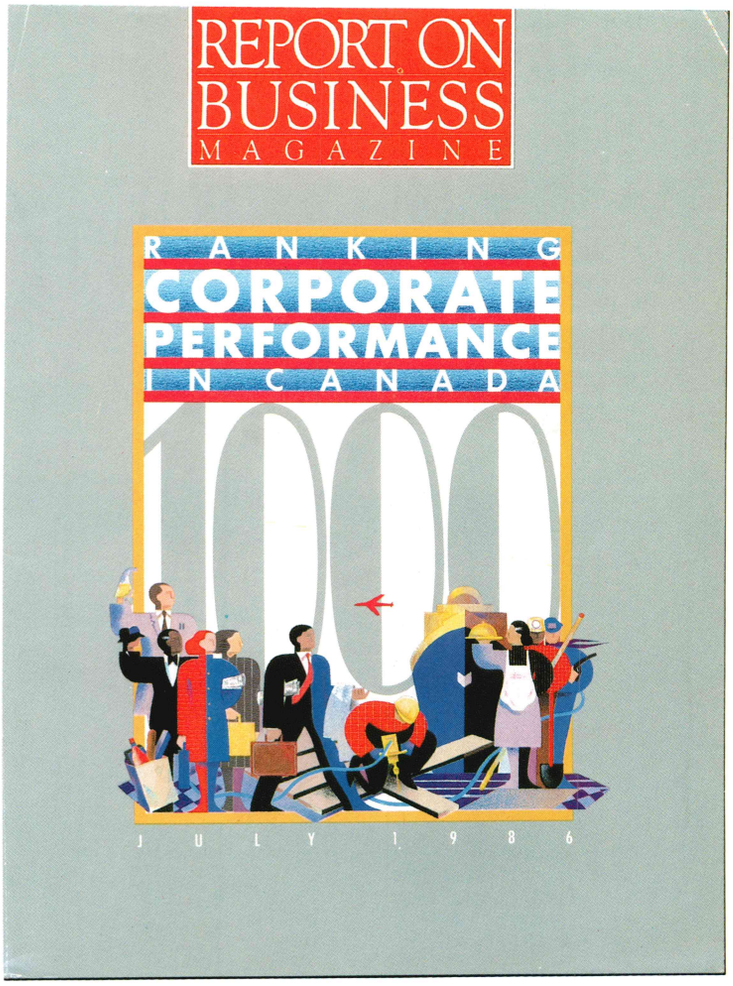
Among Mac books, try Macintosh Revealed, Vol. I (an introduction, but all most people will need) at $32.95 and the advanced Macintosh Revealed, Vol. II, $41.95, by Stephen Chernicoff, published by Hayden Macintosh Library.

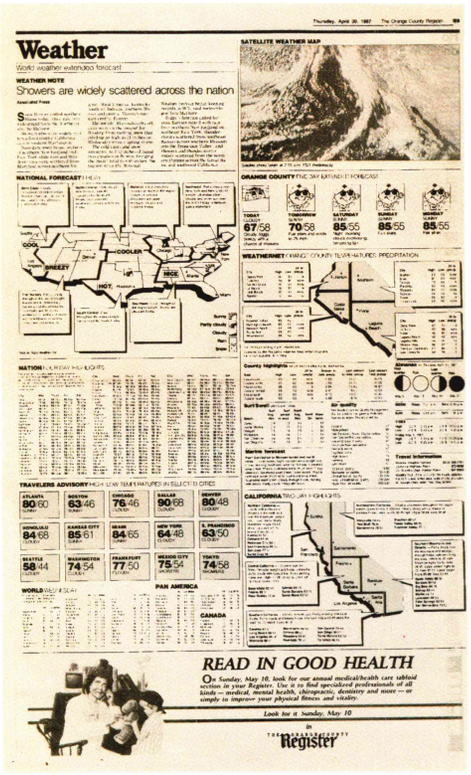
☐ Word processing — which takes the drudgery out of writing in much the same way a calculator does with arithmetic — is the other popular application program.

Books on particular word-processing programs include Using AppleWorks ($24.95), a guide to a popular program for the Apple IIe and IIc that includes not only word processing but a spreadsheet and database management, by Arthur and Elaine Aren, published by Que Corp.; Mastering MS Word ($22.50), by Matthew Holtz, published by Sybex Inc.; WordStar Made Easy ($27.95), by Walter Ritzu, published by Osborne/McGraw-Hill; and Multimate Step By Step ($27.95), by Bill Grout, published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.



Award of Excellence
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Globe and Mail staff





Weather

World weather extended forecast

WEATHER NOTE

Showers are widely scattered across the nation

Associated Press

SATELLITE WEATHER MAP

NATIONAL FORECAST/1-HR

ORANGE COUNTY/FIVE-DAY EXTENDED FORECAST

TODAY 67/58 Cloudy, Showers Possible, Chance of Showers

TOMORROW 70/58 Fair, warm and windy, 10-15% rain

SATURDAY 85/55 Sunny, Warm, Low Humidity

SUNDAY 85/55 Fair, Warm

MONDAY 85/55 Fair, Warm

WEATHERNET/ORANGE COUNTY TEMPERATURES/PRECIPITATION

NATIONAL/24-HOUR HIGHLIGHTS

TRAVELERS ADVISORY/HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES IN SELECTED CITIES

ATLANTA 80/60 SUNNY

BOSTON 63/46 SUNNY

CHICAGO 76/46 SUNNY

DALLAS 90/68 SUNNY

DENVER 80/48 SUNNY

HONOLULU 84/68 SUNNY

KANSAS CITY 85/61 SUNNY

NEW YORK 64/48 SUNNY

S. FRANCISCO 63/50 SUNNY

SEATTLE 58/44 CLOUDY

WASHINGTON 74/54 CLOUDY

FRANKFURT 77/50 SUNNY

MEXICO CITY 75/54 SUNNY

TOKYO 74/58 SHOWERS

WORLD/MAJOR CITIES

PAN AMERICA

CANADA

CALIFORNIA/TWO-DAY HIGHLIGHTS

Marine forecast

Travel information

Air quality

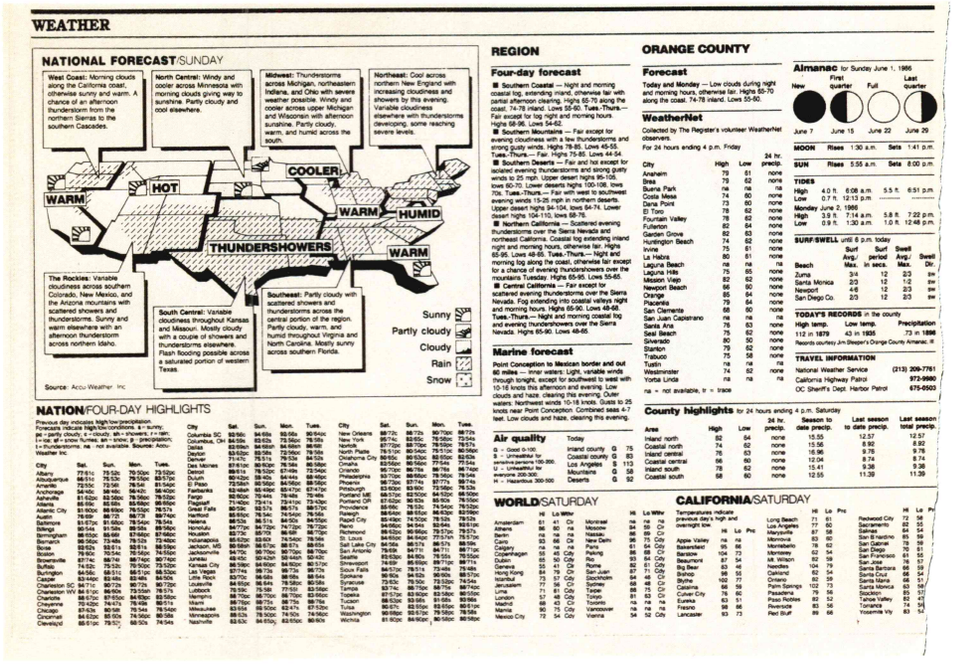
Almanac

READ IN GOOD HEALTH

On Sunday, May 10, look for our annual medical/health care tabloid section in your Register. Use it to find specialized professionals of all kinds — medical, mental health, chiropractic, dentistry and more — or simply to improve your physical fitness and vitality.

Look for it Sunday, May 10

in The Orange County Register



WEATHER

NATIONAL FORECAST/SUNDAY

West Coast: Morning clouds along the California coast, otherwise sunny and warm. A chance of an afternoon thunderstorm from the northern Sierras to the southern Cascades.

North Central: Windy and cooler across Minnesota with morning clouds giving way to sunshine. Partly cloudy and cool elsewhere.

Midwest: Thunderstorms across Michigan, northeastern Indiana, and Ohio with severe weather possible. Windy and cooler across upper Michigan and Wisconsin with afternoon sunshine. Partly cloudy, warm, and humid across the south.

Northeast: Cool across northern New England with increasing cloudiness and showers by this evening. Variable cloudiness elsewhere with thunderstorms developing, some reaching severe levels.

COOLER

WARM

HOT

WARM

HUMID

THUNDERSHOWERS

WARM

The Rockies: Variable cloudiness across southern Colorado, New Mexico, and the Arizona mountains with scattered showers and thunderstorms. Sunny and warm elsewhere with an afternoon thunderstorm across northern Idaho.

South Central: Variable cloudiness throughout Kansas and Missouri. Mostly cloudy with a couple of showers and thunderstorms elsewhere. Flash flooding possible across a saturated portion of western Texas.

Southeast: Partly cloudy with scattered showers and thunderstorms across the central portion of the region. Partly cloudy, warm, and humid throughout Virginia and North Carolina. Mostly sunny across southern Florida.

Sunny
Partly cloudy
Cloudy
Rain
Snow

Source: AccuWeather, Inc.

REGION

Four-day forecast

■ Southern Coastal — Night and morning coastal fog, extending inland, otherwise fair with partial afternoon clearing. Highs 65-70 along the coast. 74-78 inland. Lows 55-60. Tues.-Thurs.— Fair except for fog night and morning hours. Highs 68-96. Lows 54-62.

■ Southern Mountains — Fair except for evening cloudiness with a few thunderstorms and strong gusty winds. Highs 78-85. Lows 45-55. Tues.-Thurs.— Fair. Highs 75-85. Lows 44-54.

■ Southern Deserts — Fair and hot except for isolated evening thunderstorms and strong gusty winds to 25 mph. Upper desert highs 95-105, lows 60-70. Lower desserts highs 100-106, lows 70s. Tues.-Thurs.— Fair with west to southwest evening winds 15-25 mph in northern deserts. Upper desert highs 94-104, lows 64-74. Lower desert highs 104-110, lows 68-76.

■ Northern California — Scattered evening thunderstorms over the Sierra Nevada and northeast California. Coastal fog extending inland night and morning hours, otherwise fair. Highs 65-95. Lows 48-65. Tues.-Thurs.— Night and morning fog along the coast, otherwise fair except for a chance of evening thundershowers over the mountains Tuesday. Highs 65-95. Lows 55-65.

■ Central California — Fair except for scattered evening thunderstorms over the Sierra Nevada. Fog extending into coastal valleys night and morning hours. Highs 65-90. Lows 48-68. Tues.-Thurs.— Night and morning coastal fog and evening thundershowers over the Sierra Nevada. Highs 65-90. Lows 48-65.

Marine forecast

Point Conception to Mexican border and out 60 miles — Inner waters: Light, variable winds through tonight, except for southwest to west with 10-16 knots this afternoon and evening. Low clouds and haze, clearing this evening. Outer waters: Northwest winds 10-18 knots. Seas to 25 knots near Point Conception. Combined seas 4-7 feet. Low clouds and haze, clearing this evening.

Air quality

Today

Inland county G 75
Coastal county G 83
Los Angeles S 113
Mountains G 58
Deserts G 92

G - Good 0-100
S - Unhealthful for sensitive persons 100-200.
U - Unhealthful for everyone 200-300.
H - Hazardous 300-500

ORANGE COUNTY

Forecast

Today and Monday — Low clouds during night and morning hours, otherwise fair. Highs 65-70 along the coast. 74-78 inland. Lows 55-60.

WeatherNet

Collected by The Register's volunteer WeatherNet observers.

For 24 hours ending 4 p.m. Friday

City	High	Low	24 hr. precip.
Anaheim	79	61	none
Brea	79	62	none
Buena Park	na	na	na
Costa Mesa	74	60	none
Dana Point	73	60	none
El Toro	78	62	none
Fountain Valley	78	62	none
Fullerton	82	64	none
Garden Grove	82	63	none
Huntington Beach	74	62	none
Irvine	75	61	none
La Habra	80	61	none
Laguna Beach	na	na	na
Laguna Hills	75	65	none
Mission Viejo	82	62	none
Newport Beach	66	60	none
Orange	85	64	none
Placentia	79	64	none
San Clemente	68	60	none
San Juan Capistrano	na	na	na
Santa Ana	76	63	none
Seal Beach	75	62	none
Silverado	80	50	none
Stanton	79	62	none
Trabuco	75	58	none
Tustin	na	na	na
Westminster	74	62	none
Yorba Linda	na	na	na

na = not available, tr = trace

Almanac for Sunday June 1, 1986

New	First quarter	Full	Last quarter
June 7	June 15	June 22	June 29

MOON Rises 1:30 a.m. Sets 1:41 p.m.

SUN Rises 5:55 a.m. Sets 8:00 p.m.

TIDES

High	4.0 ft.	6:08 a.m.	5.5 ft.	6:51 p.m.
Low	0.7 ft.	12:13 p.m.		
Monday June 2, 1986				
High	3.9 ft.	7:14 a.m.	5.8 ft.	7:22 p.m.
Low	0.9 ft.	1:30 a.m.	1.0 ft.	12:48 p.m.

SURF/SWELL until 6 p.m. today

Beach	Surf Ave. Max.	Surf period in secs.	Swell Ave. Max.	Swell Dir.
Zuma	3/4	12	2/3	sw
Santa Monica	2/3	12	1/2	sw
Newport	4/6	12	2/3	sw
San Diego Co.	2/3	12	2/3	sw

TODAY'S RECORDS in the county

High temp.	Low temp.	Precipitation
112 in 1979	43 in 1936	.73 in 1898

Records courtesy Jim Dreyer's Orange County Almanac. ®

TRAVEL INFORMATION

National Weather Service	(213) 209-7761
California Highway Patrol	972-9990
OC Sheriff's Dept. Harbor Patrol	675-0503

County highlights for 24 hours ending 4 p.m. Saturday

Area	High	Low	24 hr. precip.	Season to date precip.	Last season to date precip.	Last season total precip.
Inland north	82	64	none	15.55	12.57	12.57
Coastal north	74	62	none	15.56	8.92	8.92
Inland central	86	63	none	16.96	9.76	9.76
Coastal central	66	60	none	12.04	8.74	8.74
Inland south	92	66	none	15.41	9.38	9.38
Coastal south	68	60	none	12.55	11.39	11.39

NATION/FOUR-DAY HIGHLIGHTS

Previous day indicates high/low precipitation. Forecasts indicate high/low conditions. s = sunny; pc = partly cloudy; c = cloudy; sh = showers; r = rain; sn = snow flurries; sn = snow; pr = precipitation; t = thunderstorms; na = not available. Source: AccuWeather Inc.

City	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
Albany	77/61c	75/52c	76/50pc	75/52pc
Albuquerque	86/61c	75/53c	79/52pc	83/57pc
Amarillo	72/53c	73/56r	76/54t	81/54pc
Anchorage	54/46c	56/46c	56/42c	56/40pc
Asheville	81/62pc	83/58pc	78/60pc	78/62pc
Atlanta	85/69c	82/68s	85/62pc	86/66pc
Atlantic City	81/60pc	80/62pc	76/52pc	78/57s
Austin	76/69r	86/72t	89/73t	89/74pc
Baltimore	81/57s	81/58s	78/57pc	80/62pc
Billings	61/37pc	61/39pc	66/35s	69/39pc
Birmingham	86/55pc	85/66t	87/66pc	87/66pc
Bismarck	66/50pc	73/48s	78/53t	73/48pc
Boise	69/52s	63/31s	58/31s	56/39pc
Boston	76/60c	70/54c	70/62pc	74/60pc
Bowlesville	87/74c	88/74t	86/74pc	80/74pc
Buffalo	74/52c	75/52c	76/50pc	73/52pc
Burlington	64/56c	68/51c	66/51pc	66/53pc
Casper	63/34pc	63/40s	68/37s	68/37pc
Charleston SC	84/71pc	86/70s	86/72pc	86/72pc
Charleston WV	84/67pc	87/67s	73/53sh	78/57s
Charlotte	86/67pc	87/65pc	84/62pc	85/66pc
Cheyenne	70/42pc	74/47s	76/48t	66/51c
Chicago	87/63s	90/58t	78/54s	79/54pc
Cincinnati	84/62pc	85/60s	74/56pc	80/58s
Cleveland	85/61pc	79/57c	68/50s	74/54s

City	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
Columbia SC	92/66c	94/69s	92/66s	90/64pc
Columbus, OH	84/59s	83/62s	73/56pc	78/58s
Dallas	83/69sh	84/69pc	84/68t	89/68t
Dayton	84/62pc	85/61s	74/56pc	80/58s
Denver	71/47c	75/51s	79/53s	84/52s
Des Moines	87/61pc	90/62pc	76/54s	80/58pc
Detroit	88/63	79/52pc	67/49s	73/54pc
Duluth	80/42pc	68/40c	64/44s	68/46pc
El Paso	72/56sh	80/58pc	84/56pc	88/58pc
Fairbanks	62/46sh	66/49pc	65/47pc	67/47pc
Fargo	80/52pc	76/44s	76/48s	75/48s
Flagstaff	71/40dr	73/41s	73/43pc	73/43pc
Great Falls	71/46c	74/47s	79/51pc	79/51pc
Hartford	85/60c	78/54s	74/54pc	76/56s
Helena	68/53c	66/51s	64/30s	64/35pc
Honolulu	84/72pc	84/72pc	84/72pc	84/72pc
Houston	82/73c	85/70t	86/68t	86/70pc
Indianapolis	85/62pc	83/63t	76/54pc	78/56s
Jackson, MS	86/68sh	86/67pc	86/67s	88/65s
Jacksonville	94/70c	96/70pc	90/72pc	88/70pc
Juneau	49/45c	50/42sh	56/40pc	50/42c
Kansas City	86/70pc	88/70pc	86/68pc	90/70pc
Las Vegas	96/70s	98/72s	98/73s	93/72s
Little Rock	83/70c	86/68t	88/68s	88/64s
Louisville	84/60pc	86/64s	78/58pc	80/58s
Lubbock	78/59c	78/58t	77/55t	83/56pc
Memphis	86/70pc	86/70pc	86/70pc	83/66pc
Miami	86/76pc	88/73c	88/75s	88/76s
Milwaukee	83/61	78/50pc	63/47s	67/52pc
Minneapolis	86/63s	78/50pc	74/50c	74/56pc
Nashville	83/63c	84/65pc	82/62pc	86/60s

City	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.
New Orleans	88/72c	88/72s	90/70pc	88/72s
New York	85/74c	83/65c	78/58pc	78/57s
Norfolk	87/72pc	86/68pc	79/60pc	79/61s
North Platte	73/39pc	66/40pc	75/50c	80/56pc
Oklahoma City	86/65c	86/63pc	83/60pc	83/63s
Omaha	83/66pc	86/66pc	77/54s	77/54s
Orlando	96/73pc	96/75s	96/76s	96/74pc
Philadelphia	93/70pc	86/66pc	78/56pc	78/54s
Phoenix	98/72pc	97/74s	97/77s	99/74s
Pittsburgh	83/60pc	84/60c	74/56pc	76/52s
Portland, ME	83/57s	73/52s	68/50pc	68/52s
Portland OR	61/52pc	66/52s	66/52s	76/50pc
Providence	86/66c	79/53s	74/54pc	76/52pc
Raleigh	86/64pc	86/62pc	84/62pc	83/62pc
Rapid City	85/49pc	74/52pc	78/52s	78/52s
Reno	84/52pc	94/54s	92/54s	88/51pc
Richmond	86/62pc	86/66pc	79/57pc	79/57s
St. Louis	84/66pc	86/66pc	77/57sh	77/57pc
Salt Lake City	84/56s	86/57s	86/57s	88/59s
San Antonio	83/72c	84/70t	86/70t	86/72pc
Seattle	61/50pc	64/50c	76/55s	78/55pc
Shreveport	84/69r	85/69pc	89/71pc	89/71s
Sioux Falls	84/57pc	78/51s	73/48s	79/48s
Spokane	66/50s	64/32s	66/36s	68/37pc
Syracuse	73/63s	78/50c	73/53pc	74/54s
Tampa	93/74c	86/75pc	88/75s	88/74pc
Topeka	87/57pc	83/60pc	83/58pc	86/55pc
Tucson	88/53pc	93/58s	91/58s	90/56s
Tulsa	86/67c	83/66pc	83/62pc	86/62s
Washington	90/66pc	82/67pc	79/58pc	79/58s
Wichita	81/62pc	84/62pc	84/58pc	86/58pc

WORLD/SATURDAY

	Hi	Lo	Wthr
Amsterdam	61	41	Clr
Athens	96	80	na
Berlin	na	na	na
Cairo	93	66	Clr
Calgary	na	na	na
Copenhagen	55	45	Cdy
Dublin	65	50	Cdy
Geneva	55	41	Clr
Hong Kong	84	79	Clr
Istanbul	77	59	Clr
Jerusalem	71	51	Clr
Lima	71	61	Cdy
London	57	48	Cdy
Madrid	68	43	Clr
Moscow	90	75	Cdy
Mexico City	72	54	Cdy

	Hi	Lo	Wthr
Montreal	na	na	na
Nairobi	84	59	Clr
Nassau	86	69	Clr
New Delhi	96	75	Cdy
Paris	61	54	Cdy
Peking	88	68	Clr
Rio	83	64	Cdy
Rome	83	61	Clr
San Juan	89	77	Clr
Singapore	91	79	Clr
Sydney	68	48	Clr
Taipei	88	75	Clr
Tokyo	81	63	Clr
Toronto	na	na	na
Vancouver	na	na	na
Vienna	54	52	Cdy

Temperatures indicate previous day's high and overnight low.

CALIFORNIA/SATURDAY

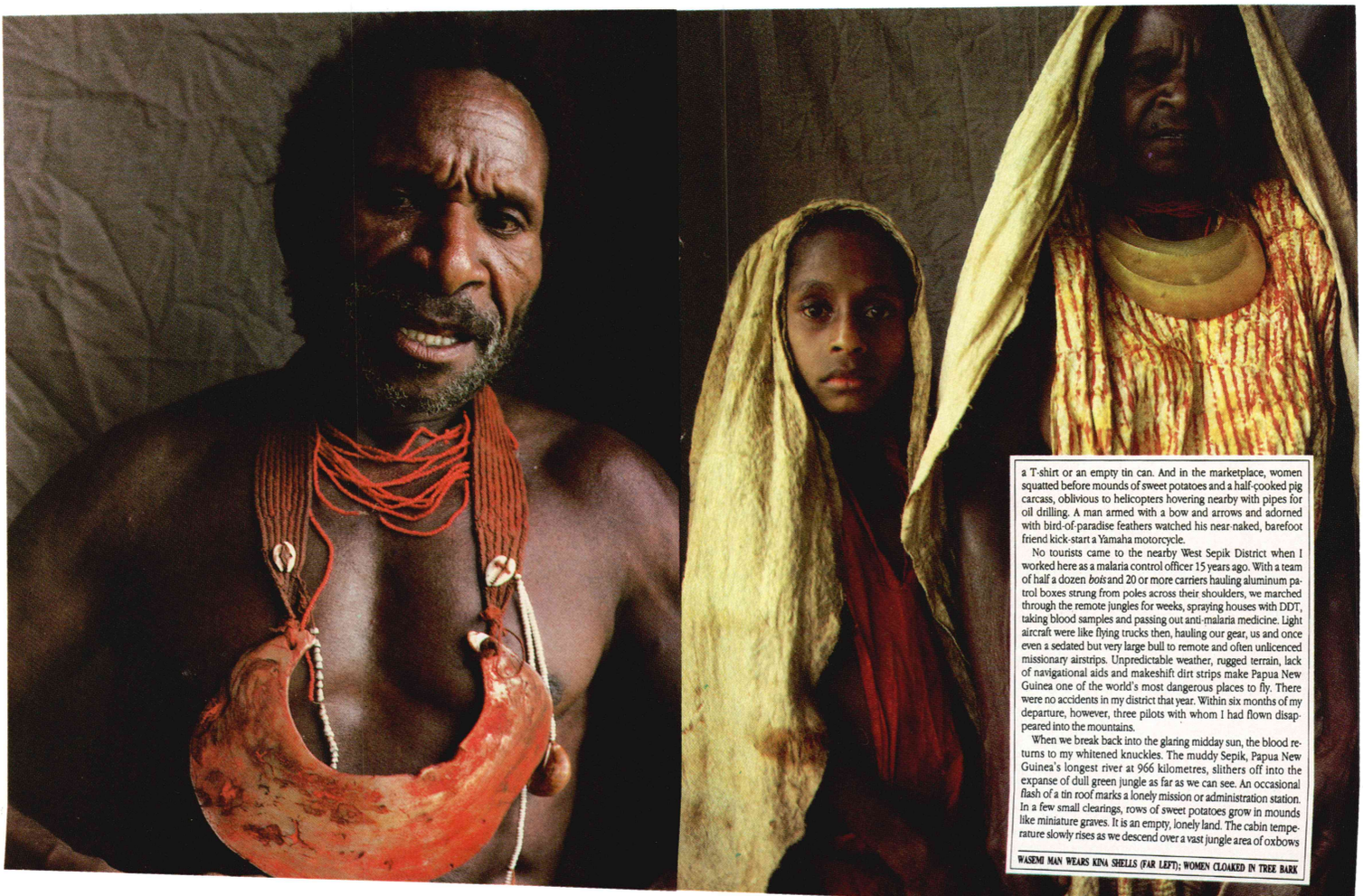
	Hi	Lo	Pre
Apple Valley	na	na	na
Bakersfield	95	66	
Barstow	104	73	
Beaumont	87	54	
Big Bear	83	46	
Bishop	88	55	
Blythe	102	77	
Calexico	98	68	
Culver City	76	60	
Eureka	63	51	
Fresno	98	61	
Lancaster	93	73	

	Hi	Lo	Pr
Long Beach	77	61	
Los Angeles	77	60	
Marysville	87	58	
Monrovia	83	60	
Montebello	78	62	
Monterey	62	54	
Mt. Wilson	82	59	
Needles	104	79	
Oakland	62	54	
Ontario	82	59	
Palm Springs	102	73	
Pasadena	79	60	
Paso Robles	83	54	
Redondo	68	57	
Red Bluff	89	66	

	Hi	Lo	Pr
Redwood City	72	56	
Sacramento	82	55	
Salinas	64	54	
San Bernardino	93	63	
San Gabriel	79	61	
San Diego	72	61	
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Award of Excellence
THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER
Santa Ana, California
Nanette Bisher

Award of Excellence
THE GLOBE AND MAIL
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Jim Ireland, Anna Janes



a T-shirt or an empty tin can. And in the marketplace, women squatted before mounds of sweet potatoes and a half-cooked pig carcass, oblivious to helicopters hovering nearby with pipes for oil drilling. A man armed with a bow and arrows and adorned with bird-of-paradise feathers watched his near-naked, barefoot friend kick-start a Yamaha motorcycle.

No tourists came to the nearby West Sepik District when I worked here as a malaria control officer 15 years ago. With a team of half a dozen *bois* and 20 or more carriers hauling aluminum patrol boxes strung from poles across their shoulders, we marched through the remote jungles for weeks, spraying houses with DDT, taking blood samples and passing out anti-malaria medicine. Light aircraft were like flying trucks then, hauling our gear, us and once even a sedated but very large bull to remote and often unlicenced missionary airstrips. Unpredictable weather, rugged terrain, lack of navigational aids and makeshift dirt strips make Papua New Guinea one of the world's most dangerous places to fly. There were no accidents in my district that year. Within six months of my departure, however, three pilots with whom I had flown disappeared into the mountains.

When we break back into the glaring midday sun, the blood returns to my whitened knuckles. The muddy Sepik, Papua New Guinea's longest river at 966 kilometres, slithers off into the expanse of dull green jungle as far as we can see. An occasional flash of a tin roof marks a lonely mission or administration station. In a few small clearings, rows of sweet potatoes grow in mounds like miniature graves. It is an empty, lonely land. The cabin temperature slowly rises as we descend over a vast jungle area of oxbows

WASEMI MAN WEARS KINA SHELLS (FAR LEFT); WOMEN CLOAKED IN TREE BARK

Award of Excellence
THE DAILY BREEZE
Torrance, California
Mario Garcia,
Jeannie Grand,
Ron Londen

Movie season
Sissy Spacek among stars in Christmas releases
—D10



USC loses
Notre Dame rallies to beat the Trojans on a last-second field goal
—C1



Christmas toys
Talking gizmos will make for yappy Yule day
—D1



SUNDAY

Torrance, California
92nd Year — No. 334

The Daily Breeze

Sunday
★ November 30, 1986

Iran deal approval shrouded

Famed actor Cary Grant dead at 82

DAVENPORT, IOWA (AP) — Movie actor Cary Grant died early today at a hospital where he had been rushed the night before, a lawyer for the actor said. Grant was 82.

Grant's lawyer, Stanley Fox, told The Associated Press by telephone from Beverly Hills, Calif., that he had been informed of the actor's death.

"It's true," Fox said when asked to confirm the death.

Grant, the stylish leading man of films for more than 30 years, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital emergency room at 9:30 p.m. Saturday, according to Marilyn Stume, night nursing supervisor.

Grant was to have appeared at a local theater Saturday night. The show was canceled when Grant became ill.

"He was one of the finest men I've ever known in my life," Fox said in an interview with the United Stations Radio Network.

Hospital officials were not releasing information at the request of the actor's wife, Barbara Harris, said spokesman Tony Warren.

"She has asked that a complete clamp be put on any information People have that right even if they are Cary Grant," he said.

Warren said Grant was treated by Dr. James Gilson, a cardiologist, who had been called to Grant's hotel when the actor became ill and who accompanied him to St. Luke's.

"They took him up to another floor for some specialized work," said James Stubler, president of the hospital.

Grant was to have appeared in a show at a local theater. The program was canceled when the actor became ill.

The show at the Adler Theatre, entitled "A Conversation with Cary Grant," was to have included a 90-minute program featuring clips from several of Grant's movies, followed by a talk and then a question and answer period with the actor.

Lois Jeeklin, director of Visiting Arts, which sponsored Grant's appearance, said the actor had appeared to feel all right during 4 p.m. rehearsals.

Grant, a native of Great Britain, starred in 72 movies, including classics such as "The Philadelphia Story," "Bringing Up Baby" and "North by Northwest."

His last movie, "Walk, Don't Run," was made in 1966.

He was married five times, the last time in 1981.

Hangin' in there



Bill Cameron/ Staff photographer

Lawrence Keller, 6, of Torrance takes off on the cable slide at Columbia Park in Torrance, while a visiting Donnie Parker, 4, of Camarillo checks his technique as he awaits his turn.

'The system wasn't followed'

By Michael J. Sniffen
Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's arms shipments to Iran were authorized in documents prepared outside the normal National Security Council channels used for the most secret U.S. operations abroad, according to knowledgeable White House sources.

The sources said that the three security council officers assigned to prepare all presidential "findings" — documents authorizing secret U.S. efforts to influence events abroad — were never told about Reagan's January 1986 approval of the Iran shipments.

Coupled with earlier revelations of limited record-keeping by Lt. Col. Oliver North, a security council official at the center of the Iranian operation, this disclosure adds new importance to the FBI's current effort to determine whether North shredded documents last weekend. It also raises questions about White House assurances that duplicates of all key documents are kept in systematic central files.

"The system wasn't followed," one of the sources said. Another added: "They bypassed the process, they went out of channels."

Speaking on condition of anonymity, one source said the three security council officials responsible for findings never saw any documents about the Iranian arms effort and first got official word of it when the operation became public earlier this month.

Another source said that when the official in charge of the office, Kenneth E. deGraffenreid, heard rumors about the operation, he was "told not to ask about it."

Iran / A8

■ Friends say Lt. Col. Oliver North is more like a 'good soldier' following orders than a scapegoat for arms deals with Iran.

Page A4.

'Clean house' immediately, Moynihan advises Reagan

By Gerald M. Boyd
N.Y. Times News Service

SANTA BARBARA — President Reagan tried on Saturday to draw attention away from the Iran arms sales crisis by urging Americans not to forget that "there are many other issues that concern us."

The president's brief appeal in his weekly radio broadcast came amid congressional warnings that the Reagan presidency would become ineffective unless the crisis was handled better.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, giving a Democratic response to Reagan, said:

"Your presidency, sir, is tottering. It can be saved. But only you can save it, and only if you will talk with us, the Congress."

Moynihan noted that although he was a Democrat, he served President Nixon's Cabinet at the time of the Watergate scandal and was then familiar with how such incidents can grow worse.

Reagan's five-minute speech, which he delivered from his ranch in the Santa Ynez Mountains, reflected the belief of White House advisers that they are virtually helpless for the time being in controlling damage from the crisis.

They said in private interviews this week that they were to gradually restore the administration's credibility over several months.

Reagan sought to draw attention in his speech on Saturday to the need to reduce the federal deficit, which he said would be a key priority when he returned to Washington on Sunday.

Speech / A8

Bush expected to make statement on Iran soon

By R.W. Apple Jr.
N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, who has been all but invisible to the public since the crisis over arms shipments to Iran erupted, intends to make a public statement on the situation soon, perhaps this week, according to friends and associates.

"He is not trying to distance himself from the president," one friend said Saturday. "It would be a very serious error to avoid comment altogether, but it is only prudent to wait for a bit while the situation resolves itself. Whatever he says will not only attract a lot of attention now, it will be remembered all through 1988."

Bush's behavior has been closely watched because he formerly headed the CIA, which played a role in the arms shipments, because he and a member of of his staff have links to the rebels in Nicaragua, who received part of the proceeds of the arms sales, and because he is the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

Bush has said nothing publicly and has made no public appearances since the Iran affair became a dominant issue in Washington 10 days ago. But his friends dismiss charges that he has been hiding as part of a strategy to insulate himself from the damage the controversy has caused to the administration's credibility.

In fact, several Bush supporters said, he had been meeting every day with Reagan to discuss the crisis until he left the capital Wednesday to spend the long Thanksgiving weekend with his family in Kennebunkport, Maine. At those meetings and in repeated telephone conversations, an aide said, the vice president offered detailed advice to Reagan.

"His role has in fact been larger than it might have been," the aide added.

Bush / A8

Inside

■ FEED THE METER — Time's running out on free parking at Playa del Rey. See Page B1.

■ PROTEST QUASHED — The South Korean government uses a massive police mobilization to block a scheduled opposition rally in Seoul. See Page B4.

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Could there be titanium in them thar' beaches?

By Dirk Broersma
Staff writer

John O'Grady has a moneymaking idea, a small factory near Torrance and the zeal of a warrior.

But don't call him an entrepreneur. At 71, the tough-talking former naval officer already has made his fortune and is no longer interested in mere riches.

O'Grady has a higher calling. He is determined to help the United States become self-sufficient in the production of titanium, a strategically important metal used to make jet fighters and warships.

"You have to decide if you are patriotic or not patriotic. I'm patriotic," O'Grady growled. "I function for God, country and myself."

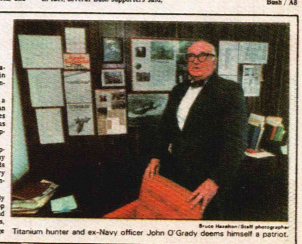
O'Grady said he believes the key lies on a San Francisco beach. He claims to have discovered a potential "treasure house" of titanium deposited in the sand and ocean floor at San Francisco's Ocean Beach.

Commercial mining of titanium at a public beach is shaping up to be an uphill fight. But O'Grady dismisses skeptics — and there are plenty — as spineless waffflers who do not fully appreciate the importance of his task.

"God has presented me with an opportunity that I can justify as my dream," said O'Grady, who attends Catholic church services at 7:30 every morning near his apartment in downtown Los Angeles.

While in the Navy during the early 1950s, O'Grady said, he helped develop the nuclear powered submarine and has since sprouted several businesses.

Titanium / Back page



Bruce Hazelton/ Staff photographer

Titanium hunter and ex-Navy officer John O'Grady deems himself a patriot.

THE A COPLEY LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER **Daily Breeze**

December 21, 1986
Torrance, California
92nd year/Number 355

SUNDAY

Chief executives' Christmas wishes
Santa asked for bright economy
BUSINESS C1

New life in small towns
'Blue Velvet' helps change old image
LIFE/ARTS E1



With Kareem out, Lakers fall to Mavs
Eye injury sidelines center
SPORTS D1

Chinese students protest

Demand freedom in Shanghai march

By Edward A. Gargan
N.Y. TIMES NEWS SERVICE

BEIJING, China — In the largest student demonstrations since the end of the Cultural Revolution, 30,000 to 35,000 students marched on the streets of Shanghai Saturday shouting demands for democracy and press freedom, according to foreigners who saw the protests.

Throughout the day, thousands of students poured into a huge expanse of pavement known as People's Square, and thousands of others demonstrated outside city government offices on the tree-lined Bund, the promenade running along the west bank of the Huangpu River.

In People's Square, students carried huge placards reading "Long Live Freedom," and "Give Us Democracy," the foreigners said.

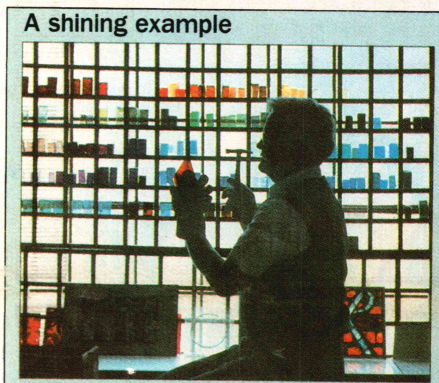
The Shanghai demonstrations are the largest in what has been two weeks of sporadic student protests calling for greater democracy and student rights in China. In Wuhan and Hefei, several thousand students marched on government offices last week. And in Beijing, several wall posters were put up calling for greater freedom, although there were no demonstrations.

For the first time since the student protests began, the official New China News Agency acknowledged the demonstrations by publishing an interview with an unidentified "leading official of the higher learning department of the State Education Commission."

"It's true that some college students in Hefei, Wuhan, Shanghai and other cities have

CHINA/A8

A shining example



BRUCE HAZELTON/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

The Rev. Douglas Judson works on a piece of stained glass in his Pasadena studio.

Artist toils in refracted glory

Janet Barker
STAFF WRITER

The Rev. Douglas Judson of Torrance remembers scrounging through his father's stained glass workshop as a boy in Highland Park, looking for "just the right" color of glass.

Then, watching the artisans chip away at thick chunks of colored glass, he would fantasize about the windows he would make when he grew up.

Years later, Judson would realize his dream of working in the family workshop, Judson Studios, the premier stained glass company on the West Coast. But he would share it with another career — the priesthood.

On a recent afternoon, he pieced together a puzzle of glass that later would become a window for Our Savior Lutheran Church in Westchester. Judson said one reason he became an Episcopal priest was because of stained glass.

During his entire life he has been surrounded by inspirational windows. Their biblical themes ran deep in the boy who spent hours staring at the vivid colors.

"They definitely influenced me," said Judson, standing in the dusty workshop cluttered with piles of jewel-like glass chips.

I have the best of both worlds. I have my church and I have my stained glass.
—The Rev. Douglas Judson

Judson, 51, didn't become a priest until he was 30 and had a family.

"I became one when I couldn't run away from it any more," said Judson, now the rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal Day School in Compton.

A former minister at St. Francis Episcopal Church in Palos Verdes Estates, Judson splits his time between the church and the workshop.

"I have the best of both worlds. I have my church and I have my stained glass," he said.

Judson works 30 hours a week for one of the most respected stained glass companies in the country. At an annual stained glass convention in Toronto last year, Judson Studios was the only company west of the Mississippi River.

JUDSON/BACK PAGE

NASA officials told of O ring concerns

By David E. Sanger
N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly two years before the Challenger disaster, two of the highest officials at NASA ordered a full review of trouble with safety seals on the space shuttle's solid-fuel rockets, but they left their posts before following up on the problem, according to newly disclosed documents from the shuttle investigation.

The documents show that officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration knew far earlier, and at a far higher level than previously thought, about problems with the O ring seals, whose failure ultimately caused the Jan. 28 explosion in which seven astronauts died.

The new information comes from transcripts of investigators' interviews with the two officials, Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, who was the associate administrator of NASA in charge of all space flight, and Hans Mark, the deputy administrator and the agency's No. 2 official.

Abrahamson, who now heads the presidential effort to develop a space-oriented defense against nuclear missiles, and Mark, now the chancellor of the University of Texas System, ordered the review in March 1984, after alarming evidence of a near failure in the 10th shut-

NASA/A6

A NEW ERA

Breeze moves ahead with redesign, reorganization

Welcome to the "new" *Daily Breeze*.

Today marks the culmination of a redesign project for our newspaper that began six months ago with the selection of a nationally renowned consultant from The Poynter Institute for Media Studies in St. Petersburg, Fla., and involved literally hundreds of hours of work by editorial and production employees of *The Daily Breeze, Evening Outlook* and *News-Pilot*.

We began phasing in changes in body type, headline typefaces and design elements two weeks ago. With this issue, you will see a new nameplate, section headings, columnist logos, promotion boxes and numerous makeup devices designed to help package and display news and features to make reading the paper easier.

And that is the reason we've made these changes — for the benefit of our readers.

The redesign that you see in this issue will be introduced in daily editions of *The Outlook* and *News-Pilot* on Jan. 1.

The layout of a daily newspaper is an important element in presenting news in an orderly, aesthetically pleasing fashion that encourages and promotes higher readership. Often, its impact is subtle and hardly noticed

NEW ERA/A8

Panel asks Secord to testify about Iran

By Bryan Brumley
KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWS WRITER

WASHINGTON — The House Intelligence Committee has summoned a key player in the Iran arms controversy in an effort to determine before Christmas whether any money from the sales went to Nicaraguan rebels, a congressional source said Saturday.

The committee wants retired Maj. Gen. Richard V. Secord to appear before the panel behind closed doors to explain what happened to money Iran paid for the sales and deposited in a Swiss bank.

Although Attorney Gen. Edwin Meese III said last month that $10 million to $50 million from the sales went to help Nicaragua's Contra rebels, members of the Senate intelligence committee say they cannot determine how much, if any, of the money went to the Contras. Senate investigators said $4 million to $10 million more be a more accurate figure.

"Secord is supposedly involved at both ends, in Central America and Iran. There are a lot of questions for him," said a congressional source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Secord, 54, played a role in negotiations that led to the shipment of arms to Tehran and the release of three American hostages by Lebanese terrorists with links to Iran, according to Manuchar Ghorbanifar, an Iranian who arranged the contacts with the Tehran government.

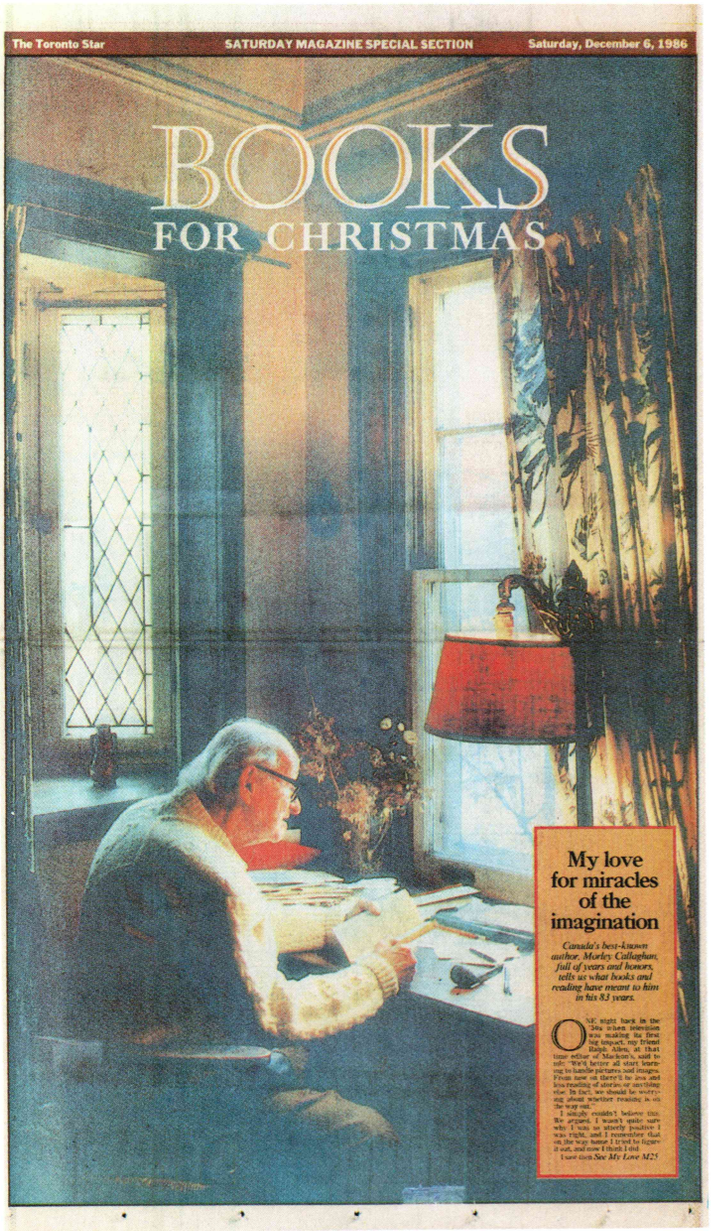
PANEL/A6

INSIDE TODAY

The walk through: *A new book discusses the ins and outs of a homebuyers' final inspection*/C6

Contest winners: *Readers' imaginations take flight in finishing holiday tale*/E1

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Award of Excellence
THE TORONTO STAR
Toronto, Ontario,
Canada
Mark Summers


THE TORONTO STAR — BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS — SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1986 M5

How the past gave our city its future

By Donald Jones

NO BOOK about Toronto ever had a more profound effect on this city than Eric Arthur's Toronto, *No Mean City*. When it first appeared in 1964, entire blocks of downtown Toronto were being demolished by developers and Arthur filled his book with hundreds of photographs and stories about the great Georgian and Victorian buildings that Toronto had lost and those that must be saved. It was his book, more than any other single work, that sparked the preservation movement of the 1960s and 1970s that saved hundreds, if not thousands of Toronto's most beautiful and historic buildings. In the words of one reviewer: "By showing Toronto its past, Eric Arthur gave it a future as a civilized city."

This year, although many major new books about Toronto have been published, the most important is a new revised edition of Eric Arthur's classic, Toronto, No Mean City.

Arthur was in his 80s when he died in Toronto in 1982 and in his 60s when he wrote this book. Those who met him for the first time during those years remember him as a distinguished professor emeritus of the University of Toronto. Only a few Torontonians today know what an extraordinarily talented young man he was when he first arrived in this city in 1923. He was born in New Zealand in 1898 and from his earliest years at school he knew he wanted to be an architect. He became a student at what was then the finest school of its kind in Britain, the School of Architecture at the University of Liverpool, and not only graduated with first-class honors, he was the first to receive the Lord Leverhulme Prize for architecture.

There was now only one place he wanted to work and was almost immediately accepted and joined the firm of the man who was then the most renowned architect in Britain, Sir Edward Lutyens. In 1923 a visitor from Toronto offered him a position with the new school of architecture at the University of Toronto and, at the age of 25, he arrived in this city as one of the university's youngest associate professors. He never planned to remain permanently in Toronto, but the city and its buildings delighted him and Toronto became his home for the rest of his life. Over the next 40 years, he inspired and influenced three generations of architecture students and was one of the first to discover that many of Toronto's most historic buildings were still standing, covered by a century of grime, on streets in parts of the city that few Torontonians ever visited.

In the early 1960s, to make all Torontonians aware of the rich architectural heritage of this city, he started writing the book that will always be associated with him. For its title, he chose words spoken in pride by Paul (Acts 21:39): "I am . . . a man of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city" and called his book, Toronto, No Mean City.

The book created a sensation and in later years was reprinted a number of times, but by 1982, when Eric Arthur died, it was almost impossible to find a copy of any of these reprints. It was then that Stephen A. Otto, a scholar in this city and the man who had headed the Ontario government's heritage conservation program for years, called on the original publishers and insisted that Arthur's book must never be allowed to go out of print.

THE publishers agreed the book was important, but there were problems. The original type could no longer be used and the cost of resetting the entire book in its original large format would make it almost prohibitively expensive. Otto knew that a wealth of new information had become available since Arthur documented the original edition and it became obvious to everyone that the ideal solution was to bring out a compact, updated edition, in both a hard cover and as a quality paperback, but the publishers would only agree if Otto would undertake the project.

By then, there was great enthusiasm for the plan and Otto spent the next two years re-writing and re-editing the original work. He also made major additions that would have won Eric Arthur's whole-hearted approval: He included the first comprehensive record of all of the major architects and builders of Toronto's past and produced a greatly expanded account of the origin of Toronto street names. There is so much new information in the book that even people who own copies of the original edition are buying copies and it is this 1986 Revised Edition of Toronto, No Mean City that has become one of the most significant and enduring books of this season (University of Toronto Press. Paperback $18.95, Cloth $40).

The most sumptuous book ever produced about Toronto, Toronto In Art (Fitzhenry and Whiteside, $50) won the City of Toronto Book Award in 1984 and is still this city's most beautiful souvenir book. Through the use of more than 170 paintings, watercolors and prints it records a century and a half of Toronto from 1834 to 1984 as seen through the eyes of artists. The text is not about the artistic merits of the paintings but about the scenes they painted and is likely the most authoritative text that will ever appear in any work of art about Toronto. For the book was written and edited by the former head of the Canadian history department of the Metropolitan Toronto Library, Edith G. Firth, who has helped more writers of books about Toronto than any other person alive. One of the most useful books of 1986 is a guide to hundreds of the architectural sights of this city (*Toronto Architecture: A City Guide*; Mercury Books, $14.95).

In a series of walking tours, Patricia McHugh traces the architectural heritage of Toronto from its Georgian mansions to its most theatrical new skyscrapers and writes with an enthusiasm and authority that will delight everyone who has ever wanted to explore the city on their own.

Finally, as gifts for everyone who has ever wanted to start or complete a collection of the most important works about Toronto and about the lives of the major figures in Canada's past, two works are indispensable. The first is a two-volume history of The Town Of York, edited by Edith G. Firth, and is a fascinating and intriguing collection of personal letters and extracts from diaries, journals, newspaper reports and official papers that document the history of Toronto in the years before 1834 when it was the little town of York. Volume 1, 1793-1815, reveals why it was chosen as a capital city and its early history. Volume II, 1815-1834, reveals how it became a worthy capital. Both books were originally published in the 1960s and are now out of print but can readily be found through the services of any major rare-book dealer listed in the Yellow Pages (see: Book Dealers — Rare Books).

The second of the two indispensable works is a series of books that constitute the single most important publishing event currently taking place in Canada.

In the 1960s, the University of Toronto Press began publishing the first volumes of its Dictionary Of Canadian Biography that will record the lives of the thousands of men and women who have played a major role in the history of Canada. Each volume contains approximately 500 biographies, written by hundreds of Canada's leading scholars and authorities and is being published in both English and French editions. To every contributor the book has always been: "To produce readable and stimulating treatments of their subject . . . that will be as interesting to readers who might wish to read them cover to cover as they would be to serious researchers." Volumes have been appearing at regular intervals. Nine have been published to date and the 1986 volume covers the period 1851-1860 (University of Toronto Press, $60). For generations to come, this will be the definitive work.

SCIENCE

Hocus-pocus, making it so easy

By Jack Miller

SCIENCE books don't have to sound like text books, although most of them tend to. Here are three of the current crop that show promise, if you're Christmas shopping for a reader:

The Dig The Universe Changed, by James Burke, from BBC Enterprises, available through Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Canada at $24.95.

If you've been following the TV series of the same name (with the same author as narrator), you've already sized up this piece of work. All I have to tell you, then, is that an equally-illustrated permanent record is available.

That's good, since there is altogether too much here to absorb at the rate of one concentrated hour of viewing a week. If you don't know the TV show, all the more reason to buy.

But don't be the title misled you. This book is not talking about one day. It's more like eight stories about turning points in the history of the human race when some discovery or event caused a fundamental change in the way civilization looked at itself and the world around it.

One point Burke makes nicely is that science, through the centuries, has kept discovering that what it had been calling fact was in fact all wrong and should be replaced with new facts. And people have tended to accept each revelation as a new gospel, seldom suggesting that science is unreliable.

The book is a fabulous combination of historical sweep and historical trivia, which keeps it both exciting and easily-readable.

The Twin Dimensions, by Geza Szamosi, from McGraw-Hill Ryerson at $22.95. Geza Szamosi is a Hungarian whaler, a professor of physics now at the University of Windsor, whose teaching and research have taken him through much of Europe, Israel and Japan.

Along the way, he has reached a basic idea on space and time, the dimensions referred to in the title. Those are not great facts which we have ferreted out and studied, as he puts it. Instead, they are concepts that we invented, to get a leg-up on the animals. They exist only for humans, because they exist only in our minds, yet the fact they exist is one of the proofs that our minds exist, which in turn sets us apart.

Szamosi gets into the study of light and how different creatures have evolved to get more or less information from the stimuli it offers (frogs, for instance, "see" only motion — if you're ever confronted by a giant mutant frog).

In this chapter, he delivers, almost as an afterthought, one of the few understandable explanations of quantum theory I've seen, and it's all in a few paragraphs (page 184).

This is heavy subject matter, but Szamosi has a knack of writing conversationally on a theme that too many people discuss professorially. He makes it readable.

Pioneering Space, by James and Alcestis Oberg, McGraw-Hill, priced at $24.50. I reviewed this book a while ago, but it's such a treat (and also such an eye-opener) for would-be astronauts, that I include it again, for those who missed the last notice or who may have forgotten.

The volume is subtitled "Living On The Next Frontier" and that's what it records in 274 pages packed with history, technical detail, human emotion, and a lively sense of humor.

For example, in orbit everybody looks younger, with leaner waists and bigger chests and hunter legs and no sagging of the face. Yet if that makes the natural urges bubble in mixed missions, it could cause more frustration than it's worth. Consider the hilarious-by-incongruous problems of love-making in weightlessness, as detailed on pages 182-183.

In the funny-but-not-really-funny category is the section on what weightlessness does to the human digestive system — creating gas not-stop, with none of it coming out as burps because it always travels the other way.

This is a history of both the U.S. and Soviet space programs, with great detail about the feelings of the Soviet cosmonauts up there and even their families down here. But it's also a preview of future life in orbit, and in colonies on Mars or the moon. If you've dreamed of living out your days in the sky or in some other world, you may find this book discouraging. But the odds are you won't be able to put it down.

COMPUTERS

Bytes of data in layman's language

By George Brett

PERSONAL computers — the tools/toys of the Information Age that have taken over desktops in offices, schools and homes — were supposed to reduce the amount of paper in our lives. Instead, they have created a whole new sub-industry within publishing as computer experts with a flair for layman's language compete to explain to us how our hardware (the computer) and software (the programs on diskette that make the hardware go) work.

While you might expect that such versatile folk would have been hired to write the hardware and software manuals, long-suffering computer users will swear that only people incapable of writing an intelligible sentence were hired for that chore.

Manuals are generally improved these days, probably due to the storm of abuse heaped on hardware/software firms for their vile earlier efforts. Increasing use of diskette-based tutorials also have helped.

But if you want to study a subject, and then be able to clear up questions quickly on a continuing basis, nothing beats a clearly written book with a complete and easy-to-use index.

Book chains and computer stores have computer-book sections. Two of the best places to shop for computer books in downtown Toronto are the World's Biggest Bookstore (on the north side of Edward St. — a block north of Dundas St., west from Yonge St.) and Lichtman's (west side of Yonge St., just south of Richmond St.).

Each has literally hundreds of titles, almost all in softcover, that will absorb the computer aficionado for hours. The prices shown may vary with the store.

Here are a few areas within computer books that may interest the computer owner on your Christmas shopping list:

☐ An operating system is a program that performs such vital functions as formatting diskettes, copying files and keeping track of what is on diskettes. MS-DOS — which stands for Microsoft disk operating system — is cantankerous and intrusive. But since International Business Machines Corp. made it the standard operating system for business, computer users have to learn to live with it.

Among dozens of books written to make MS-DOS understandable, check out *Running MS-DOS* ($32.95) and *Supercharging MS-DOS* ($28.95), for novice and experienced computer users respectively. Both are written by Van Wolverton and published by Microsoft Press.

Advanced computerists might also like *MS-DOS Developer's Guide* ($38.95), by John Angermeyer and Kevin Jaeger. Publisher: Waite Group.

☐ You will find books on your particular computer, no matter how obscure it is. But since the IBM PC and close facsimiles (called clones) are the most popular, they have had the most ink devoted to them.

Included are an introductory book called *Handbook For Your IBM PC* ($24.95), by Louis Frenzel Jr. and Louis Frenzel III, published by Howard W. Sams and Co. Inc.; BASIC *Primer For The IBM PC and XT* (BASIC is the most-used language for writing computer programs), $21.25, by Bernd Enders and Bob Petersen, published by Waite Group. *The IBM PC From The Inside Out* ($27.95), a more technical book by Murray Sargent III and Richard Shoemaker, published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc. (if you work on an AT version of the computer, be sure to get the revised version), and *Programmer's Guide To The IBM PC* ($29.95), by computing whizkid Peter Norton, published by Microsoft Press.

☐ The only computer that has proved itself and stood firm against the MS-DOS/IBM PC standard is Apple's congenial Macintosh.

Among Mac books, try *Macintosh Revealed, Vol. I* (an introduction, but all most people will need) at $32.95 and the advanced *Macintosh Revealed, Vol. II*, $41.95, by Stephen Chernicoff, published by Hayden Macintosh Library.

☐ Word processing — which takes the drudgery out of writing in much the same way a calculator does with arithmetic — is the other popular applications program.

Books on particular word-processing programs include *Using AppleWorks* ($24.95), a guide to a popular program for the Apple IIe and IIc that includes not only word processing but a spreadsheet and database management, by Arthur and Elaine Aren, published by Que Corp.; *Mastering MS Word* ($22.50), by Matthew Holtz, published by Sybex Inc.; *WordStar Made Easy* ($22.95), by Walter Rösler, published by Osborne/McGraw-Hill; and *Multimate Step By Step* ($27.95), by Bill Grust, published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.



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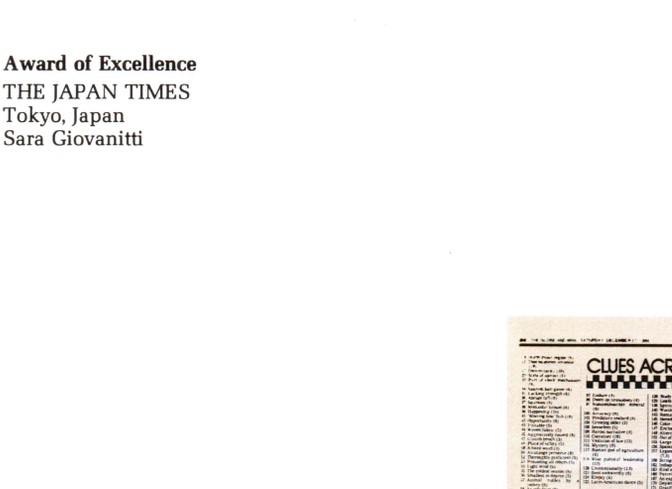
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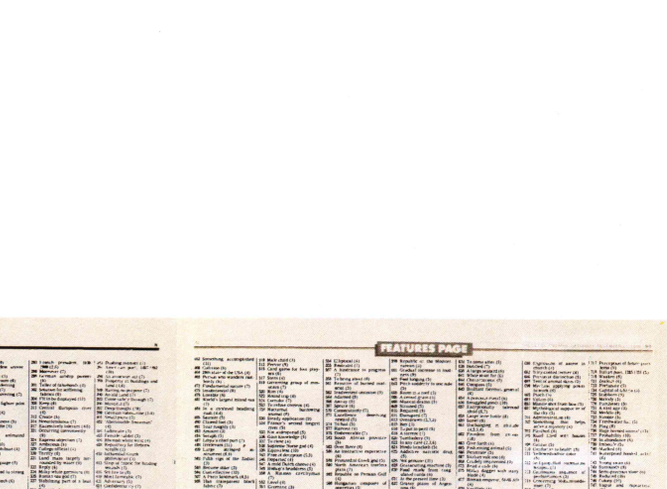
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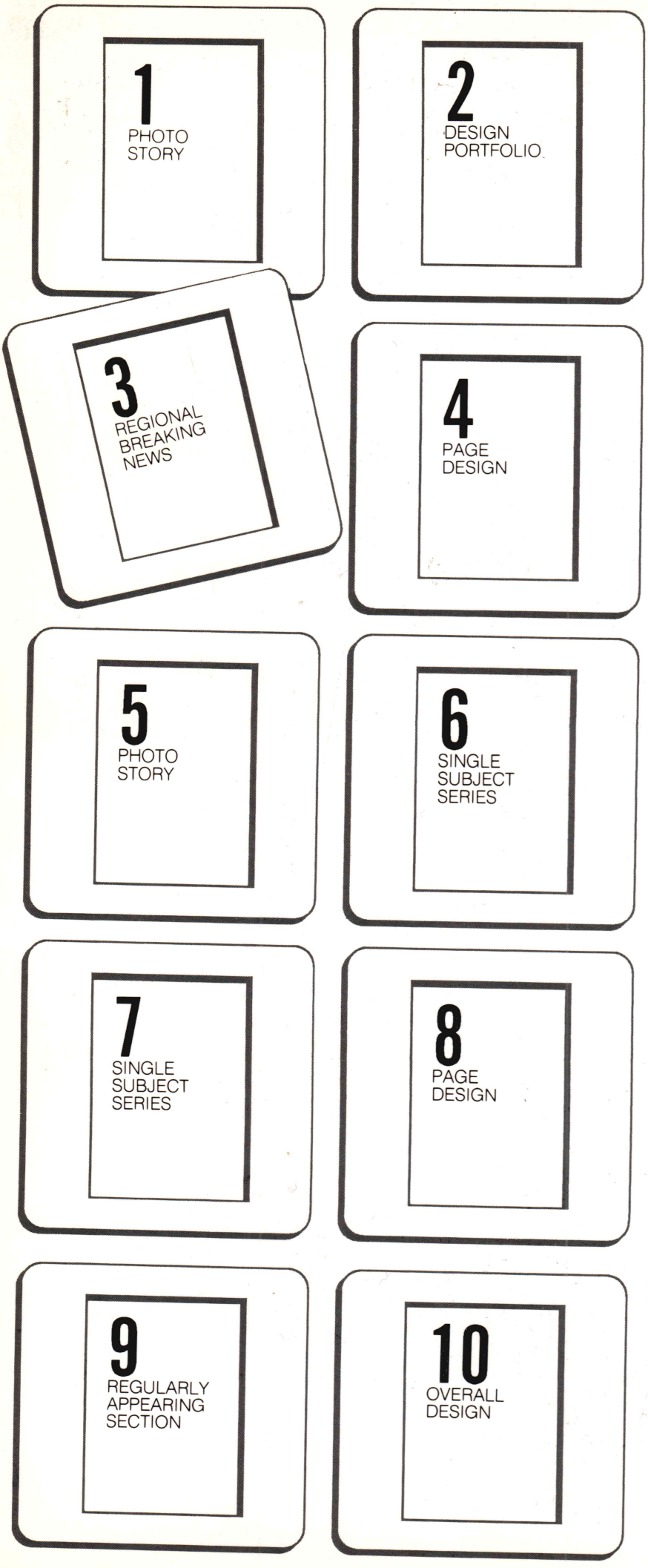
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